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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND
THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1918



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SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, BOSTON, *Chairman*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Vice Chairman*.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON.
JOHN F. SCULLY, BROCKTON.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.
LEWIS M. PALMER, M.D., FRAMINGHAM.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN, PEABODY.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD,¹ Room 312-E, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Department*.
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Department*.

¹ Resigned Aug. 1, 1919.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 430. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at Room 312-C, State House, Boston.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 8 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 240. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at Room 312-C, State House, Boston.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 312. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Department, whose office is at Room 159, State House, Boston.

PART I.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1918, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, *Chairman*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Vice Chairman*,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
JOHN F. SCULLY,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
LEWIS M. PALMER,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
AMY E. TAYLOR,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD,

Executive Secretary.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

THE PROBLEM OF CONTINUALLY INCREASING NUMBERS.

The most notable feature of the past year has been the further large increase in numbers. The facilities of the three schools have been overtaxed and the possibility of adequate training lessened. Commitments have been greater in number than in 1917, although in that year they were greater than in any preceding year. The situation is becoming acute. Relief must soon be secured if the schools are not to fail in the performance of their function.

The Lyman School had 419 boys committed to it during the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, as compared with 384 the preceding year and 257 the year before that. During the year just ended the daily average number of boys actually in the school was 501. The year before (1917) it was 468.

The Industrial School for Boys had 289 commitments during the 1918 fiscal year, as compared with 258 in 1917 and 221 in 1916. The daily average population of the school for 1918 was 252; for 1917 it was 246.

The Industrial School for Girls received 169 new commitments in 1918, as compared with 155 in 1917 and 134 in 1916. The daily average number of girls in the school in 1918 was 341; in 1917 it was 306.

On Nov. 30, 1918, the end of the fiscal year, the situation at each of the schools was as follows:—

The Lyman School, with a normal capacity of 430, had 533 boys.

The Industrial School for Boys, with a normal capacity of 240, had 256 boys.

The Industrial School for Girls, with a normal capacity of 312, had 355 girls.

LENGTH OF STAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

This pressure of numbers has something more than a purely physical importance: it affects very definitely the training which the schools can give to their wards. It also has much to do with the length of time boys and girls can be kept in the schools before being paroled.

Owing largely to this pressure of greater numbers, the period of training in the two schools for boys has been further shortened the past year. During the year just ended the average length of stay of boys paroled from the Lyman School was only twelve and one-sixth months. At the Industrial School for Boys the average length of stay was ten and one-half months.

FARM COTTAGES FOR THE YOUNGER BOYS.

The trustees have already suggested in former reports that the increasing proportion of young boys committed to the Lyman School makes advisable the establishing of additional separate colonies for such boys, instead of further increasing the housing accommodations of the main school. Two such colonies, administered as branches of the main institution, already exist, one at Berlin, 7 miles from the main school, and one about three quarters of a mile distant.

Each of these colonies consists of a dwelling house, farm buildings, and a number of acres of land, and each accommodates approximately 20 boys. Only the youngest boys are sent to these two colonies, where they receive all their training preparatory to being paroled. They do not mingle with the boys at the main school, but live entirely apart. Each colony has its teacher, who gives the boys all their academic schooling.

It has been found feasible at these two colonies to parole the boys in a shorter time than the average length of stay at the main school.

The advantages of such a system are manifest. A much more homelike atmosphere is maintained than would be possible in a large institution, even though organized on the cottage plan, as is the Lyman School. The shorter length of stay and the avoidance of possible contamination from mingling with older and more experienced boys are both desirable.

PAROLE.

The shorter period of training in the schools, rendered necessary by the pressure of numbers, emphasizes the need of good parole work. The supervision exercised by the two parole departments is, in a large measure, a continuation of the training given in the schools. It must be something more than a system of surveillance and reporting: it must assist the boys and girls on parole to develop the ability to stand on their own feet.

The determination of when a boy or girl shall be paroled is a function which the trustees believe, because of its essentially judicial nature, to be of great importance. Each case is decided on its merits, and the trustees conscientiously endeavor to avoid keeping any child in the school longer than his individual needs require, or paroling him too soon for his own good.

A total of 746 children have been placed on parole for the first time during the past year, as compared with 640 the year before.

On Nov. 30, 1918, there were 2,524 children on parole (including 437 boys known to be in the military or naval service of the United States). Of this number, 1,487 were on parole from the Lyman School, 680 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and 357 on parole from the Industrial School for Girls.

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF THE BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1918, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 3,668, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 1. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1918.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School,	533	1,487	2,020
Industrial School for Boys,	256	680	936
Industrial School for Girls,	355	357	712
Total,	1,144	2,524	3,668

WORK OF THE SCHOOLS.

So far as possible the work of the schools has been carried on along the same general lines as heretofore. The exigencies of the war have modified activities in some degree, particularly by placing a new emphasis upon farm production and upon economies in institution administration. Crowded conditions have likewise made the administration more difficult. In the main, however, the affairs of the schools have been conducted as in the preceding year.

The functions of the schools may be roughly classified as moral training, academic instruction, industrial education, medical treatment, and general physical upbuilding. Moral training is, of course, the basic function, aiming at developing in the child a guiding sense of his duties and obligations toward himself and others, and all the activities of the school should tend toward this objective.

Academic instruction is important, particularly at the Lyman School, where all boys are under the age of fifteen when committed, and at the Industrial School for Girls, where the average age of commitment is only slightly over fifteen. At these two institutions well-graded schools are conducted, very similar in their methods to good public schools. At the Industrial School for Boys the greater age of the inmates (from fifteen to eighteen years at the time of commitment) has resulted in less emphasis being placed on academic schooling, although some education of this sort is given. With the improved facilities provided by the completion of the new central building, greater stress will be laid on academic instruction at this institution.

Industrial training is rendered difficult at the two schools for boys because of the short period of stay in the schools. An attempt is made, however, to give instruction in the rudiments of certain trades, so that upon being paroled those boys who are old enough to go to work may be better fitted for earning a living. At the Industrial School for Girls, where training in the domestic arts is emphasized, it is possible to give a fairly thorough training, although the crowded condition of the school during the past year has rendered this more than ordinarily difficult.

Medical treatment does not ordinarily present a large problem at the two boys' schools. At the Industrial School for Girls, however, the medical work is extremely important.

At all three schools careful attention is given to the physical upbuilding of the children committed. The general physical improvement in most cases is gratifying.

FARM PRODUCTION.

At all three of the schools special emphasis has been placed on increasing the farm production to meet the needs resulting from the war.

HEALTH AT THE THREE SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the influenza epidemic, from which the schools as well as the rest of the State suffered, and an epidemic of measles at the Industrial School for Girls, the general health of the three schools has been excellent. The reports of the school physicians, published herewith, give details of the medical work at the three institutions.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

At the Lyman School the completion of the equipment of the new dairy has been effected, and the extension and repairing of the cow barn finished. The so-called Bailey Place, consisting of a large house, a barn and outbuildings and 10 acres of tillage land, adjoining the school, has been purchased, and the house is now being equipped for the temporary housing of a group of boys to relieve somewhat the congested condition of the school.

At the Industrial School for Boys the construction of the new central building has been practically completed. This will provide a chapel, gymnasium, administrative offices and schoolrooms adequate to the needs of the institution. The independent water system has also been completed, part of the installation of the new electric distributing system done, and the foundation of a new cottage laid.

At the Industrial School for Girls an extension has been added to the piggery, the water supply improved, the system

of sidewalks completed, and improvements made in the heating system of the administration building. An addition to the ice house has also been built and a new wagon shed provided.

WORK OF THE PAROLE DEPARTMENTS.

The supervision of boys and girls on parole from the three schools is performed by two parole departments, one dealing with boys and the other with girls. While the training given by the schools is essential and cannot safely be much curtailed, the work of the parole departments, extending in most cases over a much longer period, is no less essential, and must be adequately provided for. It is during this period, extending from the time of release from the school until the boy or girl becomes twenty-one years of age, or is given a prior discharge, that the actual adjustments to right living in the community are made, and the habits which are likely to be the basis of future conduct are formed. This is in many cases a most critical period, when proper supervising, wise direction and friendly assistance are sorely needed by the paroled boy or girl. This involves not only intelligent dealing with the particular problems of the various individual children, but also the establishing of helpful relations with the families of these children, with the persons in the foster homes in which many of them must be placed temporarily, with their employers, and, in the cases of those who are of school age, with teachers and school authorities.

As the number of commitments to the three schools increases, the work of the parole departments becomes heavier. Both parole departments are in need of additional visitors to carry on their work properly. Particularly is this true of the Boys Parole Department. Adequate supervision of the more than 2,000 boys on parole is apparently impossible with the present force of 10 visitors. The result is the return to the schools, because of violation of parole, of an abnormally large number of boys. It would be financially more economical, as well as better for the boys individually, if a sufficient visiting staff were provided so that more intensive parole work could be done.

The headquarters of the Boys Parole Department, which for many years had been located at the Lyman School, in Westborough, was removed during the past year to the State House. It is expected that this will facilitate the administration of the department, and will also enable the trustees to keep in closer touch with the department's work. The quarters assigned this department in the State House are inadequate, however, and the trustees hope that additional space may be obtained.

Two of the visitors in the Girls Parole Department have been granted leaves of absence to engage in war work, — Miss Mary E. Driscoll, who took charge of the work of the Federal government with delinquent girls in Boston, and Miss Kate B. Lee, who went to France for the American Red Cross.

Details of the work of the two parole departments will be found in the reports of the respective superintendents, appearing on pages 66 to 72 and 95 to 105.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The Board has granted honorable discharges from its custody to 26 boys and girls during the past year. Eight of these were given to boys who were on parole from the Lyman School, 3 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and 15 to girls on parole from the Industrial School for Girls.

Whenever an honorable discharge is given, the court of commitment is notified and is requested to enter the fact in its records, in compliance with the statute under authority of which the honorable discharge is granted. Such discharge is a complete release from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment to any of the three schools under this Board. Honorable discharges have a much more far-reaching value, however, than their effect upon their recipients, for they offer an incentive to all children on parole, and present a goal which many strive to attain.

BOYS IN THE SERVICE.

The trustees feel justly proud of the part that has been played in the war by former inmates of the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys. It is known that at the end of the

year (Nov. 30, 1918) a total of 437 boys who were still under twenty-one years of age were in the military or naval service of the United States. This represented 19 per cent of the total number of boys on parole from the Lyman School and 24 per cent of those on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. It is also known that many others, who were over twenty-one years of age, and therefore no longer subject to the supervision of the trustees, were likewise in the service. A number of these boys have been cited for conspicuous bravery, and some gave their lives in the great cause.

DEATH OF FATHER DAVITT.

The war has brought to the trustees a special sense of loss in the death of the Rev. William F. Davitt, at one time in charge of the Catholic religious instruction at the Lyman School. Father Davitt, who was a chaplain with the American Expeditionary Forces, was killed in action on the Western Front on the day of the signing of the armistice. He was a man who made a strong appeal to boys and men, — gentle, brave, manly, a true counselor and spiritual guide, whose influence over the lives of many Lyman School boys will be felt for years to come. The trustees extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents and relatives, whose sense of loss must be sanctified by their realization of his dauntless devotion to the right, which led him unafraid into the forefront of battle. His life and example must always be an inspiration to those whose fortune it was to know him.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 16 meetings during the year, in addition to the meetings of the various committees. In spite of the participation of every member of the Board in some form or other of war work, which made extra demands upon his or her time, the percentage of attendance at Board meetings was 74.3 per cent for the year.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

A total of 153 visits have been made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. Forty-seven of these visits were made to the Lyman School, 54 to the Industrial School for Boys, and 52 to the Industrial School for Girls.

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was \$490,953.25, distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	\$5,627 95
Expenses of Boys Parole Department, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole,	46,242 93
Expenses of Girls Parole Department,	21,489 49
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	182,225 53
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	107,915 66
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	127,451 69
Total,	<hr/> \$490,953 25

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools has risen with the higher trend of commodity prices, having been for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, \$7 for the Lyman School, \$8.22 for the Industrial School for Boys, and \$7.18 for the Industrial School for Girls, as compared with \$5.90, \$7.35 and \$5.99, respectively, the preceding year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

1. *Industrial School for Boys.*

The General Court of 1918 appropriated \$2,000 for the construction of a foundation for a new cottage for 30 boys and attendants. The work contemplated by this appropriation has now been practically finished; and in order that the additional accommodations which this building would provide may be made available with as little delay as possible, the

trustees urgently recommend that the necessary funds for completing the construction of this cottage, and for furnishing and equipping the same, be appropriated. For several years an additional cottage has been badly needed in order to meet the insistent requirement of additional accommodations, and to enable the school to care for the boys whom the courts have desired to commit to it.

2. *Industrial School for Girls.*

For some time the Industrial School for Girls has been in need of a suitable building for the storage of the vegetables raised on its farm. The present storage building does not provide such facilities, and great inconvenience and danger of loss have been occasioned by the necessity of storing the vegetables in different buildings, unprovided with proper storage facilities.

The trustees accordingly recommend the building of a one-story addition to the present storage building, to be used for a vegetable cellar.

TABLE 2. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1909,	232	97	121	450
1910,	180	79	115	374
1911,	197	139	109	445
1912,	215	177	106	498
1913,	254	202	126	582
1914,	246	239	125	610
1915,	289	218	90	597
1916,	257	221	134	612
1917,	384	258	155	797
1918,	419	289	169	877
Totals,	2,673	1,919	1,250	5,842

PART II.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
DEPARTMENTS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

At the time of my last report (Nov. 30, 1917) there were 494 boys in our institution, and on Nov. 30, 1918, the number had increased to 533, the daily average for the year being 500.

Of the 419 new commitments, 180 were under thirteen years of age. Although the opening of the Bailey House (now called Davitt Cottage) for a boys' cottage will relieve the congestion somewhat, other cottages are needed, and I would recommend that farm cottages similar to Berlin and Riverview be constructed as homes for the younger boys, who should be segregated so that they will not mingle with the older boys, and whose stay should be made short.

Statistics for the year show that the length of stay of new commitments in the school has been reduced from fourteen to twelve months, — brought about, in part, by the lack of room. This has resulted in more frequent violations of parole and the return of more boys to the school.

Although masters, matrons and teachers have earnestly tried to overcome the handicap imposed by the congested conditions of cottages and schoolrooms, the results have not been wholly satisfactory. The assembly hall is entirely inadequate as a meeting place for all the boys at the present time, and a new building for assembly purposes should be asked for and the assembly hall could then be made into two good classrooms. Individual and special attention has been given the boys in the classrooms as much as the crowded conditions have permitted. A few have taken up high school work. Excellent work has been done in the drawing and sloyd

classes. The teaching staff, I am glad to say, remains nearly the same. Miss Lydia Hiller, a successful teacher for over seventeen years and acting principal for a part of this year, resigned in July. Mr. Harry J. Butler has succeeded her as principal. He has had much experience with boys, both in school and playground activities, and is successfully meeting his problems here.

The band, under the instruction of our new bandmaster, has won much praise in public performances, and has afforded much pleasure to both officers and boys in the institution.

Much attention has been given to the physical development and play of the boys. During the winter months constant use is made of the swimming pool and gymnasium. An indoor athletic meet in which every boy in the school took part was one of the enjoyable events. In the summer baseball is a feature, many competitive games being played, not only between cottage teams, but with teams from other schools, most of them being played on our grounds, for the benefit of all the boys.

The farm and gardens have made good returns for the year. All cultivated crops, except potatoes, have exceeded our expectations. The hay crop was not so abundant as last year. By clearing shrubs and rocks from the Riverview pasture we are able each year to add more land for cultivation.

The dairy herd has been much improved. Several of the cows found to be unprofitable milkers have been used for beef. We purchased one registered Holstein bull calf and six pure-bred heifer calves, hoping in time to have only pure-bred animals. Prof. J. C. McNutt of the Department of Animal Industry of the Massachusetts Agricultural College made a survey of the stock and farm buildings in June, and made a favorable report of his findings.

The changes in the buildings at Riverview Cottage, including the moving of shed and ice house and remodeling the interior of the barn, allow the work there to be performed more satisfactorily and improve the appearance of the cottage grounds. Two small buildings moved from the Bailey place will be used for housing poultry, as we plan to make poultry raising a feature at Riverview.

An example of the work that the instructors and boys of the industrial classes have done is the repairing of the roof of Wayside Cottage, which was damaged by fire, and the putting of windows in the north side of the general kitchen, thus giving much-needed light and ventilation. Ordinary repairs and the general up-keep of the institution have occupied much of the time of the boys of the industrial classes. When poles and wires were installed to connect the school with the electric current furnished by the Westborough Gas and Electric Company, the boys with their instructors did all the work. The purchase of electricity for the summer months resulted in a very material saving of coal, and some saving in labor.

Additional needs of the school are storage facilities for fruit and vegetables and for flour and grains, and a shed to house wagons, carts and tools. I recommend that the Legislature be asked for an appropriation to cover these needs.

I am glad to report that with the exception of an epidemic of influenza during the early fall the general health of the boys has been good. Details will be found in the physician's report.

Whatever success has been attained during the year has been due in a large measure to the co-operation of officers and teachers, and I am especially grateful to them for their loyalty and faithfulness shown during the influenza epidemic.

I thank the trustees for their support and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KEELER,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Summary of Work done.

Number of visits by physician,	280
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	7,240
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	485
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,313
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	176
Average number patients in hospital daily,	5
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,	24
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,	65
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,	11
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,	10
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients,	0
Number new inmates examined by physician,	399
Number inmates leaving examined by physician,	209
Number inmates returned examined by physician,	34
Number inmates leaving school examined by nurse,	183
Number inmates returned examined by nurse,	65
Number inmates sent to other hospitals,	49
Massachusetts General Hospital,	25
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	24
Number of operations performed,	7
Number of inmates whose vision was tested,	31
Number of inmates given glasses,	20
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated,	59
Number of inmates whose ears were treated,	38
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated,	20
Special cases: —	
Pneumonia,	2
Mumps,	2
German measles,	6
Diphtheria,	5
Hemorrhage in brain,	1

The above statistical report does not include the months of September and October. During these months, because of the influenza epidemic, we found it impossible to keep up the usual hospital reports.

This epidemic was the most severe the school has ever experienced. Within a period of three weeks over 250 boys were ill with influenza. The first case came to the hospital September 4, — a new boy from Plymouth. Between September 4 and September 14, 8 boys were in the hospital with colds, all probably due to grip infection. The disease did not become epidemic until September 15, when 7 cases developed. From this time on the number of cases increased daily until September 20, when 45 boys came down in a single day. The hospital was quickly overrun, and we were obliged to occupy Wachusett Cottage, then Worcester, then Chauncey and finally Lyman. For a time we had over 200 boys in bed, besides a large number of the officers. The problem of obtaining nurses, or, in fact, help of any kind, was most serious, but on the whole we were very fortunate in this respect. The sickest boys were taken to the hospital as soon as we could make room for them, where they were under the constant supervision of Miss Pettigrew, assisted by a number of trained nurses from Worcester and Framingham. The boys who were dangerously ill were provided with special nurses day and night. We had 17 well-defined cases of pneumonia following the influenza, 4 of which cases were fatal. It was not until October 8 that we were again able to accommodate all the sick boys at the hospital. From that time to the present we have continued to have a few new cases, — 5 in October and about 12 in November. The total number of influenza cases to date is 364, exclusive of the officers and nurses.

Aside from the grip epidemic we have had but little sickness. I think we have never had as little during the winter months as we had this past year, — probably due to the steady cold weather. We had as usual a few contagious cases, — 5 of diphtheria, 6 of German measles, 2 of mumps, and also 2 cases of pneumonia, aside from those already referred to.

We had 1 fatal accident, due to a fall, which caused hemorrhage in the brain. We also had 2 appendix cases and 1 hernia case, which were operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 3. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1917,	494
RECEIVED: — Committed,	419
Returned from places,	292
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	69
Runaways captured,	182
Returned from hospitals,	24
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	2
Returned from funerals,	6
Returned from visits to sick relatives,	5
Returned on account of illness,	2
	— 1,001
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	¹ 1,495
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives,	390
Paroled to others than relatives,	141
Paroled to make their own way,	7
Boarded out,	169
Runaways,	183
Sent to hospitals,	28
Turned over to police,	2
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	14
Entered United States Navy,	5
Entered United States Army,	3
Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys,	1
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	2
Released to funerals,	5
Released to Elmira Reformatory,	1
Deceased,	5
Released to visit sick relatives,	6
	— 962
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1918,	533

¹ This represents 919 individuals.

TABLE 4. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1918, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1918.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	4	100	104
Berkshire,	5	379	384
Bristol,	49	1,121	1,170
Dukes,	1	22	23
Essex,	55	1,712	1,767
Franklin,	6	96	102
Hampden,	37	782	819
Hampshire,	5	161	166
Middlesex,	112	2,411	2,523
Nantucket,	1	22	23
Norfolk,	20	651	671
Plymouth,	15	265	280
Suffolk,	72	2,448	2,520
Worcester,	37	1,241	1,278
Totals,	419	11,411	11,830

TABLE 5. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Fathers born in United States, . . .	25	26	16	25	24	12	23	23	30	27
Mothers born in United States, . . .	14	14	23	21	25	29	20	20	26	48
Fathers foreign born,	13	14	20	14	31	34	21	19	29	41
Mothers foreign born,	24	26	25	16	26	17	24	26	42	24
Both parents born in United States, .	42	29	43	37	35	24	33	32	53	49
Both parents foreign born,	109	79	75	94	123	111	149	104	183	242
Nativity of both parents unknown, .	31	23	15	23	26	51	32	50	37	33
Nativity of one parent unknown, . .	24	18	31	31	37	26	31	38	48	52
Per cent of American parentage, . . .	27	27	22	17	14	10	11	12	14	12
Per cent of foreign parentage,	55	55	44	42	48	45	52	40	48	58
Per cent of unknown parentage, . . .	18	18	11	10	10	20	11	19	10	8

TABLE 6. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Born in United States,	198	158	152	190	222	234	282	249	333	363
Foreign born,	30	20	40	24	31	10	7	7	49	53
Unknown nativity,	4	2	5	1	1	2	—	1	3	3

TABLE 7. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1918.	Committed from 1885 to 1917.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	4	25	29
Eight,	4	28	115	147
Nine,	13	90	231	334
Ten,	41	224	440	705
Eleven,	51	441	615	1,107
Twelve,	72	893	748	1,713
Thirteen,	99	1,496	897	2,492
Fourteen,	127	2,262	778	3,167
Fifteen,	12	163	913	1,088
Sixteen,	—	20	523	543
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	—	2	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	419	5,639	5,518	11,576

TABLE 8. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Had parents,	297
Had no parents,	5
Had father,	36
Had mother,	47
Had stepfather,	11
Had stepmother,	8
Had intemperate father,	130

Had intemperate mother,	2
Had both parents intemperate,	27
Had parents separated,	23
Had attended church,	417
Had never attended church,	2
Had not attended school within one year,	10
Had not attended school within two years,	5
Had been arrested before,	330
Had been inmates of other institutions,	80
Had used intoxicating liquor,	23
Had used tobacco,	185
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	114
Were attending school,	195
Were idle,	81
Parents owning residence,	59
Members of the family had been arrested,	96

TABLE 9. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
15,	—	3 ¹	11,	1	5
6,	—	4	11,	1	6
13,	—	5	14,	1	7
20,	—	6	4,	1	8
29,	—	7	5,	1	9
40,	—	8	3,	1	10
45,	—	9	2,	1	11
33,	—	10	4,	2	—
27,	—	11	6,	2	1
23,	1	—	3,	2	2
17,	1	1	1,	2	5
19,	1	2	1,	2	6
20,	1	3	2,	2	8
9,	1	4	1,	2	10

Total number paroled for first time during year, 386; average length of stay in the school, 12.14 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 10. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Assault,	8
Breaking and entering,	101
Delinquent child,	65
Larceny,	173
Transferred from custody of State Board of Charity,	25
Stubbornness,	32
Running away,	3
Cruelty to horse,	1
Carrying firearms, malicious injury to real estate,	2
Setting fires,	2
Forgery,	2
Trespassing,	2
Violating regulations of Middlesex County Training School,	3
Total number committed,	419

TABLE 11. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1908-09,	408.23	232	374	96
1909-10,	358.56	180	403	78
1910-11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17,	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18,	500.07	419	715	247
Average for ten years,	416.33	267.3	473.1	159.8

TABLE 12. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1909,	15.59	1914,	15.23
1910,	15.16	1915,	15.83
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33
1913,	15.09	1918,	14.06

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1909,	18.93	1914,	17.24
1910,	18.77	1915,	16.12
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43
1913,	18.42	1918,	12.14

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1909,	13.36	1914,	13.27
1910,	13.34	1915,	13.18
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98
1913,	13.22	1918,	12.91

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1909,	217	1914,	377
1910,	233	1915,	405
1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279
1913,	410	1918,	361

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1909,	\$4.88	\$4.86	1914,	\$5.26	\$5.23
1910,	5.68	5.62	1915,	5.37	5.31
1911,	6.39	6.35	1916,	5.44	5.42
1912,	6.25	6.23	1917,	5.90	5.89
1913,	5.51	5.48	1918,	7.00	6.98

TABLE 13. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In 1st grade,	3
In 2d grade,	21
In 3d grade,	29
In 4th grade,	73
In 5th grade,	83
In 6th grade,	87
In 7th grade,	65
In 8th grade,	33
In 9th grade,	7
In high school,	9
Special class,	6
Never went to school,	1
Industrial class,	-2

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917, \$4,142 99

*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Food, \$6 49
Clothing and materials, 32 00
Heat, light and power, 12 88

Farm and stable:—

Cows and calves, \$40 00
Hides, 21 30
Vegetables, 138 00

199 30

Repairs, ordinary, 147 46

\$398 13

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances, 97 73

495 86

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1917, \$3,755 82
Advance money (amount on hand November 30), 7,000 00
Approved schedules of 1918, \$165,411 21
Less returned, 5 00

165,406 21

176,162 03

Special appropriations, 3,203 64

Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1918, 627 47

Total, \$184,631 99

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, \$495 86

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1917, \$7,828 81
Eleven months' schedules, 1918, 165,406 21
November advances, 3,748 56

176,983 58

Amount carried forward, \$177,479 44

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$177,479 44
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules, 1918, and balance July			
schedule, 1917,	\$3,273 64		
November advances,	9 80		
			3,283 44
Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1918,			627 47
Balance, Nov. 30, 1918:—			
In bank,	\$3,195 37		
In office,	46 27		
			3,241 64
Total,			\$184,631 99

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$182,240 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	182,225 53
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth,	\$14 47

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages:—			
Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	\$2,700 00		
General administration,	11,741 11		
Medical service,	1,400 00		
Ward service (male),	18,805 07		
Ward service (female),	16,841 83		
Repairs,	2,915 02		
Farm and stable,	2,796 88		
Grounds,	590 63		
			\$57,790 54
Religious instruction:—			
Catholic,	\$918 01		
Jewish,	245 00		
Protestant,	387 50		
			1,550 51
Travel, transportation and office expenses:—			
Advertising,	\$1 07		
Automobiles,	186 40		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	400 78		
Postage,	572 40		
Printing and binding,	179 60		
Stationery and office supplies,	500 81		
Telephone and telegraph,	450 75		
Travel,	841 29		
Sundries (reports),	18 08		
Freight,	36 89		
			3,188 07
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$62,529 12

Amount brought forward, \$62,529 12

Food: —

Butter,	\$341 11
Butterine,	1,435 61
Beans,	2,245 12
Bread, crackers, etc.,	357 82
Canned soups,	27 92
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,963 87
Cheese,	181 30
Eggs,	1,103 43
Flour,	9,842 51
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,678 50
Fruit (fresh),	47 58
Fruit (dried and preserved),	496 03
Lard and substitutes,	915 89
Macaroni and spaghetti,	166 35
Meats,	8,130 44
Milk (fresh and substitutes),	11 80
Molasses and syrups,	926 21
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	658 10
Potatoes,	20 00
Seasonings and condiments,	606 52
Sugar,	1,766 19
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	636 99
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	433 55
Freight,	448 95

35,441 79

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$843 76
Clothing (outer),	4,693 70
Clothing (under),	1,637 12
Dry goods for clothing,	4,262 57
Hats and caps,	148 66
Leather and shoe findings,	4,099 43
Machinery for manufacturing,	542 89
Socks and smallwares,	1,691 35
Freight,	126 09

18,045 57

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$648 47
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	115 54
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	483 63
Fire hose and extinguishers,	285 00
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	143 03
Kitchen and household wares,	1,469 98
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,781 21
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	294 14
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	488 12
Freight,	85 26
Electric lamps,	439 38

6,233 76

Amount carried forward, \$122,250 24

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$122,250 24	
Medical and general care: —			
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$209 17		
Entertainments, games, etc.,	434 57		
Funeral expenses,	125 15		
Ice and refrigeration,	221 51		
Manual training supplies,	136 63		
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	766 01		
Medical attendance (extra),	709 20		
Return of runaways,	1,369 08		
School books and supplies,	489 05		
Matches,	7 42		
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	185 40		
Water,	1,108 34		
Freight,	25 44		
Sewer rental and repairs,	619 00		
			6,405 97
Heat, light and power: —			
Coal,	\$21,263 05		
Freight on coal and other expenses,	12,509 36		
Electricity,	1,381 90		
Oil,	417 55		
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	208 84		
Freight,	14 04		
Wood,	35 00		
			35,829 74
Farm and stable: —			
Bedding materials,	\$172 60		
Blacksmithing and supplies,	111 99		
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	97 15		
Dairy equipment and supplies,	75 05		
Fencing materials,	63 93		
Fertilizers,	790 00		
Grain, etc.,	8,689 20		
Hay,	56 00		
Harnesses and repairs,	152 65		
Horses,	265 00		
Cows,	1,239 70		
Other live stock,	38 00		
Rent,	353 27		
Spraying materials,	133 76		
Stable and barn supplies,	30 09		
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	685 37		
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	428 14		
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	150 59		
Freight,	125 61		
			13,658 10
Repairs, ordinary: —			
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$98 40		
Electrical work and supplies,	1,060 09		
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	217 21		
Labor (not on pay roll),	149 63		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,525 33	\$178,144 05	

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,525 33	\$178,144 05
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Repairs, ordinary — *Con.*

Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	633 45	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	734 10	
Plumbing and supplies,	211 05	
Roofing and materials,	75 51	
Steam fittings and supplies,	429 42	
Tools, machines, etc.,	93 66	
Boilers, repairs,	97 53	
Engines, repairs,	155 60	
Freight,	99 62	
Machinery repairs,	26 21	
	<hr/>	4,081 48
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$182,225 53

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$2,694 38
Appropriations for fiscal year,	10,870 50
	<hr/>
Total,	\$13,564 38
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$8,703 64
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	72
	<hr/>
	8,704 36
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$4,860 02

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$3,241 64	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—		
Account of maintenance,	\$3,748 56	
Account of special appropriations,	9 80	
	<hr/>	3,758 36
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1918, schedule,	9,819 32	
	<hr/>	\$16,819 32

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$16,819 32
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 500.7.

Total cost for maintenance, \$182,225.53.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.9988.

Receipt from sales, \$398.13.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0152.

All other institution receipts, \$97.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0037.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Dairy equipment,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	\$700 00	\$74 55	\$699 46	\$0 54 ¹
Extension and repair of cow barn,	Res. 1917, chap. 91	3,000 00	2,619 11	2,999 82	18 ¹
Changes in administration building,	Res. 1918, chap. 57	1,300 00	—	—	1,300 00
Purchase of Bailey place,	Res. 1918, chap. 57	8,370 00	6,009 98 ²	6,009 98 ²	2,360 02
Repairing damaged cottage,	—	1,200 00 ³	—	—	1,200 00
		\$14,570 00	\$8,703 64	\$9,709 26	\$4,860 02

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.² \$5,500 paid from State House direct.³ Transferred from extraordinary expenses, Nov. 21, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. KEELER,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,

Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1918.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres, 147 rods grounds (about buildings),	\$10,774 81
103 acres, 140 rods mowing,	13,503 75
87½ acres tillage,	10,002 06
13½ acres orchard,	1,710 00
11 acres, 45 rods woodland,	338 43
115 acres pasture,	2,875 00
19 acres, 49 rods waste and miscellaneous, .	729 04
¾ acre railroad siding,	200 00

 \$40,133 09
Buildings.

Willow Park cottage,	\$5,000 00
Maple cottage,	3,700 00
Elms cottage,	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00
Gables cottage,	9,000 00
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00
Oak cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder cottage,	17,000 00
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00
Bailey (now Davitt) cottage,	5,500 00
Administration building,	11,100 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
Storehouse,	12,300 00
School building,	43,400 00
Power station,	44,043 00
Greenhouse,	2,000 00
Scale building,	500 00
Hospital,	12,000 00
Piggery,	1,000 00
Cow barn,	14,500 00
Creamery building,	1,436 00
Hen houses,	1,200 00

Amounts carried forward, \$328,579 00 \$40,133 09

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$328,579 00	\$40,133 09
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Ice house,	1,550 00	
Subways,	6,765 00	
Heating system,	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	10,650 00	
		373,188 00
Berlin house and grounds,	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate,		\$419,321 09
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property,		146,612 36
Total valuation of property,		\$565,933 45

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	494	—	494
Number received during the year,	1,001	—	1,001
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	962	—	962
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	533	—	533
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	500.70	—	500.70
Average number of officers and employees during year, .	48.50	42.69	91.19

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department, Nov. 30, 1918,	1,487
Number coming of age during the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	171
Employees of Parole Department,	13

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	\$57,790 54
2. Clothing,	18,045 57
3. Subsistence,	35,441 79
4. Ordinary repairs,	4,081 48
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, .	66,866 15
	<hr/> \$182,225 53

Extraordinary expenses:—

1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, . .	8,783 44
Total for institution,	<hr/> \$191,008 97

Expenditures for Parole Department.¹

Salaries for visitors,	\$15,841 34
Other expenses,	12,856 16
Board of boys under fourteen,	15,930 98
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,614 45
	<hr/> \$46,242 93

¹ The Parole Department handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Department of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Events at the school during the past year have been of the usual routine sort. In spite of the difficulty of securing adequate employees, the boys have responded well, and much work has been done on the farm and in bettering the general appearance of the institution.

CONSTRUCTION.

The foundation for a new cottage has been completed, \$2,000 being appropriated for this purpose.

The new water system has given more than a year of service and is apparently entirely satisfactory.

Once more I must call your attention to the need of a new hospital, and a new kitchen and laundry building. All of this equipment as originally installed was considered only temporary, and the school has long since outgrown its capacity. Before the new kitchen and laundry building is planned I would suggest that you seriously consider the question of a congregate dining room. Such a dining room would be of advantage as far as cost of feeding is concerned, and I believe would offer as good, if not better, opportunity for training the boys in table conduct; furthermore, it would relieve the cottage masters and matrons from being in contact with the boys as continuously as they are at present. Such relief would make for better work when in direct charge of their boys.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school has continued excellent. On March 17 one boy died suddenly of acute peritonitis. During the recent epidemic of influenza we had 110 cases among the boys and 10 among the staff members (of which number 5 boys and 1 staff member developed pneumonia), with no deaths.

Our boys gain rapidly in weight while at the school, and almost without exception their physical condition is exceptionally good when they are released upon parole.

RECREATION.

It has been possible to give this phase of the school life additional attention. There has developed much interest in the production of bits of drama and comedy by groups of boys in the different cottages. A new moving-picture machine has been a source of much enjoyment, and during the coming winter arrangements have been made for educational films to be sent each week from the Bureau of Economics at Washington. It is planned to have at least one evening a week devoted to some sort of lecture or talk, which should increase the general fund of information of the boys.

FARM.

A great effort was made to have the farm as productive as possible during the past year. The value of the total production of farm crops used for food was \$29,550, as against \$22,893 the previous year. This means that 61 per cent of the cost of our total food consumption came from the farm. Following is a comparative list of the more valuable products produced:—

	1918.	1917.
Poultry (pounds),	982	2,764½
Pork (pounds),	12,017	17,201
Beef (pounds),	4,049	8,864
Eggs (dozens),	2,338	3,037
Milk (quarts),	154,784	131,097
Vegetables (bushels),	9,818	4,457
Fruits (bushels),	552	609½

GENERAL.

The policy of considering individually each case to be paroled, and paroling the boy on the merits of his case alone, has been continued as during the past few years. The average length of stay of first commitments for the year past was ten and one-half months as against eleven and three-quarters months for the year previous. That this may not be a clear gain is evidenced by the fact that 86 boys were returned for violation of parole, whereas only 61 were returned during the previous year. The increased number returned is particularly disturbing in view of the good industrial conditions existing during the year, which should have tended to keep the weaklings afloat. There were also many potential parole failures who enlisted in the army and navy. Is the length of stay at the school too short as the institution is now organized, or has the Parole Department been unable to cope with the increased number turned over to them, — *i.e.*, 262 this year as against 208 the year previous, — or is there some other factor to be considered? In this connection I also call your attention to the fact that this year we have had committed to us 289 boys as against 258 the year previous, and have dealt with 585 different individuals as against 507 the previous year.

The increased number of boys returned from parole is developing a situation which needs attention. We have had constantly with us during the past year between 20 and 25 of these boys, and the outlook is that we will have more of them if industrial conditions do not continue exceptionally good. These boys are apt to be of the "wise guy" type, who do not take their training as kindly as the new boys, and are more prone to bring in stories of successful crookedness. I thoroughly believe they should not mingle, as they do at present, with boys who are in the institution for the first time, and those who are under discipline. I am endeavoring to segregate my new boys without increasing the present force of masters. Placing returned paroles in a separate cottage would entail the engaging of two more masters, but I believe the expense of this would be thoroughly warranted.

With the completion of the new central building, we are

fitted, so far as physical equipment is concerned, to do work of a very high grade. The matter of general care of the boys, housing and the like, is pretty well standardized; and although there are many ways in which we can improve in this direction, our real advance must be towards a more intensive character study and training for character development.

Although industry should be the backbone of our system, I believe no boy should be allowed to remain in the school for any great length of time without several hours a week of real mental effort. For those who may be classed as illiterates, and for those who have not reached the fifth grade, this is provided; but for the others I believe special courses should be developed in literary work, in debating, in some sort of general science, — possibly history and the like. It might be possible to hold night school, say three nights a week, if teachers could be secured for this work.

Furthermore, as character building is our chief aim, I believe we ought to have the services of a psychologist who can make such determinations as to mentality as are possible in a direct way, and who also will be a man capable of assisting us in character analysis. Our ideal should be to have an analysis of each boy who comes to us, and the boy's training based upon such an analysis.

I would call your attention to the fact that there are between 350 and 400 of our former boys who are in the service of the army and navy, — 4 at least having received the Distinguished Service medal, and we have learned of 5 who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, for the year 1918, is hereby respectfully submitted.

The health of the inmates of the school during the greater part of the year has been excellent.

Until the advent of the influenza, in September, there was no epidemic of any kind, and the attention of the physician was occupied mostly by minor ailments and accidents of slight degree of severity.

Owing to the close proximity of Camp Devens, we were constantly on the alert to prevent the entrance into the school of any contagious disease, and I am pleased to report that while the town of Shirley suffered considerably in this respect, the school has been more free from infectious disease than it has been for a number of years.

Like all other institutions and communities, our school became infected with influenza during the great pandemic of that disease in September and October. Our first cases occurred about the middle of September, and we were not free from the malady until the latter part of October. In all we had 110 inmates and 10 officers afflicted with the disease. As the great majority of cases occurred at the same time we were obliged to use two cottages as emergency hospitals and one as a convalescent ward. Every boy who became infected with influenza was immediately put to bed and obliged to remain there for two weeks, after which time he was treated as a convalescent for one week before returning to work. In the opinion of the physician the fact that all of our inmates recovered was due to this enforced rest in bed coupled with the excellent care given them.

Although it was at that time almost an impossibility to obtain nurses, we were fortunate in securing the services of two nurses to assist our regular nurse during the height of the epidemic.

Following the influenza we had five cases of pneumonia and three cases of mastoiditis among the boys, and one case of pneumonia among the officers.

I take this opportunity of again bringing to the attention of the trustees the necessity of a larger and better-equipped hospital. Although the institution has grown to three times its original size, we are compelled to take care of the health of the inmates with the same equipment we had when the population of the school numbered only 100, and which was then not adequate for our needs.

We still continue the policy of immunizing all new commitments against diphtheria by means of the toxin-antitoxin treatment, and have had no recurrence of the epidemic of diphtheria which caused us so much concern three years ago.

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	531
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, . .	3,956
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	304
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,432
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	304
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, . . .	242
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	75
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	5
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	115
Smallest number of patients in hospital in one day,	2
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician, . . .	303
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, . .	346
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, .	86
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	3
Massachusetts General Hospital,	3
State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	1
Psychopathic Hospital,	1

Operations performed: —

Incision for septic condition,	36
Suture of incised wounds,	20
Fracture of clavicle,	1
Fracture of wrist, — radius at wrist,	1
Fracture of tibia,	1
Fracture of finger,	1
Dislocation of humerus,	1
Penetrating wound of eye with prolapse of iris,	1
Culturing of nose and throat,	41
Schick test administered,	303
Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	321
Etherizations,	15
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested,	303
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested,	303
Number of glasses prescribed,	18

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. H. A. Draffin.

Number of amalgam fillings,	501
Number of cement fillings,	212
Number of cleanings,	190
Number of treatments,	90
Number of extractions,	290

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 14. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1917,	244
Committed during the year,	289
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	14
Returned from parole,	86
Returned from leave of absence,	11
Returned from hospitals,	5
	<hr/> 1649
Paroled,	262
Returned paroles placed out,	71
Granted leave of absence,	12
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	4
Taken to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4 ²
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	3 ³
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	2
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2
Taken to Monson State Hospital,	1
Returned to court, over or under age,	2
Released on majority,	1
Absent without leave,	29
	<hr/> 393
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1918,	256

TABLE 15. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Both parents born in the United States,	75
Both parents foreign born,	169
Father native born and mother foreign,	26
Father foreign born and mother native,	18
Mother foreign born and father unknown,	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown,	3
Mother native born and father unknown,	2
Nativity of both parents unknown,	6
	<hr/>
Total,	303

¹ This represents 585 individuals.³ Died while in hospital, 1.² Released on parole from Infirmary, 1.

TABLE 16. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Born in the United States,	253
Born in foreign countries,	49
Italy,	12
Canada and the Provinces,	10
Russia,	8
Portugal and Western Islands,	6
Austria,	3
Greece,	3
England,	2
Scotland,	2
Sweden,	2
Ireland,	1
Unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	303

TABLE 17. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Larceny,	113
Breaking and entering and larceny,	57
Stubborn child,	41
Delinquent child,	17
Breaking and entering,	13
Running away,	9
Vagrancy,	8
Larceny of auto,	7
Unlawful appropriation,	5
Robbery,	5
Assault and battery,	5
Fornication and similar offences,	3
Assault with intent to rob,	3
Idle and disorderly,	3
Assault,	3
Disturbing the peace,	2
Carrying weapon,	2
Breaking glass, defacing building, malicious injury to personal property, train riding, forgery, endangering safety of persons riding upon trains, stealing,	7
<hr/>	
Total number admitted,	303

TABLE 18. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Had parents living, own or step,	228
Had father only,	23
Had mother only,	33
Parents unknown,	2
Both parents dead,	13
Had stepfather,	15
Had stepmother,	17
Had intemperate father,	84
Had intemperate mother,	5
Parents separated,	26
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, .	78
Had parents owning residence,	42
Had not attended school within one year,	74
Had not attended school within two years,	94
Had not attended school within three years,	54
Had been in court before,	123
Had used intoxicating liquor,	11
Had used tobacco,	243
Had been inmate of another institution,	48

TABLE 19. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*¹

15-16 years,	133
16-17 years,	121
17-18 years,	42
Apparently over 18, ²	6
Apparently under 15,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	303

TABLE 20. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	6
In 4th grade,	15
In 5th grade,	31
In 6th grade,	48
In 7th grade,	73

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."² Including Lyman School transfers.

In 8th grade,	70
In 9th grade,	25
In high school,	25
Special classes,	8
Total,	303

TABLE 21. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
4,	—	1	15,	—	9
2,	—	2	27,	—	10
10,	—	3	62,	—	11
5,	—	4	55,	1	—
10,	—	5	26,	1	1
4,	—	6	21,	1	2
5,	—	7	7,	1	3
5,	—	8	4,	1	4

Total number paroled for the first time during year, 262; average length of stay in the school, 10.52 months.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918: —

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	.	.	\$4,449 23
<i>Receipts.</i>			
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>			
Sales: —			
Farm and stable: —			
Cows and calves,	.	\$261 50	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,	\$67 27		
Sundries,	45 81		
		113 08	
			374 58
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1917,	\$5,529 59		
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	3,000 00		
Approved schedules of 1918,	98,067 22		
		106,596 81	
Special appropriations,		29,433 55	
Total,			\$140,854 17
<i>Payments.</i>			
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		\$374 58	
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance November schedule 1917,	\$9,978 82		
Eleven months' schedules, 1918,	98,067 22		
November advances,	1,653 76		
		109,699 80	
Special appropriations, approved schedules,		29,433 55	
Balance, Nov. 30, 1918: —			
In bank,	\$1,041 33		
In office,	304 91		
		1,346 24	
Total,			\$140,854 17

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$109,434 23
Expenses (as analyzed below),	107,915 66

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$1,518 57
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —

Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	\$2,700 00
General administration,	9,260 85
Medical service,	1,187 50
Ward service (male),	10,864 17
Ward service (female),	2,983 69
Repairs,	6,361 98
Farm and stable,	5,878 63
	<hr/>
	\$39,236 82

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00
Jewish,	300 00
Protestant,	219 69
	<hr/>
	1,119 69

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Automobiles,	\$729 25
Automobile repairs and supplies,	61 81
Postage,	508 24
Stationery and office supplies,	600 44
Telephone and telegraph,	352 30
Travel,	550 05
Sundries,	19 58
Freight,	29 11
	<hr/>
	2,850 78

Food: —

Butterine,	\$165 82
Beans,	1,614 63
Bread, crackers, etc.,	51 06
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,460 15
Cheese,	94 07
Eggs,	112 31
Flour,	6,035 09
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,095 37
Fruit (fresh),	63 61
Fruit (dried and preserved),	44 90
Lard and substitutes,	1,178 40
Macaroni and spaghetti,	185 63
Meats,	2,312 98
Molasses and syrups,	900 26
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	84 07
Potatoes,	152 00
Seasonings and condiments,	381 31
Sugar,	1,011 80
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	525 86
Vegetables (fresh),	39 36

Amounts carried forward,	\$17,508 68	\$43,207 29
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$17,508 68	\$43,207 29
Food — <i>Con.</i>		
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	392 62	
Sundries,	210 56	
Freight,	324 68	
		18,436 54
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,528 70	
Clothing (outer),	423 00	
Clothing (under),	2,223 30	
Dry goods for clothing,	2,968 95	
Hats and caps,	158 13	
Leather and shoe findings,	420 88	
Socks and smallwares,	800 50	
Sundries,	15 18	
Freight,	55 47	
		9,594 11
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$741 63	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	461 86	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,054 87	
Dry goods and smallwares,	548 00	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	148 17	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	75 85	
Kitchen and household wares,	691 55	
Laundry supplies and materials,	874 96	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	162 97	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	123 62	
Sundries,	30 76	
Freight,	89 46	
Electric lamps,	135 66	
		5,139 36
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$315 68	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	290 15	
Funeral expenses,	63 84	
Manual training supplies,	268 41	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	490 42	
Medical attendance (extra),	152 73	
Return of runaways,	388 10	
School books and supplies,	30 75	
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	22 38	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	35 38	
Sundries,	207 61	
Freight,	50 66	
		2,316 01
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$7,071 00	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	3,096 71	
Electricity,	1,576 00	
Oil,	103 78	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	149 98	
Freight,	2 00	
		11,999 47
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$90,692 78

Amount brought forward, \$90,692 78

Farm and stable:—

Blacksmithing and supplies,	\$298 68
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	146 10
Dairy equipment and supplies,	196 34
Fencing materials,	38 85
Fertilizers,	1,187 55
Grain, etc.,	7,450 27
Hay,	539 55
Harnesses and repairs,	148 20
Horses,	50 00
Other live stock,	130 00
Rent,	105 00
Spraying materials,	216 77
Stable and barn supplies,	181 70
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,036 47
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	699 51
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	154 61
Sundries,	53 34
Freight,	531 65

13,164 59

Grounds:—

Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	\$4 50
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	98 08
Sundries,	179 46
Freight,	98

283 02

Repairs, ordinary:—

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$77 12
Electrical work and supplies,	295 13
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	431 09
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	809 33
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	487 58
Plumbing and supplies,	562 82
Roofing and materials,	192 25
Steam fittings and supplies,	129 74
Tools, machines, etc.,	213 69
Boilers, repairs,	247 89
Sundries,	11 54
Freight,	69 69

3,527 87

Repairs and renewals:—

Veneer press,	\$100 00
Smokestack,	141 00
Freight (on stack),	6 40

247 40

Total expenses for maintenance, \$107,915 66

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$36,983 86
Appropriations for fiscal year,	2,000 00
Total,	\$38,983 86
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	29,433 55
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$9,550 31

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$1,346 24	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	1,653 76	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1918, schedule,	6,848 44	
	<hr/>	\$9,848 44

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$9,848 44
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 252.32.

Total cost for maintenance, \$107,915.66.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.2248.

Receipt from sales, \$26 .50.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0199.

All other institution receipts, \$113.08.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0086.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central building,	{ Res. 1916, chap. 137 }	\$97,700 00	\$26,590 33	\$92,576 40	\$5,123 60
Water system,	{ Acts 1917, chap. 324 }	16,000 00	1,120 82	15,195 79	804 21
Renovating Shaker Cottage,	Res. 1916, chap. 137	1,545 00	—	—	1,545 00
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88	1,800 00	70 10	70 10	1,729 90
Foundation of new cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88	2,000 00	1,652 40	1,652 40	347 60
	Res. 1918, chap. 57				
		\$119,045 00	\$29,433 55	\$109,494 69	\$9,550 31

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,

Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1918.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

34 acres school grounds, at \$75,	\$2,550 00	
160 acres tillage, at \$30,	4,800 00	
119 acres mowing, at \$54,	6,426 00	
30 acres orchard, at \$40,	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20,	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20,	3,780 00	
229 acres waste and miscellaneous, at \$10,	2,290 00	
Sidewalks,	1,210 00	
		<hr/>
		\$24,836 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	\$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2 (inmates),	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3 (inmates),	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4 (inmates),	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5 (inmates),	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6 (inmates),	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7 (inmates),	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8 (inmates),	18,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (3-tenement),	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Administration building,	10,000 00	
Infirmery,	1,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00	
Chapel,	2,000 00	
Industrial building,	21,500 00	
Cow barn and shed,	6,000 00	
Addition to cow barn,	7,743 00	
Horse barn,	1,200 00	
		<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	\$149,717 00	\$24,836 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$149,717 00	\$24,836 00
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North wood shed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two hen houses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Fireproof storehouse, cost,	17,999 82	
Central building (in process of construction),	92,576 40	
Work shed, cost,	1,248 81	
Old evaporation building,	500 00	
House, tailor shop,	500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage),	200 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power),	200 00	
Water system (cost),	7,836 00	
Addition to water system (in process of construction),	15,195 79	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32	
Telephone system,	650 00	
Electrical distributing system (in process of construction),	570 10	
Equipment for heat, light and power,	252 45	
Foundation for new cottage No. 9,	1,652 40	
		<hr/> 303,956 09
Total real estate,		<hr/> \$328,792 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	93,211 83
Total valuation of property,	<hr/> \$422,003 92

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	244	—	244
Number received during the year,	389	—	389
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	346	—	346 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	256	—	256
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	252.32	—	252.32
Number of individuals actually represented,	585	—	585
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	42.50	15.60	58.10

¹ Also 29 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Department.*

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1918, .	680
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	120
Number honorably discharged from the supervision of trustees, .	3

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	\$39,236 82
2. Clothing,	9,594 11
3. Subsistence,	18,436 54
4. Ordinary repairs,	3,527 87
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	37,120 32

Total for institution,	\$107,915 66
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Expenditures for the Parole Department.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. (See page 72.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

This report covers the work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

The total number of boys on parole from both schools for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, was 2,551, an increase of 135 boys over the year before.

During the year a total of 6,710 visits have been made to boys on parole. Of these visits 5,230 were made to boys paroled from the Lyman School, and 1,480 to boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys. Investigations of boys' homes numbered 1,312, and there were 167 investigations of proposed foster homes.

Details concerning the work of the department are contained in the statistical tables which follow.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 22. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on the Parole Department's visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	1,715
Becoming of age during the year,	171
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	6
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	20
Deceased,	22
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1
Honorably discharged from custody,	8
	— 228
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1918,	1,487

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	276	18.56
Out of the State, and occupation unknown,	59	4.03
At board, attending school,	85	5.78
Attending school, not boarded,	120	8.07
Employed on farms,	100	6.72
In textile mills,	105	7.06
In other mills and factories,	120	8.07
Recently released,	49	3.30
In 27 different occupations,	148	9.97
Idle,	17	1.14
Classed as laborers,	33	2.22
In machine shops,	32	2.15
In shoe shops,	42	2.82
Clerks and in stores,	26	1.74
In institutions,	17	1.14
Ill,	9	.50
Occupation unknown,	110	7.39
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	139	9.34
Total,	1,487	100.00

The records of the above 1,487 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,142, or 77 per cent, were doing well; 148, or 10 per cent, fairly well; 58, or 3 per cent, badly; and the whereabouts and conduct of 139, or 9 per cent, were unknown.

Aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 33 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 24. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	390
Number of boys paroled to others,	141
Number of boys paroled on own responsibility,	7
Number of boys paroled to enter the army or navy,	8
Number of boys paroled and boarded out,	169
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	715
Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1918,	85

TABLE 25. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

For violation of parole,	331
For relocation and other purposes,	30
Total number returned,	361

TABLE 26. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	77	45.03
Employed on farms,	1	.59
In machine shops,	7	4.08
In textile mills,	9	5.28
In 15 different occupations,	32	18.71
Occupations unknown,	9	5.28
Out of the State,	7	4.08
In other institutions,	2	1.16
Whereabouts unknown,	26	15.20
Ill,	1	.59
Total,	171	100.00

TABLE 27. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	129	75.44
Doing fairly well,	5	2.93
Doing badly,	4	2.34
Out of the State and conduct unknown,	7	4.09
Whereabouts unknown,	26	15.20
Total,	171	100.00

TABLE 28. — *Status Nov. 30, 1918, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army,	173
In the United States Navy,	103
In Merchant Marine,	6
On parole to parents,	710
On parole to others,	101
On parole on own responsibility,	60
On parole at board and attending school,	85
On parole out of the State,	59
On parole to other relatives,	51
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	59
(b) Previously,	80
	— 139
Outside the school,	1,487
Runaways from Lyman School,	55
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	14
In the Lyman School,	533
	— 602
Grand total,	2,089

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 29. — *Changes in numbers of Industrial School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	835
Becoming of age during the year,	120
Committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory,	19
Honorably discharged from custody,	3
Discharged as an unfit subject,	1
Deceased,	12
	— 155
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1918,	680

TABLE 30. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	161	23.68
Machinists,	20	2.94
Employed on farms,	11	1.60
Doing odd jobs,	27	3.97
In textile mills,	86	12.64
In shoe shops,	22	3.24
Classed as laborers,	35	5.15
Chauffeurs,	9	1.32
Clerks and working in stores,	12	1.79
Other factories,	34	5.00
Recently released,	6	.88
Teamsters,	30	4.40
In 42 different occupations,	60	8.82
In institutions,	8	1.18
Occupations unknown,	105	15.46
Out of the State,	29	4.26
Idle,	18	2.64
In college,	4	.59
Ill,	3	.44
Total,	680	100.00

The reports on the above mentioned 680 boys show that at the time of the last report 485, or 71 per cent, were doing well; 34, or 5 per cent, fairly well; 37, or 5 per cent, badly; 29, or 4 per cent, out of the State; and 96, or 14 per cent, whereabouts unknown.

TABLE 31.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	46	38.33
Teamsters,	7	5.83
Employed on farms,	2	1.67
In shoe shops,	4	3.33
In textile mills,	5	4.17
In other mills and factories,	7	5.83
Classed as laborers,	7	5.83
Longshoremen,	3	2.50
Out of the State,	1	.83
Chauffeurs,	4	3.33
In 9 other occupations,	11	9.17
Ill,	1	.84
Occupations unknown,	18	15.00
Odd jobs,	3	2.50
In other institutions,	1	.84
Total,	120	100.00

TABLE 32.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	99	82.50
Doing fairly well,	2	1.67
Doing badly,	2	1.67
Conduct unknown,	17	14.16
Total,	120	100 00

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 33. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Salaries: —

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	\$2,000 00	
Visitors,	11,907 29	
Clerks,	1,934 05	
	<hr/>	\$15,841 34

Travel, visitors and boys: —

Travel of visitors,	\$5,689 10	
Carriage hire for visitors,	1,731 08	
Telephone and telegraph,	963 48	
Travel of boys,	2,240 36	
Carriage hire for boys,	313 60	
Return of runaways and sundries,	236 63	
	<hr/>	11,174 25

Office expenses: —

Postage,	\$768 97	
Printing,	65 38	
Stationery,	429 25	
Telephone and telegraph,	221 49	
Sundries,	196 82	
	<hr/>	1,681 91

Boys boarded out: —

Board,	\$11,850 85	
Clothing,	3,745 21	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hos- pital care),	277 35	
Sundries,	57 57	
	<hr/>	15,930 98
Instruction in public schools for boys boarded out,		1,614 45

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys
from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, . \$46,242 93

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

We had 155 commitments in 1917 and 169 in 1918. Our daily average attendance in 1917 was 306.26, while in 1918 it was 341.23. This is an average of 35 more girls daily.

Owing to war conditions and shortage of labor, girls have done an increased amount of outdoor work. This has been beneficial physically, and the girls have enjoyed it. They have done the work in a spirit of patriotism, showing a readiness and willingness to help Uncle Sam. They have done their share too in contributing to the various "drives." A \$100 Liberty Bond was purchased for the school through the girls' generosity; an entertainment for the war work activities netted \$100; nearly 200 sweaters and 100 pairs of socks were knitted for the Red Cross. Many of the girls have become members of the Red Cross. They paraded through the village at the time the armistice was signed, and received loud praises from the townspeople for the interesting floats, costumes, etc. Though apart from the world in a sense, they are in such ways made to feel an interest in things worth while.

Our exhibition and pageant in June were given for the benefit of the Red Cross, and nearly \$300 was netted.

Our academic work last year was arranged on a three months' basis. By giving the opportunity for promotion every three months, we offer each girl an incentive to try harder. If they see the results of their work, they are willing to continue to make the necessary effort.

The study of community civics in our commercial class has proved interesting and profitable. The presentation of current

events by girls at our morning assemblies in chapel has kept them informed of affairs of the world.

Two epidemics — measles and influenza — kept us in quarantine for a long time. Consequently our number of visitors was only 2,407 last year.

A number of material improvements have added greatly to our efficiency. A room added to the hospital for the treatment of venereal disease has made it possible to centralize all medical treatment. The new porch added to the hospital gives more much-needed room, and provides a splendid place for convalescing girls. Screens in the summer and glass in the winter enclose it for the comfort of all.

The new wing added to the piggery provides for many more hogs; the new wagon shed and garage fill a much-felt need; the addition to the ice house is very satisfactory; the new heating system in our office and changes in the administration building and laundry are great improvements.

For the first time we had all our canning done under the supervision of one housekeeper in a central place. The results were very gratifying. More was produced than ever before, less waste occurred, and not so much burden was added to the housekeepers' duties.

A milking machine, a new ensilage cutter and gasoline engine, a tractor and auto truck have been added to our farm equipment, resulting in work being accomplished in less time; and with the shortage of labor we experienced this year that was an important factor in running the farm.

Forty-eight Catholic girls were confirmed by Bishop Thomas D. Beaven in May. Rev. Richard J. Shields, who had charge of the Catholic services, left on November 1 to enter the United States service as chaplain. He was succeeded by Rev. James P. Lynes of Worcester. Mrs. J. J. Dann has continued in charge of the Jewish services, and Mr. Charles H. Rickman has charge of the Protestant services.

I recommend to the trustees that earnest effort be made to secure more accommodations for feeble-minded girls elsewhere, so that we could be relieved of that class with which we, as a training school, should not be burdened.

We had last year a marked increase in girls of low mental-

ity. Though our girls average fifteen years in age, a large number of them are below the fourth grade. Bolton Cottage, where girls of low mentality live, has a capacity of 50 girls. Many of these should be in feeble-minded institutions. It is several years since such institutions have relieved us of any girls. Could we get relief from that quarter, many of our low-grade girls throughout the institution could be segregated in Bolton Cottage, and thus relieve the burden in our central school building.

I recommend also the extension of our storehouse basement to provide accommodation for vegetables.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, is respectfully submitted.

Thorough examination of new commitments and returned girls has been made, and routine treatment given to the various chronic infections and defects. A number of girls have been sent away to the larger hospitals for treatment and examination. War conditions and an awakened public sentiment in regard to the treatment and elimination of venereal diseases have resulted in bringing to the institution a steadily increasing number of girls needing intensive treatment for these infections during the past year. To meet this need there has been installed a complete equipment for the administration of arsphenamine.

Dr. W. E. Dolan has examined the eyes, ears, noses and throats of the inmates, and treated all diseased conditions.

Dr. E. T. Fox has attended to the dental work of the school.

I would recommend that a small up-to-date laboratory with a trained technician in charge be added to the equipment. A definite idea of the work accomplished by this department of the school may be obtained from the following statistics:—

Summary of Work done.

Number of cases treated at out-patient department, . . .	6,894
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	508
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, . . .	245
Average number of patients in hospital,	12
Average number of patients treated at out-patient department, .	24
Smallest number of patients treated in one day,	3
Largest number of patients treated in out-patient department,	
other ailments than gonorrhea,	51

Number of inmates examined by resident physician,	167
Number of inmates examined by resident physician on their return to the school,	38
Total number of syphilitic girls,	110
Average number of syphilitic girls,	103
Number of Wassermann tests,	439
Number of slides taken,	322
Number of girls from whom slides were taken,	242
Cases of measles during February and March,	16
Total number of treatments given for gonorrhea,	19,438
Number of cases of influenza in November,	120
Number of deaths (pneumonia),	1
Number of girls sent to Massachusetts General Hospital,	4
Number of girls sent to State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	7
Number of girls sent to Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1
Number of girls sent to Westborough State Hospital,	2
Number of girls sent to Reformatory for Women,	4
Number of girls sent to Boston Consumptives Hospital,	1
Number of girls sent to State sanatorium for consumptives,	1
Number of girls sent to Psychopathic Hospital,	3
Number of girls sent to Clinton Hospital,	2

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	21
Inmates committed during year whose vision was tested,	150
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	35
Number of ear examinations,	170
Number of throat examinations,	157
Number of nose examinations,	193
Number of glands positive,	113
Number of glands negative,	37
Number of prescriptions for glasses,	62
Operations for tonsils and adenoids,	28
Defective vision,	46
Defective hearing,	15
Deviated septum,	21

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of girls examined,	319
Amalgam fillings,	1,024
Enamel fillings,	212
Cement fillings,	74
Copper cement fillings,	13
Extractions,	371
Gas administrations,	286

Cocaine administrations,	18
Ether administrations,	1
Pulps removed and canals filled,	33
Treatments for same,	77
Amalgam and cement combination fillings,	17
Cleansings,	226
Gutta percha fillings,	9
Gold fillings,	2
Gold crowns,	11
Porcelain crowns,	2
Bridge work (number of teeth),	4
Plates, full,	4
Plates, partial,	1

Respectfully submitted,

E. RUSSELL EMERSON, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[PREPARED BY THE GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.]

TABLE 34. — *Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1917,	328	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1917,	326	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1917,	654	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	169	
Paroled from Westborough State Hospital,	1	
		— 824
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1918,	84	
Honorably discharged during year,	15	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	10	
Discharged (over age when committed),	1	
Deaths during year,	2	
		— 112
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1918,	712	

TABLE 35. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1917,	328	
Since committed,	169	
		— 497
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	13	
On account of illness,	5	
From hospital,	9	
From observation in hospital for the insane,	1	
From witnessing at court,	1	
Because unsatisfactory in place,	2	
For further training,	2	
For larceny,	3	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For running away,	3
For running away from the school,	2
For running from place,	1
For being immoral while a runaway,	16
While a runaway from place,	13
While a runaway from home,	3
For immoral conduct,	2
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	1
	— ¹ 58

Released from the school: —

On parole to parents or relatives,	28
On parole to other families for wages,	118
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages,	2
On parole to other families to attend school, earning board,	2
On parole to parents to attend school,	2
From a visit to the school,	13
Ran away from Industrial School,	2
Transferred to hospitals,	22
To hospital for insane for observation,	2
Transferred to Reformatory for Women,	4
To witness at court,	1
To private institution (Welcome House),	1
On becoming of age,	1
Discharged as unfit subject,	1
Died,	1
	— ² 200

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1918, 355

¹ Fifty-six individual girls were returned during the year.

² One hundred and ninety-three individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 36. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	-	1	5,	2	4
1,	-	2	2,	2	5
2,	-	3	2,	2	6
1,	-	4	1,	2	7
1,	-	5	3,	2	8
1,	-	6	2,	2	9
1,	-	7	2,	2	10
4,	-	8	3,	2	11
1,	-	9	5,	3	-
1,	-	10	2,	3	1
2,	-	11	1,	3	2
1,	1	-	1,	3	3
2,	1	2	1,	3	4
2,	1	3	2,	3	6
1,	1	4	2,	3	7
6,	1	5	2,	3	8
3,	1	6	5,	3	9
9,	1	7	1,	4	-
12,	1	8	1,	4	1
5,	1	9	1,	4	2
5,	1	10	2,	4	3
5,	1	11	1,	4	4
9,	2	-	1,	4	5
7,	2	1	1,	4	9
2,	2	2	1,	5	1
2,	2	3	1,	5	9

Total number paroled for first time during year, 138; average length of stay in the school, 2 years, 2 months, 4½ days.

TABLE 37. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Accosting,	1	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	3
Adultery,	1	Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior,	1
Committing an unnatural act,	1	Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	7
Common nightwalker,	4	Lewd, wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior,	2
Delinquent,	6	Lewd and wanton in speech and behavior,	1
Delinquency,	2	Nightwalking,	2
Forgery,	2	Receiving stolen property,	2
Fornication,	12	Runaway,	7
Habitual association with lewd and lascivious persons,	1	Street walking,	1
Idle and disorderly,	7	Stubborn child,	40
Idle, vagrant and vicious person,	2	Stubbornness,	30
Larceny,	18	Stubborn and disobedient child,	2
Leading idle and vicious life,	1	Vagrant,	2
Leading idle, vagrant and vicious life,	4		
Lewdness,	2		
Lewd and lascivious,	3		
Lewd person,	2	Total number committed,	169

TABLE 38. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Between 11 and 12 years,	4
Between 12 and 13 years,	3
Between 13 and 14 years,	17
Between 14 and 15 years,	30
Between 15 and 16 years,	50
Between 16 and 17 years,	62
Between 17 and 18 years,	3
Total number committed,	169

Average age, 15 years, 6 months and 11 days.

TABLE 39. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Born in the United States,	144
Born in foreign countries,	25
Canada,	14
Italy,	3
Russia,	3
Portugal,	2
France,	1
Greece,	1
Scotland,	1
Total,	169

TABLE 40. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Both parents born in the United States,	54
Both parents foreign born,	81
Father native born and mother foreign,	16
Father foreign born and mother native,	10
Mother native, father unknown,	4
Mother foreign, father unknown,	3
Nativity of both parents unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	169

TABLE 41. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In school,	28	Miscellaneous,	1
Housework at home,	10	Loafing,	112
Housework for wages,	8	<hr/>	
Factory,	8	Total number committed,	169
Department store,	2		

TABLE 42. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

In high school (first year),	9	In school when committed,	28
In high school (second year),	3	Out of school less than one	
In high school (third year),	1	year,	60
In commercial course (first		Out of school between one	
year),	1	and two years,	42
Through grade IX.,	1	Out of school between two	
In grade IX.,	5	and three years,	33
In grade VIII.,	32	Out of school between three	
In grade VII.,	40	and four years,	5
In grade VI.,	31	Out of school between four	
In grade V.,	21	and five years,	1
In grade IV.,	15	<hr/>	
In grade III.,	2	Total number committed,	169
In grade II.,	2		
In ungraded, and special			
classes,	5		
Illiterate,	1		
<hr/>			
Total number committed,	169		

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1917,		\$2,505 72
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Sales:—		
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	\$109 00	
Hides,	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$114 00
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Commission from board of retirement,	23 73	
	<hr/>	137 73
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1917,	\$2,159 22	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	3,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1918,	\$112,998 14	
Less returned,	6 31	
	<hr/>	112,991 83
	<hr/>	118,151 05
Special appropriations,		1,380 92
Industries fund:—		
Mary Lamb,	\$53 34	
Rogers book,	3 23	
Fay,	100 00	
	<hr/>	156 57
	<hr/>	
Total,		\$122,331 99
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		\$137 73
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1917,	\$4,664 94	
Eleven months' schedules, 1918,	112,991 83	
November advances,	2,798 02	
	<hr/>	120,454 79
	<hr/>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$120,592 52

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$120,592 52
Special appropriations: —			
Approved schedules,	\$1,380 92		
November advances,	56 50		
			<hr/>
			1,437 42
Industries fund: —			
Mary Lamb,	\$53 34		
Rogers book,	3 23		
Fay,	100 00		
			<hr/>
			156 57
Balance, Nov. 30, 1918: —			
In bank,	\$24 86		
In office,	120 62		
			<hr/>
			145 48
Total,			<hr/>
			\$122,331 99

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$127,452 00
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	10 25
	<hr/>
Total,	\$127,462 25
Expenses (as analyzed below),	127,451 69
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$10 56

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —			
Amy F. Everall, superintendent,	\$2,200 00		
General administration,	4,393 43		
Medical service,	2,593 71		
Ward service (female),	22,686 23		
Repairs,	1,464 84		
Farm and stable,	8,678 99		
			<hr/>
	\$42,017 20		
Wages returned,	7 30		
			<hr/>
			\$42,009 90
Religious instruction: —			
Catholic,	\$600 00		
Jewish,	120 00		
Protestant,	480 00		
All others,	100 00		
			<hr/>
			1,300 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —			
Advertising,	\$3 58		
Automobiles,	485 04		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	301 85		
Postage,	411 78		
Stationery and office supplies,	470 54		
Telephone and telegraph,	210 14		
Travel,	317 87		
Freight,	12 54		
Safe,	105 00		
			<hr/>
			2,318 34
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			<hr/>
			\$45,628 24

Amount brought forward, \$45,628 24

Food: —

Butter,	\$20 44
Butterine,	602 88
Beans,	824 41
Bread, crackers, etc.,	186 58
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,258 28
Cheese,	180 26
Eggs,	41 90
Flour,	4,514 67
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,640 89
Fruit (fresh),	151 88
Fruit (dried and preserved),	154 56
Lard and substitutes,	789 42
Macaroni and spaghetti,	313 98
Meats,	4,561 82
Molasses and syrups,	769 85
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	829 66
Potatoes,	90 00
Seasonings and condiments,	595 93
Sugar,	635 08
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	589 77
Vegetables (canned and dried),	201 33
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	293 87
Freight,	388 22

20,635 68

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,274 97
Clothing (outer),	1,436 74
Clothing (under),	553 24
Dry goods for clothing,	4,506 59
Hats and caps,	125 70
Leather and shoe findings,	474 69
Machinery for manufacturing,	59 16
Socks and smallwares,	611 65
Freight,	35 12

9,077 86

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$2,100 38
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	120 53
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	391 79
Dry goods and smallwares,	94 75
Electric lamps,	48 90
Fire hose and extinguishers,	67 00
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	750 90
Kitchen and household wares,	1,351 45
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,217 92
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	313 02
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	553 48
Stove parts,	317 92
Freight,	95 57

7,423 61

Amount carried forward, \$82,765 39

Amount brought forward, \$82,765 39

Medical and general care:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$96 23
Entertainments, games, etc.,	150 45
Funeral expenses,	20 00
Manual training supplies,	120 66
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,202 76
Medical attendance (extra),	2 00
Patients boarded out,	122 14
Return of runaways,	20 00
School books and supplies,	264 83
Girl's pictures,	29 69
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	261 11
Rent of room for employee,	33 00
Sundries,	7 50
Freight,	41 64
Combs, toothbrushes, etc.,	157 44

2,529 45

Heat, light and power:—

Coal,	\$13,817 21
Freight on coal and other expenses,	3,758 14
Electricity,	896 18
Oil and gasoline,	137 37
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	64 35
Wood,	460 95
Freight,	2 38
Sundries (measuring pipes for heating, for Fuel Commissioner),	100 80

19,237 38

Farm and stable:—

Bedding materials,	\$92 50
Blacksmithing and supplies,	295 41
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	326 26
Dairy equipment and supplies,	53 14
Fertilizers,	1,030 62
Grain, etc.,	8,236 49
Hay,	338 15
Harnesses and repairs,	137 15
Horses,	510 00
Cows,	160 00
Other live stock,	71 50
Labor (not on pay roll),	141 00
Rent of pasture,	50 00
Spraying materials,	119 76
Stable and barn supplies,	49 23
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,061 29
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	503 55
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	179 70
Freight,	246 15

13,601 90

Amount carried forward, \$118,134 12

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$118,134 12
Grounds: —		
Fertilizers,	\$22 50	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	251 20	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	46 01	
Freight,	22 11	
Spraying materials,	46 74	
		388 56
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$45 69	
Electrical work and supplies,	533 46	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	361 14	
Labor (not on pay roll),	621 65	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	629 21	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	654 74	
Plumbing and supplies,	511 29	
Roofing and materials,	221 20	
Steam fittings and supplies,	52 82	
Tents, awnings, etc.,	36 00	
Tools, machines, etc.,	49 60	
Engines, repairs,	8 92	
Freight,	14 18	
		3,739 90
Repairs and renewals: —		
Hospital porch,	\$0 52	
Plumbing and renewals,	198 08	
Set tubs, Honor and Pines cottages,	51 44	
Furnace and heater sections,	442 59	
Wagon shed,	936 83	
Ice house,	699 47	
Milking machine,	505 46	
Rebuilding heating plant,	2,354 72	
		5,189 11
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$127,451 69

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$1,772 36
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	1,380 92
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$391 44

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

<i>Resources.</i>		
Cash on hand,	\$145 48	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —		
Account of maintenance,	\$2,798 02	
Account of special appropriations,	56 50	
		2,854 52
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November 1918, schedule: —		
Special appropriation,	\$378 21	
Maintenance,	11,460 85	
		11,839 06
		\$14,839 06

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills: —

Maintenance,	\$14,460 85	
Special appropriation,	378 21	
	<hr/>	\$14,839 06

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 341.38.

Total cost for maintenance, \$127,451.69.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.1796.

Receipt from sales, \$114.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0064.

All other institution receipts, \$23.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0013.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Piggery,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	\$700 00	\$61 06	\$508 25	\$191 75
Improving water supply,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	1,500 00	42 00	1,338 28	161 72
Sidewalks,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	500 00	69 13	462 03	37 97
Improving heating system,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	3,600 00	1,208 73	3,600 00	-
		\$6,300 00	\$1,380 92	\$5,908 56	\$391 44

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1918.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	\$5,000 00
Hospital,	10,000 00
Chapel,	14,000 00
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00
Fay cottage,	16,300 00
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00
Elm cottage,	7,000 00
Farmhouse,	2,000 00
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00
Honor cottage,	31,000 00
Pines cottage,	29,000 00
Dairy,	1,200 00
Large barn,	13,350 00
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00
Holden shops,	900 00
Hose house,	200 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$239,950 00	\$31,935 00
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$239,950 00	\$31,935 00
Piggery,	1,700 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice houses,	1,000 00	
Spring houses,	100 00	
Reservoir gate house,	200 00	
Pump building and machinery,	1,500 00	
Administration building,	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system,	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits,	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system,	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional,	300 00	
	<hr/>	327,490 00
Total real estate,		\$359,425 00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property,		74,256 85
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property,		\$433,681 85

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	—	328	328
Number received during year (committed, 169; returned from parole, 56), .	—	225	225
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	—	198	198
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution, .	—	355	355
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year, .	—	341.38	341.38
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	16.59	50.75	67.34

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year, .	451
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	112
Employees of Parole Department,	14

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

Salaries and wages,	\$42,009 90	
Religious instruction,	1,300 00	
Travel, transportation and office supplies, .	2,318 34	
Food,	20,635 68	
Clothing and materials,	9,077 86	
Furnishings and household supplies, . .	7,423 61	
Medical and general care,	2,529 45	
Heat, light and power,	19,237 38	
Farm and stable,	13,601 90	
Grounds,	388 56	
Repairs, ordinary,	3,739 90	
Repairs and renewals,	5,189 11	
Total current expenses,		\$127,451 69

Extraordinary expenses: —

Extension of piggery,	\$61 06	
Improving water supply,	42 00	
Sidewalks,	69 13	
Improving heating system,	1,208 73	
Total extraordinary expenses,		1,380 92
Total for institution,		\$128,832 61

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries,	\$15,286 68
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	3,515 82
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,686 90
	<hr/>
Total,	\$21,489 40
	<hr/>
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Department,	\$150,322 01

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.

Superintendent of Parole Department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Four hundred and fifty-one different girls have been on parole during the whole or a part of the year ending Nov. 30, 1918. The daily average number of those actually in our care has been 280, — 11 more than last year. The weekly per capita cost, in spite of the great advance in prices, has been \$1.46, only 3 cents more than last year.

This increase in the daily average number is due (1) to an increase in the number of girls paroled from the school for the first time during the year, — 139, as against 113 last year; and (2) to the fact that, owing to the crowded condition of the school, fewer girls have been sent back for serious cause, — 25, as against 58 last year.

The work of the department has been greatly increased by this strenuous endeavor to care for these difficult girls in the community. One of the most effective ways of convincing a willful, reckless girl that the State has the power to protect itself against those who fail to consider the common good is to return her to the institution. It may take more than one return to prove this to her. While there she has a chance to think it all over away from the temptations she has been unable to resist, and if of average mentality she is likely at least to awaken to the fact that she is on the losing side in the conflict. The number of new commitments to the school advances steadily, 14 more this year than last year, a heavy addition to the work of the assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Department, who makes the investigations of each girl's history.

The work has been further handicapped by the temporary loss of two visitors who have been on leave of absence since

July 1 and Aug. 1, 1918, respectively, — Miss Kate B. Lee, in Red Cross work in France, and Miss Mary E. Driscoll, appointed by the Federal government to take charge of its work with delinquent girls in Boston. The *esprit de corps* of the department has been such as to make this added service cheerfully rendered, though all have realized the disadvantages of less intensive work with individual girls.

The usual statistical tables accompany this report. Certain problems, however, need more careful consideration.

PLACING.

The bulwark of our work is the selection of suitable private homes in which to place girls on parole. Two hundred and ninety-two girls have been engaged in housework in such homes this year. Each year a number of new homes are added to our list as especially adapted to our problems. Each year, by faithful visiting, new employers are trained to give the girl the kind of protection she needs; to make her happy in her work, as well as to give her proper recreation; and, little by little, to establish her in normal ways of living. This is not all done in one place. There is a limit to an employer's endurance and to a girl's control of her restlessness. Frequent change of place is often necessary.

This year 309 new employers have made application for girls to do housework. One hundred and twenty-five of the places thus offered have been used, besides 121 that had been used before.

Too much stress cannot be put upon good placing as a means of affording continued training for this special group of girls, all of whom are delinquents, and many of whom are handicapped mentally and physically, and for whom places especially adapted to their handicaps must be found.

MEDICAL CARE.

Sixty-eight girls have required hospital care. Twelve were in the hospital twice, 6 three times, and 1 girl was eight times in 4 different hospitals. Twenty-five hospitals and 3 convalescent homes have been used. This unusually large number of hospi-

tals had been made necessary by the nature of the cases, immediate care being called for in many instances. There were 3 tubercular patients, and 18 have had operations varying from an infected finger to appendicitis and the removal of a tumor. There have been also some severe cases of influenza and pneumonia requiring hospital care. Eighteen different girls went to convalescent homes.

One hundred and one girls have made a total of 355 visits to out-patient departments of 5 hospitals. It would not have been possible to give the girls such constant medical attention but for the continued devotion of Miss Caroline I. Field, whose work as a volunteer has been of inestimable value.

MENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

It becomes more and more manifest that mental examination is essential to a real understanding of the girl, unless we are to continue treating symptoms instead of causes. It would be of great advantage to have a mental examination of every girl, not only to determine her intellectual status, but her special abilities or disabilities. Owing, however, to the increased pressure of work, it has been possible this year to send only 51 girls to the Psychopathic Hospital for examination. Four of these girls were found to be insane, and 31 others were of defective mentality.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The problem of the mother and baby is an especially important one because it involves so many lines. In the course of the year we have had on parole 39 girls with children.

As time goes on, it becomes more and more evident that the babies should not be kept too long with those who are found to be mentally incompetent mothers, if they are to have the best opportunity to become good citizens. This needed separation has been brought about this year in five instances.

A study of what became of the illegitimate children of girls who passed out of the care of the department four or five years ago was begun in the winter of 1917 by a group of students from the School for Social Work, under the joint

direction of that school and the Girls Parole Department, but could not be finished before the school closed. We hope to get further enlightenment from this study when it is possible to finish it.

PAROLE AT HOME.

One of the most important and difficult questions to settle is when the girl should be paroled in her own home. Of course the answer seems obvious: when it is for her best good to go home; but that decision involves several considerations.

In most instances it seems wisest to try the girl away from home first, for several reasons:—

(a) The home is frequently bad, and is rarely strong enough to offer her the prop she needs when she first comes back into the community. Many times I believe this difficulty could be overcome if the family could be built up while the girl is still in the school. The visitor in charge of the girl should have few enough girls to allow her time to know and help the girl's family. In certain cases this has been tried successfully. The members of the family of a girl have frequently such influence upon her that no treatment which did not include them could be effective.

(b) The second reason is that if the family are not co-operative the girl needs to be tried elsewhere in order that the visitor may become thoroughly acquainted with her. The girl herself under these circumstances tells the visitor a great deal about the members of her family which is helpful when she does go home.

(c) Third, with the girls of foreign parentage, it is the girl's best chance to learn something of the standards and ideals of a real American home.

Earning her way home is often the strongest incentive to a girl to persistent effort. We have found it quite effective to have a girl understand that the action of the trustees in paroling her at home is dependent upon her good behavior.

Winning the confidence and assistance of the family is so vital to the interests of the girl that more and more time is being devoted by the superintendent, as well as by the visitors, to establishing cordial relations.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

The 30 girls in public schools during the past year have done excellent work. Four were graduated from grammar school and one from high school. The latter secured work in an insurance office at \$10 a week. At the end of two months she was increased to \$12.

Only one girl has misbehaved in school or had anything but a good record in deportment.

The cost for the school girls has been minimum. Every girl earned wages during the summer, and in almost every case sufficient money was saved to buy her winter clothes. Parents have also assisted with clothing.

Eight girls have received wages while attending school, 11 have earned free homes with an allowance, 8 have been in their own homes, and 3 have been boarded by relatives.

LIBERTY BONDS.

No report of the year could be complete which left out the account of the practical response to their feelings of patriotism made by 34 of the girls who subscribed \$3,600 of their savings for Liberty Bonds, — \$550 for the first issue, \$250 for the second, \$1,950 for the third and \$850 for the fourth. Probably nothing could have made these girls feel more a real part of the community.

GIRLS PASSING OUT OF THE CARE OF THE TRUSTEES.

One hundred and twelve girls have passed out of the care of the trustees during the year (see Table 34). Fifteen received honorable discharges. These were all normal, sensible girls, able to understand their own difficulties and having the will to succeed. Fifty-one other girls were doing well, under supervision, when they became of age. Their continued good behavior was dependent, however, upon surrounding influences rather than upon strength of character. This made their future conduct doubtful, so they were not given honorable discharges. To make an honorable discharge worth striving for, the standard of achievement is made as high as possible.

Therefore it implies not only an unblemished record on parole, but the mental capacity as well as the will to make good.

Only 39 of the 112 girls who passed out of the custody of the trustees last year had been given mental examinations. Of these 39 girls only 5 had no mental disease, 23 of them being diagnosed as feeble-minded, 10 as psychopaths, and one as having hysteria. In carefully considering the outcome of "freedom" to these girls, it appears that 22 of them undoubtedly need custodial care. There is at present no institutional provision for girls of this type, the schools for the feeble-minded being overcrowded, and the institution for defective delinquents not yet being available. It is the most discouraging feature of this work that these girls have to drift back to their old life, or worse, — a menace to the State which has already spent much money upon them.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Either the department must expand to its consciousness of the needs of the work, or the work will fall behind its standards, than which nothing is more disheartening. Keeping up the spirit of interest and the enthusiasm of the worker is vital to good work. By increasing the responsibilities of the worker, and not giving her the tools with which to perform her task, she becomes discouraged. The success of work with individual human beings depends not only on the good sense and good judgment of the worker, but also upon the enthusiasm she can bring to her job.

The time has come to consider the expansion of the department to meet the new demands which have already come and which will undoubtedly be added to in the near future because of the crowded condition of the school and the resulting increase in the number of girls who must be paroled. The ideal form of relief for this crowded condition at the institution would be the removal of the feeble-minded and the defective delinquents, leaving the Industrial School for Girls for the educable girls, who could then remain in the institution sufficiently long to be thoroughly trained. Thirty-two of the girls paroled this year had not finished their course of training at the school.

Another reason for the expansion of the department lies in the need for closer relations with the families of the girls, a time-consuming but a most worth-while piece of work.

In the six years during which the department has been making the investigations of the previous histories of the new commitments, the number of commitments per year has increased 36 per cent. The value of these reports, both to the school and to this department, has been fully established. If the department is to continue this good work, an additional investigator should be secured, as it is no longer possible for one person to compass the work.

I would recommend the appointment immediately of an additional investigator, and that another visitor be added to the general staff as soon as is practicable.

I would further recommend that the trustees urge forward the plans for the equipment of the Reformatory for Women at Sherborn to take the defective delinquents.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 43. — *Status Nov. 30, 1918, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts,	54
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	9
On parole in families, earning wages,	182
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	7
Attending school, earning board or wages,	11
Attending school, living at home,	4
Out of State, in place,	1
In hospitals,	12
Married (subject to recall for cause),	46
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	1
Temporarily in House of Correction,	1
Temporarily in jail,	2
Boarding temporarily (mother and baby),	1
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	18
(b) Previously,	8
	<hr/>
	357
In the school Nov. 30, 1918,	355
	<hr/>
	712

TABLE 44. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1917,	\$9,271 18
Cash received from savings to credit of 289 girls from Dec. 1, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918,	\$9,461 92
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 16 girls,	1,198 31
Cash received from other sources,	23 32
Interest on deposits,	200 48
	<hr/>
By 1,257 deposits with the department,	10,884 03
	<hr/>
	\$20,155 21
Cash withdrawn by 333 girls,	11,530 31
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1918,	\$8,624 90

TABLE 45. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 333 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	218	\$4,253 43
Dentist,	53	455 87
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	77	653 88
To help at home,	14	173 56
Board,	95	591 56
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	84	193 84
Expenses for baby,	10	117 15
Household expenses,	7	80 90
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	28	121 66
Christmas and spending money,	26	157 91
To pay for money or articles stolen or destroyed,	5	67 91
Schooling and lessons,	3	43 38
Transferred to other institutions,	6	30 01
Liberty Bonds and interest on bonds,	45	2,620 90
Girls becoming of age,	72	1,851 90
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	1	\$11,413 86
		116 45
		\$11,530 31

TABLE 46. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

Salaries: —		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	\$1,966 67	
Visitors,	10,185 18	
Clerks,	2,666 95	
Extra clerks,	467 88	
	<hr/>	\$15,286 68
Visitors: —		
Travel,	\$2,155 56	
Carriage hire,	194 85	
	<hr/>	2,350 41
Office expenses: —		
Advertising,	\$38 49	
Postage,	492 91	
Printing,	107 06	
Stationery and office supplies,	179 40	
Telephone and telegrams,	310 92	
Sundries,	36 63	
	<hr/>	1,165 41
Total expended for administration and visiting,		\$18,802 50
Assistance to girls: —		
Board,	\$614 87	
Clothing,	570 40	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	990 39	
Travel,	480 22	
Miscellaneous,	31 02	
Total expended for girls,	<hr/>	2,686 90
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		\$21,489 40

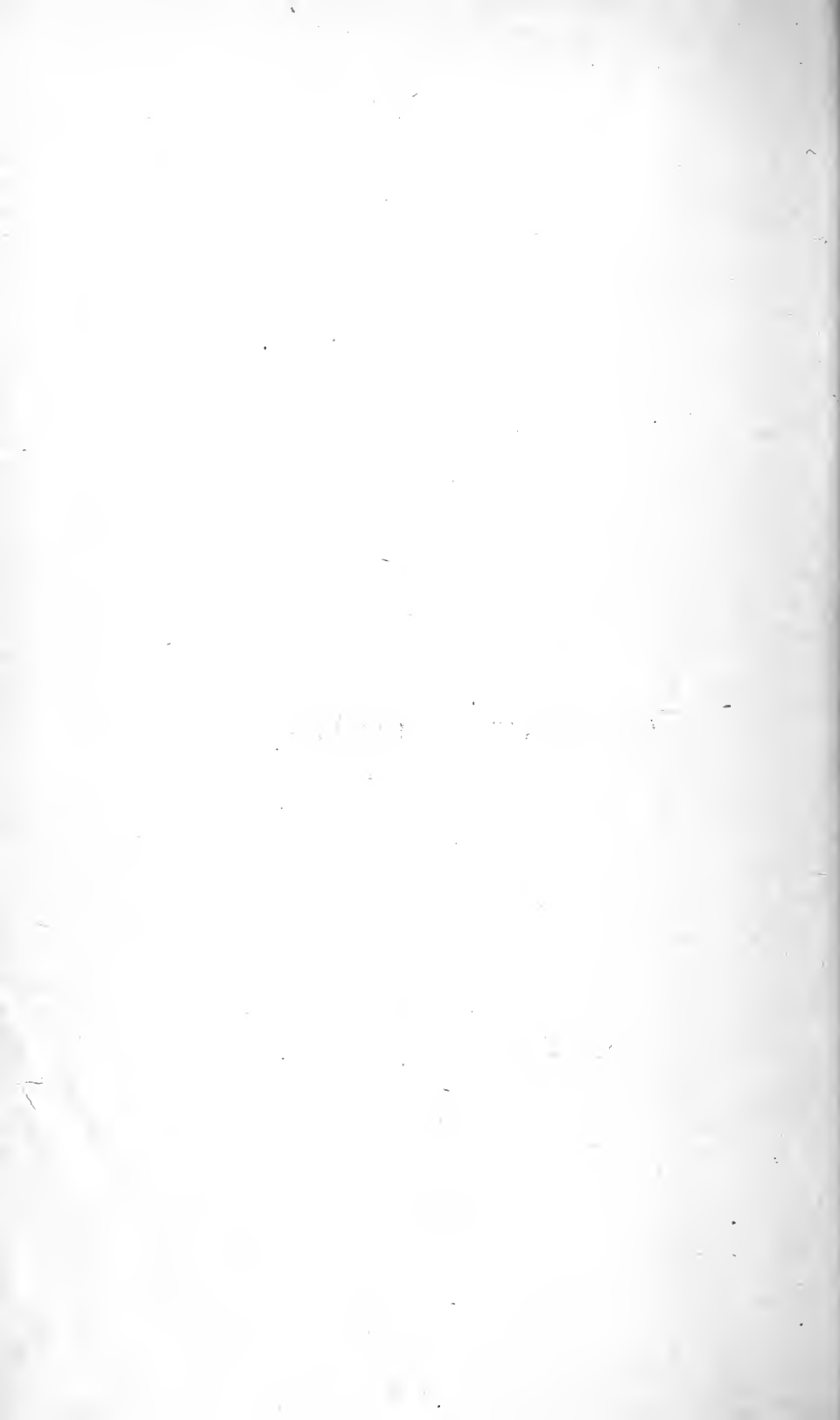
VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Boston.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Mrs. Thomas F. Brennan,	Boston.

PART III.

TRUST FUNDS.



TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$2,642 90	\$24,200 00	\$26,842 90
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	987 84		987 84
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$3,630 74	\$24,200 00	\$27,830 74
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificates,		300 00	
Everett bonds,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		\$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		3,630 74	
			\$27,830 74

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany Railroad certificate, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Company bonds, . . . . .	. . . . .	5,000 00	
New London & Northern Railroad Company certificate, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$3,747 94		\$3,747 94
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,656 17		1,656 17
	\$5,404 11		\$5,404 11
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	627 47		627 47
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$4,776 64		\$4,776 64
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$4,776 64

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$214 18	\$100 00	\$314 18
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	55 72		55 72
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$269 90	\$100 00	\$369 90
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,		\$100 00	
Cash on hand,		269 90	
			\$369 90

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$36 79		\$36 79
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments,	40 65		40 65
	\$77 44		\$77 44
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	53 34		53 34
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$24 10		\$24 10
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .		\$24 10

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Securities matured or transferred,	\$1,000 00		
Securities purchased or transferred,		1,000 00	
	\$1,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred,	1,000 00		
Securities matured or transferred,		1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$304 28		\$304 28
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>			
Income from investments, \$32 95			
Discount on securities purchased, 50 00			
	82 95		82 95
	\$387 23		\$387 23
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$287 23		\$287 23
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$287 23

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1917-18.		
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>		
Quincy bond,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$13 06	\$13 06
<i>Receipts in 1917-18.</i>		
Income from investments,	35 62	35 62
	\$48 68	\$48 68
<i>Payments in 1917-18.</i>		
Industrial School for Girls,	3 23	3 23
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$45 45	\$45 45
<i>Present Investment.</i>		
Cash on hand,		\$45 45

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND
THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1919



BOSTON

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1920

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APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, BOSTON, *Chairman.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Vice Chairman.*

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON.

MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.

MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.

JAMES J. SHEEHAN, PEABODY.

AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.

DAVID R. COLLIER, GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 179, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Department.*

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Department.*

THE SCHOOLS.

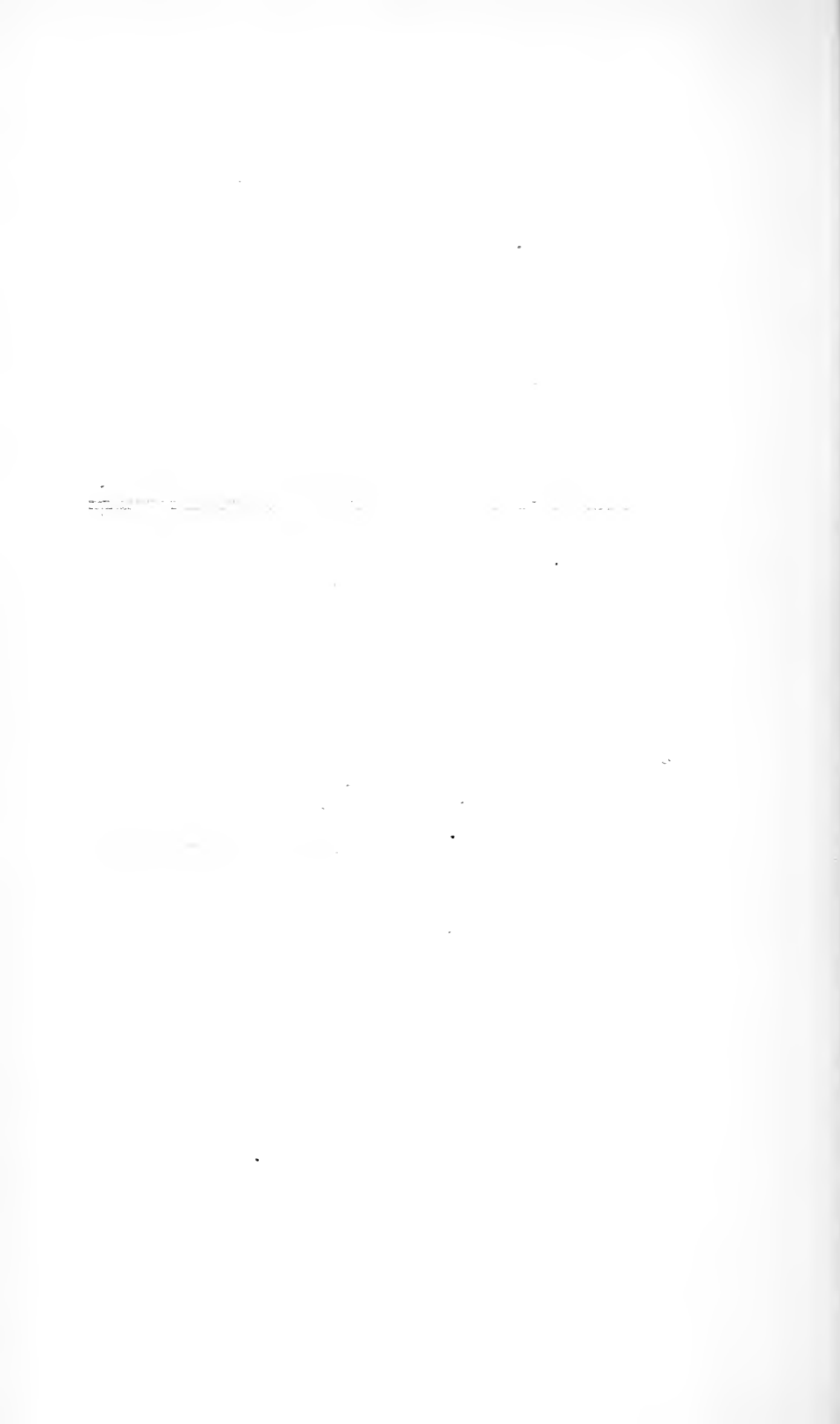
1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 430. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the State House, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 8 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 240. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the State House, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Department, whose office is at the State House, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

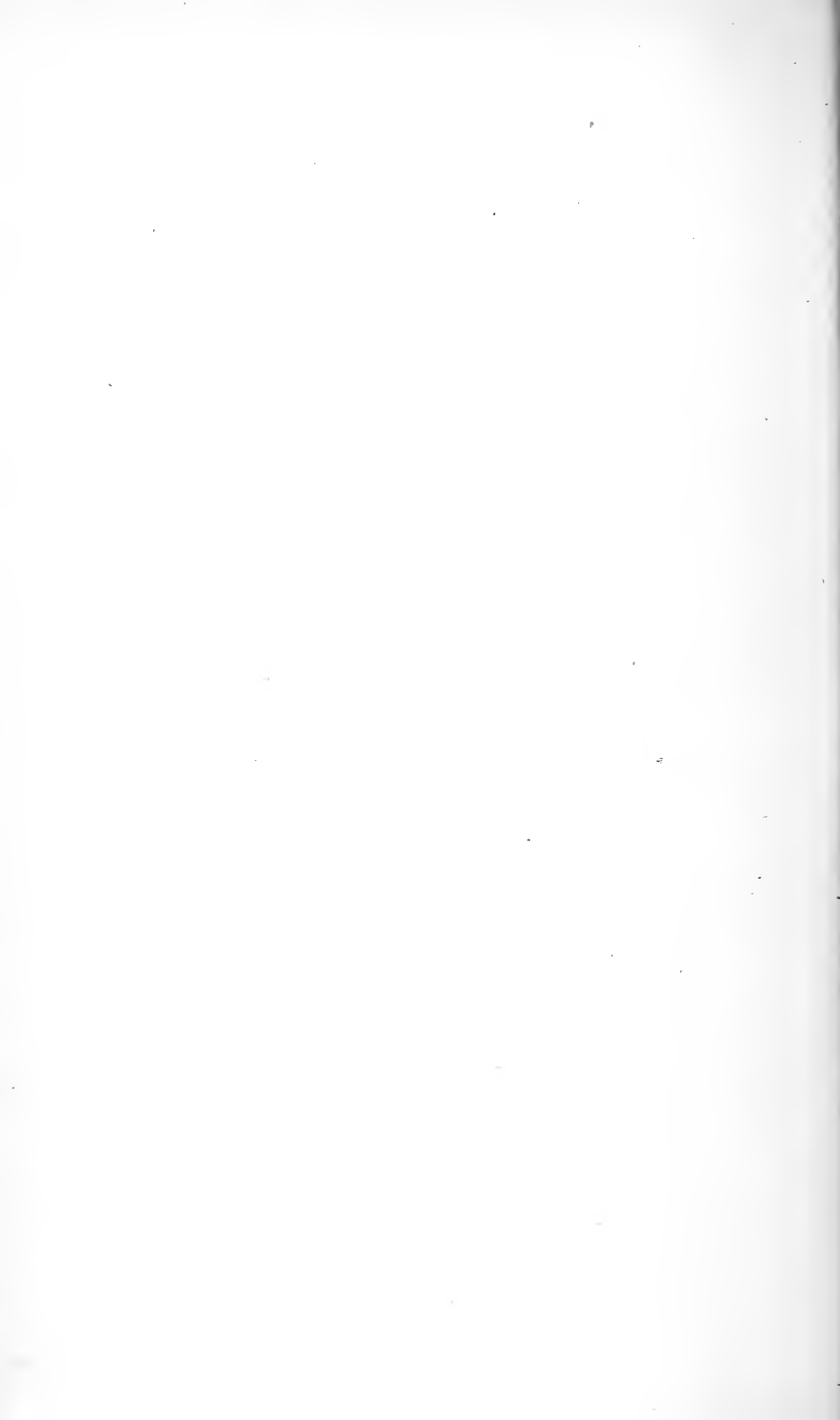
The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1919, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, *Chairman*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Vice Chairman*,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
DAVID R. COLLIER,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.



REPORT.

NEW COMMITMENTS.

Two of the most interesting facts concerning the number of additional wards committed to the trustees during the last year are the great increase of older boys, 85, and the sudden decrease of younger boys, 87. It is a great satisfaction to report that the population of both schools for boys was nearly down to their normal capacities at the end of November, 1919. This situation is encouraging because it will give the schools a much better opportunity to study their inmates more thoroughly and to keep them longer and better fit them to make good when they are released on parole.

Number of commitments to each school during the last three years.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Lyman School for Boys,	384	419	332
Industrial School for Girls,	155	169	180
Industrial School for Boys,	258	289	374

The following table shows the daily average number of inmates in each school during the last three years, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1919:—

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1919.
	1917.	1918.	1919.		
Lyman School for Boys,	468	501	463	430	430
Industrial School for Boys,	246	252	270	240	250
Industrial School for Girls,	306	341	306	268	357

LENGTH OF STAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

The question as to the time when a boy or girl is ready to be given a trial on parole should never be determined in any way by the necessity of pushing some inmates out in order to make room for the new ones coming in, but that is just what must happen when the schools become crowded. During 1919 the length of stay of boys paroled from the Lyman School was only ten and three-fourths months as compared with twelve and one-sixth months in 1918. At the Industrial School for Boys the average length of stay was eight and one-third months as compared with ten and one-half months in 1918.

At the Industrial School for Girls the average length of stay of girls paroled in 1919 was about two years. This was a decrease of about two months from that of 1918.

As this length of stay in the schools decreases, the number of wards who do not make good on parole is very likely to increase. They should be kept longer in order to train them adequately if they are to succeed when given a trial outside the institution.

PROBLEM OF YOUNG BOYS.

During the year 1919, 72 boys were committed to Lyman School who were eleven years of age or younger. These young boys need a different course of training and discipline from that given the older boys in the main school. The policy of having two farm cottages for these young boys has been followed during the year with gratifying results. These cottages are some distance from the main school, so that the small boys do not mingle with the older ones, whose influence might not be very helpful.

These young boys are given the work, play and schooling which is best suited for their particular needs, and they get the motherly influences of a home which it is hard to give to the large number of boys in the main school. Each boy is studied as an individual problem, and when he shows the right attitude toward the school and its purposes he is given a chance to stand on his own feet outside the institution.

PAROLE.

The trustees are anxious to do more individual work with the boys, both in the institution and when they are on parole. The trustees believe that boys have been paroled too soon during the last few years, but on account of the crowded condition of the schools this became necessary. That will probably mean that many of the boys will not make good on parole, and must be returned to the school for further training and discipline. The visitors in our parole department are carrying more boys than they can do very good work with. The ideal which the trustees try to have them attain is to treat each boy as if he were the visitor's own child, and to counsel with him, to guide him and struggle with him with a fatherly interest. It is not surprising that this ideal is not attained, when one considers the large number of boys each visitor has in his care.

The problem of the paroled girls is a much different one. The girls remain in the institution more than twice as long as do the boys, and the visitors for the girls have a much smaller number in their care.

A total of 935 children have been placed on parole for the first time during the past year as compared with 746 the previous year.

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1919, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 3,886, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 1. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1919.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School,	430	1,644	2,074
Industrial School for Boys,	250	809	1,059
Industrial School for Girls,	357	396	753
Total,	1,037	2,849	3,886

INSTITUTION PROBLEMS.

In the girls' school a rather definite course of training is marked out, which will take the average girl about two years to complete. On account of the length of stay in the school, the superintendent is enabled to know personally most of the girls.

One of the great problems in the boys' schools is to have the superintendent know the boys. Unless he can know each boy — his background, his environment, his home influences, his delinquency and the causes thereof — he cannot effectively prescribe the particular course of training for that boy. One cannot handle boys during this molding period of their lives by prescribing one particular course for every boy to pursue. The trustees feel that the big job of the superintendent and the important thing is to have him *know* the boys. The time when a boy should be paroled, the kind of work he should do, whether he should go home or be placed out, are all matters which the head of the institution should be qualified to speak about from his study and personal knowledge of the boy, and until he can do this the real problem of the boys will not be solved. The business of the institution should be so organized that the superintendent's time should be available for the boys.

HEALTH AT THE SCHOOLS.

With the exception of a continuation of the influenza epidemic for a short time in the early part of the year the general health at the three schools has been excellent. The reports of the school physicians, published herewith, give details of the medical work at the three institutions.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

At the Industrial School for Girls the new wing to the storehouse is almost completed, and will be used as a vegetable cellar. The remodeling of the old farmhouse is progressing rapidly. It will be a great improvement because it will afford much better quarters for the farmhands and men employees at the school, whom it is very difficult to retain for any length of

time, even with the best of living conditions. The covering of the steam pipes has been finished in accordance with the recommendations of the State Fuel Commission. It is hoped thereby to conserve to a great extent the consumption of coal.

At the Industrial School for Boys the new cottage, with accommodations for 30 boys, is about completed. Much of this work has been done by the boys.

One of the cottages was considerably damaged by a fire caused by lightning, and has not been used for several months. This damage has now been repaired and the cottage is ready for use again.

The lightning which damaged the cottage also destroyed the intercommunicating telephone system. It has taken some time to replace this system, but it was almost completed at the end of the fiscal year.

Work on the farm is to be made more efficient by the use of a tractor, which was purchased from the State Department of Agriculture on December 1st.

Work on the swimming pool, which is in the basement of the administration building, is still going on.

At the Lyman School the old office building has now been remodeled so that there are ample quarters for the business administration, for the accommodation of guests and for housing some of the teachers.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

At the Lyman School there is a great need for a building which will provide facilities for storage, a laundry and a kitchen. At present the kitchen equipment is far from up to date, and the space very inadequate. It is next to impossible to properly take care of the large amount of laundry work with the present quarters and machinery. Material and supplies are now stored in almost every building in the school, some in one place, some in another. If these three needs could be taken care of in one large building it would result in a greater efficiency in the management of the school.

At the Industrial School for Boys there is great need of an infirmary building. The present hospital quarters are little

better than none at all. There is no place for taking care of contagious cases. The capacity of the one small room is only 6 beds. The dentist must do his work in a tiny closet which hardly gives him room in which to turn around.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

A total of 194 visits have been made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. Sixty-three of these visits were made to the Industrial School for Boys, 63 to the Industrial School for Girls, and 68 to the Lyman School.

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	\$5,356 79
Expenses of Boys Parole Department, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole, .	59,598 53
Expenses of Girls Parole Department,	24,673 55
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	195,173 25
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	126,692 57
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	136,209 99
Total,	\$547,704 68

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools has continued to rise with the higher trend of commodity prices, having been for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, as follows: —

	1918.	1919.
Lyman School,	\$7 00	\$8 09
Industrial School for Girls,	7 18	6 98
Industrial School for Boys,	8 22	9 00

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 22 meetings during the year in addition to the meetings of the various committees. The trustees try to consider each ward in its care as an individual problem in regard to the time for trial outside the institution, and whether he should go home or be placed out. During the year the Board considered 2,585 cases.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The trustees have the power to grant to any boy or girl in their care an honorable discharge, which is a complete release from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment to the schools. Such discharge is granted only when a boy or girl has proved to the trustees by his conduct while on parole that he is ready to take his place in the community as a respectable and law-abiding citizen. During the past year 15 girls and 65 boys earned honorable discharges. Many of the boys had been in the war and proved their real worth in the service of the country.

When any of the boys or girls make exceptional progress while on parole, but do not qualify for an honorable discharge, the trustees recognize this improvement and try to offer the children an incentive to greater effort by writing them a letter of commendation, complimenting them on their excellent showing, and urging them to put forth their best efforts to do better. During the last year 5 such letters were written to girls on parole.

RESIGNATION.

F. Leslie Hayford.

The trustees regret to announce that Mr. Hayford tendered his resignation as executive secretary, to take effect on August 1. He had held this position since 1911, when the three boards of trustees were consolidated and became one board. He was a hard worker and thorough in every respect. His keen sense of humor and genial personality made him many friends. He attended to the business of the trustees very efficiently, and he

was also a great help to the superintendents of the departments. He goes to a position where the financial return is much better. The trustees wish him great success and happiness in his new work.

New Secretary — Robert J. Watson.

The trustees feel very fortunate to have secured Mr. Robert J. Watson to fill the vacancy in the position of executive secretary caused by the resignation of Mr. Hayford. Mr. Watson is a graduate of the Ohio State University and the Harvard Law School. During the last ten years he has been actively interested in various forms of social service which has well fitted him to assume the duties as secretary of the Board.

William A. Clafin.

Mr. Clafin, the assistant superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys, responded to the call of business on Oct. 1, 1919, which offers much better financial returns than does institutional work for the State. The trustees were sorry to have him leave because he was a hard and enthusiastic worker in the school.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

James D. Henderson of Newton was appointed on June 25, 1919, to take the place of Dr. Palmer whose death occurred on June 4, 1919.

David R. Collier of Gardner was appointed to succeed John F. Scully whose term expired on July 1, 1919.

The trustees are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years.

DEATH OF DR. PALMER.

The trustees and superintendents of the schools feel deeply the loss of Dr. Palmer in June, 1919, after he had served the State as a trustee for 7 years. While he was a great help to all of the departments, his expert opinion and sympathetic interest will be greatly missed by the Industrial School for Girls and by the Girls Parole Department. He was very faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the trustees, and was always ready to do all that he could to help solve the many problems coming before the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The recess committee on public institutions of the Legislature visited all of the schools under the jurisdiction of the trustees, and made some very helpful suggestions, particularly with reference to recreation, academic training, and protection of machinery in the boys' schools.

From May until the end of the year Miss Campbell, assistant superintendent at the Industrial School for Girls, was compelled by illness to be absent from the school. It is hoped that she may recover her health and strength so as to be able to resume her work on January 1. During her illness Miss Velma Rollins, teacher at the school for 12 years, has very efficiently filled her place.

In July Mr. Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys, was obliged to give up his duties on account of ill health, and was not able to return to his work until October 1.

TABLE 2. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1910,	180	79	115	374
1911,	197	139	109	445
1912,	215	177	106	498
1913,	254	202	126	582
1914,	246	239	125	610
1915,	289	218	90	597
1916,	257	221	134	612
1917,	384	258	155	797
1918,	419	289	169	877
1919,	332	374	180	886
Totals,	3,005	2,293	1,430	6,728



P A R T I I

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
DEPARTMENTS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST- BOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I herewith submit the usual tables of statistics showing the conditions during 1918 and 1919. You will note that we have had fewer commitments than in the year previous, but we have had 112 more boys returned from places. This large increase is a serious problem, as the returned boys' influence on the other boys is not good. They cause an unrest which in a large measure is responsible for the increase in the number of escapes.

The school work has continued with but slight variation from the program outlined in previous reports. The progress made during the year has been encouraging, but we have had many problems to contend with, one serious one having been the securing of competent officers. During the war, and even more since the war, there has been a dearth of people willing to take up the work who are efficient and experienced with boys. The large salaries that are being paid to competent men and women in all commercial occupations have caused many of our officers to seek other employment. However, we have been fortunate in having many strong men and women remain loyally with us.

EDUCATIONAL.

I have been especially pleased with the work of the academic department. The interest taken by the boys as well as the progress made by them has been encouraging, and shows earnest and united effort on the part of the teachers.

The course of study is much the same as in the public school. The common branches are given special attention, and high school work is given to those who are qualified to take it. In view of the fact that many of our boys will not attend school

after leaving the institution, every effort is put forth to make the work as practical as possible. The exercises on closing day well illustrated the practical side of the boys' training.

The school attendance law, requiring each parole boy under sixteen years of age either to have completed the sixth grade or to re-enter school, has caused hardship for some of our paroled boys. I believe exception should be made in the case of a homeless boy and one of a low or retarded mentality.

The use of the moving picture in various lines of study was continued, films being secured from the Educational Bureau at Washington. Physical training and gymnastics have been given as usual, and physical measurements have also been taken. Three changes have been made in the personnel of the teaching force within the year.

The sloyd work continues to give gratifying results. The brass band of 32 pieces has had another successful year. They have given many concerts for the pleasure of the school, and furnished the music on Memorial Day for the Grand Army at Southborough and Berlin, and other engagements were filled with neighboring towns for their "homecoming" celebrations, in welcome of the returned soldiers.

During the past year our printing office has had varied success. For many weeks we found it impossible to secure a competent printer to take charge of the work, and during this time several boys who had worked in the shop carried on the work with what help Assistant Superintendent Meigs could give them with his limited time, and the boys deserve great praise for their loyalty and the quality of the work produced.

With our increased number of boys and the increasing demands for shoes and slippers from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley it has been necessary to put our shoe shop on an all-day working basis.

HOLIDAYS.

All holidays have been appropriately observed. July 4 is our gala day of the year. Thirty-four boys who had completed the grammar grade received diplomas. After the exercises the field sports were held, and prizes were awarded to the winners in the various contests. The band furnished music at intervals during

the afternoon, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed by the boys, officers and their friends.

Once a week during the fall and winter months entertainments have been given by the various cottage groups in conjunction with the moving pictures.

HEALTH.

The general health of the boys in the school has been good. In January and February we had another epidemic of the influenza. There were fifty-five cases, all of which recovered, showing that regular habits, wholesome food, and the watchful oversight of the physician keep the boys in vigorous health. Aside from the influenza epidemic we have been comparatively free from contagious diseases.

FARM.

The past season has been a successful one on the farm. There was an especially large yield of vegetables, and although the potatoes rotted badly at the time of digging, we were able to harvest an abundant supply for the institution. The apple crop was good and the peach crop was the largest for several years. With the exception of grapes the small fruits were not as plentiful as usual. The dairy has made good returns for the year. A few new cows have been purchased to replace the unprofitable milkers. The herd of pure-bred Berkshire swine has been a source of profit. We need a new wing added to the piggery to house the pigs that are now cared for in various outbuildings.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Needed repairs in and about the buildings have been made by the boys in the industrial classes, under the direction of instructors. In addition many permanent improvements have been made, giving excellent opportunity for vocational training.

A new wagon shed and tool room with blacksmith shop in the basement has been built which allows for housing of all carts, wagons and small tools. Alterations have been made in the administration building, giving us a well-lighted and ventilated office with ample room for efficient administration.

A poultry house has been built at Riverview Cottage, and a new sectional boiler with additional radiation installed at Wayside Cottage. At the power house two sets of hand stokers, a vacuum pump and recording gauges have been installed. These, with the hot-water and steam pipes covered as recommended by the State Fuel Commission, will add to the efficiency of the plant.

I sincerely hope the special appropriation asked for a new storehouse will be granted. It will bring into one place supplies, vegetables, etc., from many scattered places, thereby conserving materials, preventing loss and making for general economy.

In closing I wish to thank the trustees for their cordial support and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KEELER,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

At the time of our last report we were still having a few cases of influenza. During the month of December, 1918, we had 7 cases. Near the last of January, just as we had begun to feel that the epidemic was over, we had a slight recurrence of the disease. By the end of February we had had 55 more cases, making in all about 425 cases during the fall and winter. Five developed pneumonia following the influenza, but all recovered. We had one death from pneumonia on January 6, apparently independent of influenza infection. We have had this year a number of commitments with serious heart lesions. A boy treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital for suppurating glands in the neck developed general tubercular infection, involving the glands, the pleura and the peritoneum, and was later transferred to the hospital at Tewksbury. There have been two serious accidents during the year, both fractures of the elbow, and both occurring on the playgrounds. Two cases of appendicitis were operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital. A severe case of chorea was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and later was transferred to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury.

The work done at the school hospital is shown in a general way by the following statistical report: —

Number of visits by physician,	346
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	9,194
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	549
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,861
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	317
Average number of patients in hospital daily,	7
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,	25
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,	62
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,	24
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,	6
Number of new inmates examined by physician,	355
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician,	274

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, . . .	148
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse, . . .	168
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse, . . .	62
Number of inmates sent to other hospitals, . . .	29
Massachusetts General Hospital, . . .	25
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	2
State Infirmary at Tewksbury, . . .	2
Number of operations performed, . . .	12
For tonsils and adenoids, . . .	4
For circumcision, . . .	5
For deep abscesses, . . .	3
Number of inmates whose vision was tested, . . .	56
Number of inmates given glasses, . . .	38
Number of inmates whose eyes were tested, . . .	23
Number of inmates whose ears were tested, . . .	39
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were tested, . . .	26
Special cases:—	
Chorea, . . .	1
Pneumonia, . . .	3
Tuberculosis, . . .	1
Appendicitis, . . .	2
Fracture, . . .	2
Dislocations, . . .	2
German measles, . . .	1
Mumps, . . .	2
Scarlet fever, . . .	3
Diphtheria, . . .	2

Dr. E. P. Brigham has attended to the dental work of the school. He has each week seen all new boys and attended at once to extracting all teeth found to be beyond repair. Out-going boys also have received much attention. It is our aim to send the boys out with teeth in a presentable condition, even though it involves considerable special work.

Work during the year was completed as follows:—

Cleanings, . . .	285
Amalgam fillings, . . .	213
Teeth extracted, . . .	507
Cement fillings, . . .	107
Teeth treated, . . .	27

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 3. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1918,	533
RECEIVED: — Committed,	332
Returned from places,	404
Returned boarded boys,	57
Runaways captured,	229
Returned from hospitals,	12
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, .	8
Returned from funerals,	8
Returned from visits to sick relatives, . .	3
Returned on account of illness,	10
Returned from home after graduation, . .	1
Recommitment,	1
Released by police,	1
	— 1,066
Whole number in the school during the twelve months, . .	¹ 1,599
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives, . .	475
Paroled to others than relatives,	215
Paroled to make their own way,	3
Boarded out,	169
Runaways,	255
Sent to hospitals,	12
Turned over to police,	2
Transferred to Waverley,	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, .	5
Entered United States Navy,	8
Entered United States Army,	2
Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys, .	2
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, .	7
Released to funerals,	8
Released to Suffolk School for Boys, . .	4
Deceased,	1
Released to visit sick relatives,	3
Released to Sockanessett School, R. I., . .	1
Released to home for graduation,	1
Released to court,	1
	— 1,169
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1919,	430

¹ This represents 854 individuals.

TABLE 4. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1919, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	5	104	109
Berkshire,	4	384	388
Bristol,	35	1,170	1,205
Dukes,	—	23	23
Essex,	32	1,767	1,799
Franklin,	2	102	104
Hampden,	22	819	841
Hampshire,	5	166	171
Middlesex,	96	2,523	2,619
Nantucket,	1	23	24
Norfolk,	8	671	679
Plymouth,	18	280	298
Suffolk,	71	2,520	2,591
Worcester,	33	1,278	1,311
Totals,	332	11,830	12,162

TABLE 5. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Fathers born in United States,	26	16	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18
Mothers born in United States,	14	23	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33
Fathers foreign born,	14	20	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27
Mothers foreign born,	26	25	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24
Both parents born in United States,	29	43	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37
Both parents foreign born,	79	75	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196
Nativity of both parents unknown,	23	15	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27
Nativity of one parent unknown,	18	31	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47
Per cent of American parentage,	27	22	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11
Per cent of foreign parentage,	55	44	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59
Per cent of unknown parentage,	18	11	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8

TABLE 6. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Born in United States,	158	152	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292
Foreign born,	20	40	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36
Unknown nativity,	2	5	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4

TABLE 7. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1919.	Committed from 1885 to 1918.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	4	25	29
Eight,	2	32	115	149
Nine,	12	103	231	346
Ten,	18	265	440	723
Eleven,	40	492	615	1,147
Twelve,	64	965	748	1,777
Thirteen,	84	1,595	897	2,576
Fourteen,	109	2,389	778	3,276
Fifteen,	3	175	913	1,091
Sixteen,	—	20	523	543
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	—	2	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	332	6,058	5,518	11,908

TABLE 8. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Had parents,	200
Had no parents,	12
Had father,	43
Had mother,	51
Had stepfather,	12
Had stepmother,	16
Had intemperate father,	97
Had intemperate mother,	2

Had both parents intemperate,	19
Had parents separated,	19
Had attended church,	329
Had never attended church,	3
Had not attended school within one year,	14
Had not attended school within two years,	8
Had been arrested before,	287
Had been inmates of other institutions,	66
Had used intoxicating liquor,	19
Had used tobacco,	165
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	90
Were attending school,	153
Were idle,	76
Parents owning residence,	35
Members of the family had been arrested,	89

TABLE 9. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
15,	—	3 ¹	3,	1	5
12,	—	4	11,	1	6
14,	—	5	2,	1	7
20,	—	6	4,	1	8
57,	—	7	3,	1	9
71,	—	8	4,	1	10
45,	—	9	1,	1	11
48,	—	10	2,	2	—
34,	—	11	3,	2	1
16,	1	—	3,	2	6
14,	1	1	2,	2	7
18,	1	2	1,	3	—
10,	1	3 ⁺	1,	3	3
9,	1	4	1,	3	4

Total number paroled for first time during year, 424; average length of stay in the school, 10.75 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 10. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Assault,	4
Breaking and entering,	90
Delinquent child,	40
Larceny,	115
Transferred from custody of State Board of Charity,	25
Stubbornness,	44
Running away,	8
False alarm of fire,	1
Vagrancy,	1
Setting fires,	1
Drunkenness,	2
Receiving stolen property,	1
Total number committed,	332

TABLE 11. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1909-10,	358.56	180	403	78
1910-11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17,	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18,	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19,	463.79	332	866	303
Average for ten years,	421.82	277.3	522.3	180.5

TABLE 12. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1910,	15.16	1915,	15.83
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33
1913,	15.09	1918,	14.06
1914,	15.23	1919,	13.82

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1910,	18.77	1915,	16.12
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43
1913,	18.42	1918,	12.14
1914,	17.24	1919,	10.75

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1910,	13.34	1915,	13.18
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98
1913,	13.22	1918,	12.91
1914,	13.27	1919,	13.04

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1910,	233	1915,	405
1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279
1913,	410	1918,	361
1914,	377	1919,	461

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1910,	\$5 68	\$5 62	1915,	\$5 37	\$5 31
1911,	6 39	6 35	1916,	5 44	5 42
1912,	6 25	6 23	1917,	5 90	5 89
1913,	5 51	5 48	1918,	7 00	6 98
1914,	5 26	5 23	1919,	8 09	8 06

TABLE 13. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	31
In 4th grade,	56
In 5th grade,	75
In 6th grade,	72
In 7th grade,	52
In 8th grade,	25
In 9th grade,	6
In high school,	6
Special class,	6
Industrial class,	1

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918, \$3,241 64

Receipts.

Sales:—

Food, \$15 50

Clothing and materials, 38 75

Heat, light and power, 216 42

Farm and stable:—

Hides, \$2 50

Vegetables, 75 00

77 50

Repairs, ordinary, 264 21

Total sales, \$612 38

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances, 70 40

682 78

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1918, \$9,819 32

Advance money (amount on hand November 30), 7,000 00

Approved schedules of 1919, 168,263 81

185,083 13

Special appropriations, 4,857 87

Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1919, 148 66

Total, \$194,014 08

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, \$682 78

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1918, \$13,070 76

Eleven months' schedules, 1919, 168,263 81

November advances, 6,222 74

187,557 31

Amount carried forward, \$188,240 09

Amount brought forward, \$188,240 09

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,	\$4,857 87	
Less advances, last year's report,	9 80	
		4,848 07

Lyman trust fund income, approved schedules, 1919,		148 66
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Balance Nov. 30, 1919: —

In bank,	\$556 29	
In office,	220 97	
		777 26

Total,		\$194,014 08
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$204,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	195,173 25

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$8,826 75
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —

Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	\$3,000 00	
Engineering department,	6,752 62	
General administration,	5,997 39	
Medical service,	1,660 00	
Ward service (male),	15,052 12	
Ward service (female),	8,564 21	
Repairs,	4,199 77	
Farm,	3,125 69	
Grounds, stable and garage,	526 87	
Kitchen and dining room service,	1,733 36	
Industrial and educational department,	16,648 66	
		\$67,260 69

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$1,031 86	
Jewish,	250 00	
Protestant,	446 50	
		1,728 36

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$497 37	
Postage,	639 02	
Printing and binding,	343 89	
Stationery and office supplies,	538 09	
Telephone and telegraph,	516 21	
Travel,	1,286 91	
Freight,	41 30	
		3,862 79

Food: —

Flour,	\$11,515 82	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,406 79	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	174 70	
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	1,873 26	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	170 94	
Potatoes,	31 50	

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$15,173 01	\$72,851 84
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Amounts brought forward, \$15,173 01 \$72,851 84

Food — *Con.*

Meat,	9,442 14
Fish (fresh-cured and canned),	1,303 30
Butter,	101 68
Butterine, etc.,	982 87
Peanut butter,	488 94
Cheese,	311 22
Coffee,	349 47
Coffee substitute,	105 38
Tea,	167 71
Cocoa,	342 60
Milk,	1 25
Eggs (fresh),	1,184 21
Egg powders,	29 00
Cane sugar,	3,256 84
Fruit (fresh),	33 22
Fruit (dried and preserved),	796 91
Lard and substitutes,	1,034 39
Molasses and syrup,	704 66
Seasonings and condiments,	644 48
Yeast, baking powders, etc.,	358 21
Freight,	478 68
Canned soup,	36 96
Pie filling,	88 44

37,415 57

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$225 70
Clothing (outer),	5,410 75
Clothing (under),	1,567 75
Dry goods for clothing,	4,429 61
Hats and caps,	580 87
Leather and shoe findings,	5,000 77
Machinery for manufacturing,	676 04
Socks and smallwares,	2,306 13
Freight,	188 06

20,385 68

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,146 54
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	239 96
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	537 56
Electric lamps,	363 53
Fire hose and extinguishers,	349 25
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	186 71
Kitchen and household wares,	2,578 77
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,548 34
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	272 78
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	561 04
Freight,	98 29

7,882 77

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$270 80
Entertainments, games, etc.,	615 65
Funeral expenses,	36 00

Amounts carried forward, \$922 45 \$138,535 86

Amounts brought forward, \$922 45 \$138,535 86

Medical and general care—*Con.*

Gratuities,	8 33
Ice and refrigeration,	253 39
Manual training supplies,	37 53
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	491 14
Medical attendance (extra),	292 35
Return of runaways,	1,832 85
School books and supplies,	534 64
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	277 14
Water,	1,069 20
Freight,	65 61
Sewer rental and repairs,	636 60

6,421 23

Heat, light and power:—

Coal (bituminous),	\$9,343 41
Freight and cartage,	9,723 53
Coal (anthracite),	1,404 75
Freight and cartage,	837 14
Oil,	247 76
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	312 64
Electricity,	514 60
Freight,	12 19
Wood,	18 00

22,414 02

Farm and stable:—

Bedding materials,	\$430 90
Blacksmithing and supplies,	154 59
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	347 66
Dairy equipment and supplies,	115 95
Fencing materials,	345 19
Fertilizers,	1,235 78
Grain, etc.,	9,319 54
Hay,	454 93
Harnesses and repairs,	69 35
Horses,	500 00
Cows,	707 50
Other live stock,	67 00
Labor (not on pay roll),	5 00
Rent,	135 00
Spraying materials,	171 82
Stable and barn supplies,	27 42
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	720 78
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	831 88
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	236 17
Freight,	222 50

16,098 96

Repairs, ordinary:—

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$180 49
Electrical work and supplies,	1,231 96
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	199 15
Labor (not on pay roll),	3 78
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,039 39
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	516 77

Amounts carried forward, \$3,171 54 \$183,470 07

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,171 54	\$183,470 07
Repairs, ordinary — <i>Con.</i>		
Plumbing and supplies,	707 35	
Roofing and materials,	3 92	
Steam fittings and supplies,	791 38	
Tents, awnings, etc.,	28 65	
Tools, machines, etc.,	137 37	
Boilers, repairs,	152 74	
Dynamos, repairs,	80 00	
Engines, repairs,	193 45	
Freight,	176 59	
Machinery repairs,	138 15	
		5,581 14
Repairs and renewals: —		
Boilers (Wayside Cottage),	\$281 29	
Engine room, apparatus and pipe covering,	1,171 41	
Steam jacket kettle,	151 00	
Wagon shed,	1,766 77	
Power plant equipment,	2,728 04	
Freight,	23 53	
		6,122 04
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$195,173 25

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,		\$4,860 02
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$4,857 87	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	2 15	
		4,860 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		—

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$777 26	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	6,222 74	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1919, schedule,	19,909 44	
		\$26,909 44

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$26,909 44
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 463.79.
Total cost for maintenance, \$195,173.25.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.0927.
Receipt from sales, \$612.38.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0254.
All other institution receipts, \$70.40.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0029.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Changes in administration building, . . .	Res. 1918, chap. 57, . . .	\$1,300 00	\$1,299 74	\$1,299 74	\$0 26 ¹
Purchase of Bailey place, . . .	Res. 1918, chap. 57, . . .	8,370 00	2,358 79	8,368 77	1 23 ¹
Repairing damaged cottage, . . .	Res. 1918, chap. 57, . . .	1,200 00	1,199 34	1,199 34	66 ¹
		\$10,870 00	\$4,857 87	\$10,867 85	\$2 15

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. KEELER,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres, 147 rods grounds (about buildings),	\$10,774 81	
103 acres, 140 rods mowing,	13,503 75	
87½ acres tillage,	10,002 06	
13½ acres orchard,	1,710 00	
11 acres, 45 rods woodland,	338 43	
115 acres pasture,	2,875 00	
19 acres, 49 rods waste and miscellaneous, .	729 04	
¼ acre railroad siding,	200 00	
		<hr/>
		\$40,133 09

Buildings.

Willow Park cottage,	\$5,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Elms cottage,	22,000 00	
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00	
Gables cottage,	9,000 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Boulder cottage,	17,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Bailey (now Davitt) cottage,	5,500 00	
Administration building,	11,100 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Storehouse,	12,300 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Power station,	44,043 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Scale building,	500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	1,000 00	
		<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	\$311,443 00	\$40,133 09

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$311,443 00	\$40,133 09
Cow barn,	14,500 00	
Creamery building,	1,436 00	
Hen houses,	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Ice house,	1,550 00	
Subways,	6,765 00	
Heating system,	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	10,650 00	
		373,188 00
Berlin house and grounds,	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate,		\$419,321 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	153,952 79
Total valuation of property,	\$573,273 88

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	533	-	533
Number received during the year,	1,066	-	1,066
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	1,169	-	1,169
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	430	-	430
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	463.79	-	463.79
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	51.79	41.95	93.74

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of Parole Department, Nov. 30, 1918, .	1,487
Released on parole during year 1919,	867

Total,	2,354
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	710

Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1919,	1,644
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Net gain,	157
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Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	\$68,989 05
2. Subsistence,	37,415 57
3. Clothing,	20,385 68
4. Ordinary repairs,	5,581 14
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, .	56,679 77
	<hr/>
	\$189,051 21

Extraordinary expenses: —

1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, . .	6,122 04
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Total for institution,	\$195,173 25
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*Expenditures for Parole Department.*¹

Salaries,	\$20,060 59
Office and other expenses,	16,617 56
Boarded boys under fourteen,	21,458 16
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,462 22
<hr/>	
Total,	\$59,598 53

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

¹ The Parole Department handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Department of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The number of commitments to the Industrial School for Boys during this past year was the largest for several years. It may be said that we have met these overcrowded conditions exceedingly well as to the physical care given to the boys, but the past weaknesses of our whole system were more clearly brought forth, and I desire to call them again to your attention, as I have in other reports.

During January the normal average commitments of about 25 a month continued, but showed a steady increase until March, when we had 44 boys sent to us. In the month of May we had a total of 292 boys in the school, with a normal capacity of 240. This tremendous overcrowding was further increased by a fire on July 5 in one of the cottages, caused by an electrical storm, which rendered it unfit for use until extensive repairs had been made. This overcrowded condition continued until October, when the commitments once more became normal.

There was only one way to meet this situation, and that was to shorten the length of a boy's stay in the school. Last year, when this overcrowded condition began, we shortened his stay so that the average length of stay was reduced to ten and one-half months, which was none too long, when we consider that five years ago the average time spent in the school was fifteen months and the results obtained were considered more satisfactory.

This does not mean necessarily that each individual boy must be kept fifteen months in the school, or that many boys who were paroled this year after staying only eight and one-

third months will not do well. But it has been impossible this year to make this kind of distinction regarding the length of his stay, because our one aim was to take care of new commitments and boys returned from parole each day, and release on parole each month those boys who had conformed at all to the regulations of the school. Under these forced conditions the boys came to feel that it was only a matter of time when they would be forced out through the coming in of new commitments, and no real effort was made to improve their conduct. Character-making fell to a low level, and there was a distinct drop in the morale of the school.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been exceedingly good. A few cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been the only diseases that have caused us temporary alarm, and because of these I would again call your attention to the serious need of a proper hospital building. This would greatly diminish the possibility of a serious epidemic, particularly in respect to disease brought in by new commitments.

The problem of recreation during the winter months has been greatly helped by the erection of a first-class toboggan slide. This slide is about 1,000 feet long and furnishes much outdoor fun and exercise.

EDUCATION.

Character training, for which the institution exists, may be defined as the development of character through activity, and for this purpose we have developed, in addition to our industrial education, athletics and various activities of the school to a satisfactory degree. There is a field for the development of moral instruction through our academic department to which we have not as yet given enough attention. Referring to Table 20 you will note that the greater part of our boys have completed at least the fifth grade, while far the larger part — about 60 per cent — have done some work in the higher grades. Fifty boys have completed the seventh grade, and are attending classes three and a half hours five days a week. Another teacher should be hired to give at least 25 more boys an oppor-

tunity to continue an education that they much need. If a boy accomplishes only the sixth grade, since the laws of Massachusetts make this imperative before he can be allowed a working certificate and become an industrial asset to the Commonwealth, we are only getting him by the law, if this is all the education that we can give to him. Your attention is called to the above difficulties only that we may attain a larger degree of success in our school work, for there is much that is encouraging in the results already being obtained.

FARM.

Again during the past year a special effort was made to have the farm as productive as possible. The value of the total production of farm crops used for food was approximately \$30,000, as against \$29,550 the previous year. The products of the farm were a welcome addition to our food supply. Following is a comparative list of the more valuable products of the farm:—

	1919.	1918.
Poultry (pounds),	2,609	982
Pork (pounds),	11,377	12,017
Beef (pounds),	67 ¹	4,049
Eggs (dozens),	2,541	2,338
Milk (quarts),	161,405	154,784
Vegetables (bushels),	7,857	9,818
Fruits (bushels),	1,307	552

¹ Veal.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The construction of the new cottage, provision for which was made by the last Legislature, is well along except for the basement. The rough plastering is done, the skim coat is going on, and the windows are being fitted. Water and sewer connections have been made; electric service lines connected; much grading has been done and will continue during the winter; and road connections are well started. This cottage should be ready for occupancy in the spring. One of the old Shaker

buildings has been moved to a new foundation ready for remodeling. Cottage No. 6, which was struck by lightning and partially destroyed by fire on July 5, has been rebuilt, and after being painted will be ready for occupancy. By this same storm the intercommunicating telephone system was ruined and much damage done to the electrical equipment. The main lines of the local telephone system have been installed, and the system should soon be again in working order.

BOYS PAROLED.

The large number of boys returned to the school for failure on parole is still a serious consideration. Of the total number of boys in the school in 1918, 30 per cent were returned boys, while this year the percentage is only 21.6. Reports coming to us indicate that many are failing on parole, and are being committed by the courts to other institutions. Nineteen of the 262 boys paroled last year have been sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. One is confronted with the query, Was it necessary? If not, then the fault lies with the various factors that entered into the boys' life and training. As the school had to be conducted the last two years, did it not prove that the average length of training in the school was too short? It does not take long to get from a boy an outward conformity to the rules of the school. The various incentives and penalties soon bring about a sort of artificial goodness. After boys have reached the age of fifteen, time is needed in which to develop character, and in eight and one-third months there can be little impression made on him that is lasting. Granting that short commitments are right, then parole departments must be organized to meet its increased numbers. No matter how good the work of the school may be, when the boy reaches the larger responsibilities of the open community, and the many props and immediate incentives of the school life are removed, he is in particular need of close attention and careful guidance. This year we paroled 351 boys, and last year 262, an increase of 89 this year, more than enough for one new visitor in the Parole Department to look after.

Even with the discouragements of the returned boys and the increased new commitments the year has been productive of

many good results, and we welcomed back for a visit 150 of the old boys, indicating that lessons learned at the Industrial School for Boys are remembered, and the welcome which awaits these boys at the school is appreciated.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, for the year 1919, is hereby respectfully submitted.

Considering the large number of boys taken care of at the Industrial School for Boys, the medical record for the past year is exceptionally good. In the early part of the year a case of scarlet fever was detected in a boy who had been recently committed. He was isolated and given a special nurse. His home surroundings were investigated, and it was found that several of his Sunday school classmates became ill with scarlet fever coincident with his illness, demonstrating beyond any doubt that he was infected before his commitment to the school. We had no other cases from this focus of infection. We did, however, later in the year, find two other cases of scarlet fever in Cottage No. 8. These were also isolated, a special nurse employed to care for them, and both made good recovery.

We have detected a few mild cases of diphtheria among our new commitments. These cases were very mild, presented practically no clinical symptoms, and would scarcely be worthy of notice save for the fact that they were discovered by our rigid policy of taking cultures from all sore throats, and that none of the inmates who had been with us long enough to be immunized with toxin-antitoxin became infected with the disease. Our method of immunizing our boys with toxin-antitoxin has proven so effective that our State Department of Health has recommended its use in all of our State institutions as a means of educating the medical profession and the public in its use to combat diphtheria throughout the State, both in institutional and private life.

As the school grows larger we feel more acutely the need of a better hospital building and equipment, particularly as the increased cost of hospital treatment in the large hospitals obliges us to incur an almost prohibitive expense when we have to send our boys to them for treatment.

We have had no other diseases of a serious nature. Our boys invariably gain in weight and stature during their stay at the school, and are always in better physical condition when they leave the school than when they enter it.

I regret to report that Dr. H. A. Draffin, who has taken care of the dental work for a number of years, has severed his connection with the school, as he felt he could not give sufficient time for the work required.

The following summary indicates the work performed during the past year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	420
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, . . .	5,213
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	269
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,737
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	269
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, . . .	117
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	56
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	7
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	14
Average number of patients in hospital,	4
Average number of patients in out-patient department,	20
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician, . . .	374
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, . .	442
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, .	185
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	3
Massachusetts State Hospital, Monson,	1
Massachusetts State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	4
Worcester State Hospital, Worcester,	1
Operations performed: —	
Incision for septic condition,	42
Suture of incised wounds,	31
Amputation of two fingers,	1
Culturing of nose and throat,	52
Schick test administered,	56

Operations performed — *Con.*

Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	374
Etherizations,	21
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested, .	374
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested, .	374
Number of glasses prescribed,	21
Special cases for treatment: —	
Scarlet fever,	3
Diphtheria (new commitments),	7
Acute nephritis,	1
Erysipelas,	1
Syphilis (active),	3
Pneumonia,	3
Epiphyseal fracture of femur,	1
Dislocation of elbow,	1
Epilepsy,	1

Report of Dental Work performed by H. A. Draffin.

Number of amalgam fillings,	496
Number of cement fillings,	220
Number of cleanings,	160
Number of treatments,	91
Number of extractions,	354

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 14. — *Number received of and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1918,	256	
Committed during the year,	370	
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	4	
Returned from parole,	102	
Returned from leave of absence,	10	
Returned from hospitals,	5	
		747
Paroled,	352	
Returned paroles placed out,	87	
Granted leave of absence,	10	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	6	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	4	
Returned to court, over or under age,	4	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	3	
Taken to Massachusetts State Hospital at Monson,	1	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital,	1	
Absent without leave,	21	
		497
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1919,	250	

TABLE 15. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Both parents born in the United States,	103
Both parents foreign born,	194
Father native born and mother foreign,	35
Father foreign born and mother native,	23
Father foreign born and mother unknown,	3
Father native born and mother unknown,	3
Mother native born and father unknown,	2
Nativity of parents unknown,	11
Total,	374

TABLE 16. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Born in the United States,	326
Born in foreign countries,	47
Russia,	9
Italy,	8
Austria,	7
Portugal and the Western Islands,	6
England,	5
Canada and the Provinces,	5
Poland,	2
Syria,	2
Hungary,	1
Scotland,	1
Ireland,	1
Unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	374

TABLE 17. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Larceny,	97
Breaking and entering and larceny,	89
Breaking and entering,	31
Attempting to break and enter,	6
Taking automobile,	20
Taking team,	5
Attempted larceny, larceny from person, receiving stolen property, robbery,	5
Forgery,	3
Assault and battery,	6
Assault,	6
Vagrancy,	8
Idle and disorderly,	4
Drunkenness,	4
Assault and robbery,	1
Arson, setting fire to railroad car, building fires,	4
Stubbornness,	58
Delinquent child,	9
Unnatural act,	3
Miscellaneous,	15
<hr/>	
Total number admitted,	374

TABLE 18. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Had parents living, own or step,	252
Had father only,	26
Had mother only,	60
Parents unknown,	8
Both parents dead,	28
Had stepfather,	16
Had stepmother,	18
Had intemperate father,	77
Had intemperate mother,	9
Parents separated,	29
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned,	91
Had parents owning residence,	83
Had not attended school within one year,	109
Had not attended school within two years,	124
Had not attended school within three years,	86
Had been in court before,	286
Had used intoxicating liquor,	25
Had used tobacco,	311
Had been inmate of another institution,	56

TABLE 19. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.¹*

15-16 years,	130
16-17 years,	153
17-18 years,	84
Apparently over 18, ²	6
Apparently under 15,	1
Total,	374

TABLE 20. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	9
In 4th grade,	23
In 5th grade,	38
In 6th grade,	66
In 7th grade,	67

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."² Including Lyman School transfers.

In 8th grade,	92
In 9th grade,	23
In high school,	50
Special classes,	4
Total,	374

TABLE 21. — *Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
3,	-	2	66,	-	9
5,	-	3	41,	-	10
6,	-	4	40,	-	11
7,	-	5	15,	1	-
35,	-	6	5,	1	1
53,	-	7	3,	1	2
73,	-	8			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 352; average length of stay in the school, eight and one-third months.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918, \$1,346 24

*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales: —

Farm and stable: —

Cows and calves, \$616 50

Hides, 117 75

\$734 25

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances, \$59 60

Sundries (Board of Retirement), 23 58

\$3 18

\$17 43

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1918, \$6,848 44

Advance money (amount on hand November 30), 5,000 00

Approved schedules of 1919, \$114,176 01

Less returned, 10 00

114,166 01

126,014 45

Special appropriations, 27,926 52

Total, \$156,104 64

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, \$817 43

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1918, \$8,194 68

Eleven months' schedules, 1919, 114,166 01

November advances, 2,932 29

125,292 98

Special appropriations, approved schedules, 27,926 52

Balance, Nov. 30, 1919: —

In bank, \$1,803 43

In office, 264 28

2,067 71

Total, \$156,104 64

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$130,400 00
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	716 02
Total,	<u>\$131,116 02</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below),	126,692 57
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	<u>\$4,423 45</u>

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —

Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	\$3,000 00
Medical,	1,299 98
Administration,	4,915 10
Kitchen and dining-room service,	620 00
Domestic,	1,247 50
Ward service (male),	11,173 61
Ward service (female),	3,936 14
Industrial and educational department,	10,747 65
Engineering department,	1,840 54
Farm,	5,316 70
Stable, garage and grounds,	478 52
	<u>\$44,575 74</u>

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00
Hebrew,	300 00
Protestant,	265 00
	<u>1,165 00</u>

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$71 43
Automobile repairs and supplies,	567 39
Postage,	553 67
Stationery and office supplies,	697 08
Telephone and telegraph,	398 22
Travel,	689 23
Sundries,	4 72
Freight,	35 93
	<u>3,017 67</u>

Food: —

Flour,	\$4,718 75
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	673 94
Bread, crackers, etc.,	11 02
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	271 64
Macaroni and spaghetti,	11 00
Meat,	4,161 09
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	783 30
Butterine, etc.,	31 20
Cheese,	165 17
Coffee,	471 75
Tea,	233 41
Cocoa,	115 56

Amounts carried forward, \$11,647 83 \$48,758 41

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$11,647 83	\$48,758 41
Food — <i>Con.</i>		
Egg powders, etc.,	106 86	
Sugar (cane),	1,962 25	
Fruit (fresh),	65 75	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	28 00	
Lard and substitutes,	1,528 82	
Molasses and syrups,	1,129 76	
Vegetables (fresh),	28 83	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	4 80	
Seasonings and condiments,	460 82	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	408 92	
Sundries,	116 17	
Freight,	485 97	
		17,974 78
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$4,058 62	
Clothing (outer),	50 00	
Clothing (under),	2,657 71	
Dry goods for clothing,	4,496 11	
Hats and caps,	160 77	
Leather and shoe findings,	461 24	
Socks and smallwares,	1,457 73	
Sundries,	46 45	
Freight,	97 47	
		13,486 10
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,139 93	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	243 12	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	132 40	
Dry goods and smallwares,	280 44	
Electric lamps,	436 28	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	314 40	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	316 80	
Kitchen and household wares,	980 73	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,254 38	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	276 21	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	126 88	
Sundries,	28 12	
Freight,	110 31	
		5,640 00
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$118 83	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	118 19	
Manual training supplies,	315 49	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	538 84	
Medical attendance (extra),	377 69	
Return of runaways,	554 07	
School books and supplies,	239 82	
Sundries,	197 65	
Freight,	47 00	
		2,507 58
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$88,366 87

Amount brought forward, \$88,366 87

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous),	\$1,640 38
Freight and cartage,	2,008 27
Coal (anthracite),	2,005 78
Freight and cartage,	1,018 61
Electricity,	1,834 20
Oil,	145 39
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	119 83
Freight,	2 52

8,774 98

Farm and stable: —

Bedding materials,	\$50 50
Blacksmithing and supplies,	222 17
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	187 39
Dairy equipment and supplies,	270 54
Fencing materials,	167 04
Fertilizers,	1,638 24
Grain, etc.,	8,127 03
Hay,	1,209 50
Harnesses and repairs,	340 00
Horses,	424 00
Other live stock,	45 00
Rent,	40 00
Spraying materials,	229 96
Stable and barn supplies,	39 75
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	945 70
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	909 04
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	203 54
Sundries,	565 29
Freight,	732 09

16,346 78

Grounds: —

Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	\$80 60
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	81 52
Sundries,	129 67

291 79

Repairs, ordinary: —

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$87 03
Electrical work and supplies,	561 34
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	413 93
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	595 15
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	787 78
Plumbing and supplies,	237 08
Roofing and materials,	43 85
Steam fittings and supplies,	141 85
Tools, machines, etc.,	244 49
Boilers, repairs,	261 57
Sundries,	34 21
Freight,	107 84

3,516 12

Amount carried forward, \$117,296 54

Amount brought forward, \$117,296 54

Repairs and renewals: —

Pipe covering, storm windows,	\$1,183 72	
Water pipe and hydrants,	817 24	
Replacing damage done by fire,	7,395 07	
		<hr/> 9,396 03

Total expenses for maintenance, \$126,692 57

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	\$9,550 31
Appropriations for fiscal year,	33,000 00

Total,	\$42,550 31
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$27,926 52
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	39
	<hr/> 27,926 91

Balance Nov. 30, 1919, \$14,623 40

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$2,067 71	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	2,932 29	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1919, schedule,	7,526 56	
		<hr/> \$12,526 56

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$12,526 56
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 270.69.

Total cost for maintenance, \$126,692.57.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.0006.

Receipt from sales, \$734.25.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0521.

All other institution receipts, \$83.18.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0059.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central building,	{ Res. 1915, chap. 146, Res. 1916, chap. 137, Spec. Acts 1917, chap. 324, }	\$97,700 00	\$4,815 14	\$97,391 54	\$508 46
Water system,	{ Res. 1916, chap. 137, Spec. Acts 1917, chap. 324, }	15,000 00	—	15,195 79	804 21
Renovating Shaker Cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,545 00	334 91	334 91	1,210 09
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,800 00	1,200 00	1,270 10	529 90
Foundation of new cottage,	Res. 1918, chap. 57,	2,000 00	347 21	1,999 61	39 ¹
Cottage for 30 boys,	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242,	33,000 00	21,229 26	21,229 26	11,770 74
		\$152,045 00	\$27,926 52	\$137,421 21	\$14,623 40

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres school grounds, at \$75,	\$2,775 00	
157 acres tillage, at \$30,	4,710 00	
119 acres mowing, at \$54,	6,426 00	
30 acres of orchard, at \$40,	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20,	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20,	3,780 00	
229 acres waste and miscellaneous, at \$10,	2,290 00	
Sidewalks,	1,250 00	
		<hr/>
		\$25,011 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	\$12,000 00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates),	6,000 00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates),	5,000 00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates),	13,700 00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates),	13,700 00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates),	6,500 00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates),	15,274 00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates),	18,200 00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates), under construction,	13,770 74
Old administration building,	10,000 00
Central building,	97,700 00
Infirmary,	1,500 00
Old chapel building,	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00
Industrial building,	21,500 00
Warehouse,	18,000 00
Old evaporation building,	500 00
Shaker cottage (being remodeled),	1,000 00
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00
Brick shop (storage),	200 00
Cow barn and shed,	13,743 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$275,787 74	\$25,011 00
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$275,787 74	\$25,011 00
Horse barn,	1,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement),	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North woodshed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two hen houses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Work shed,	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power),	200 00	
Water system (cost),	23,031 79	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32	
Telephone system,	650 00	
Electrical distributing system (not completed),	1,270 10	
Equipment for heat, light and power,	252 45	
		<u>322,399 40</u>
Total real estate,		\$347,410 40

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	99,048 93
Total valuation of property,	<u>\$446,459 33</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	256	—	256
Number received during the year,	492	—	492
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	498	—	498 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	250	—	250
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	270.69	—	270.69
Number of individuals actually represented,	726	—	726
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	43.13	16.45	59.58

¹ Also 19 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Department.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Department Nov. 30, 1918, .	680
Paroled during year 1919,	439
	1,119
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	310
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1919,	809
Net gain,	129

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	\$44,575 74
2. Clothing,	13,486 10
3. Subsistence,	17,974 78
4. Ordinary repairs,	16,208 69
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	34,447 26

Total for institution, \$126,692 57

Expenditures for the Parole Department.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. (See page 78.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

This report covers the work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

The total number of boys on parole from both schools for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, was 2,453, an increase of 286 boys over the year before.

During the year a total of 9,245 visits have been made to boys on parole. Of these visits 6,900 were made to boys on parole from the Lyman School, and 2,345 to boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys. Investigations of boys' homes numbered 1,337, and there were 211 investigations of proposed foster homes.

Details concerning the work of the department are contained in the statistical tables which follow.

In presenting to your Board my twenty-fifth, and as superintendent of the Boys' Parole Department, my last,¹ annual report, I wish to call your attention to some facts as adduced from the statistics herewith presented.

First, on Dec. 1, 1919, the number of boys on parole from the Lyman School was 1,644, and from the Industrial School, 809, a total of 2,453 boys. This is a gain to the Parole Department of 286 boys over the number on parole one year ago.

It must be patent to every one who gives only a casual thought to these figures that by as much as the population of the schools is reduced by the parole therefrom of their inmates, by exactly the same proportion is the work of the Parole Department increased.

There are at present employed in the department a superin-

¹ I shall have reached the age of retirement before the end of the fiscal year 1920.

tendent and an assistant superintendent, each having, aside from his regular duties, a considerable number of boys to visit and supervise.

There are ten regular visitors having districts varying greatly in the number of boys in each, but so arranged as to territory as to render, as far as possible, a fair equalization of work.

There have been during the past year 329 boys in the army and navy service, and though they are out of the jurisdiction of the Parole Department so long as they remain in the service, very many of these boys have written to their visitors and the visitor has called at the homes of such boys to learn their home condition and reported to the boys. Eliminating these boys there still remain as active cases 2,124 boys, or an average of more than 210 boys to a visitor.

Many social workers have expressed opinions as to the maximum number of boys who could be properly cared for by one visitor. So many factors enter into the consideration of this problem — locality, age and previous experience of the boy — that I am very reluctant to express my opinion in figures. However, I desire, as briefly as I may, to set before you the ideals, the ends, that should be attained by parole.

First, a visitor should be able, within two weeks of a boy's commitment to the schools, to investigate thoroughly the home conditions and previous record of the boy, making a comprehensive report of the same. He should give his opinion on the causes of the boy's delinquency, consulting such probation officers and others who know about the case in hand. He should carefully note the relatives of the boy, if the boy's parents are dead, or if the home seems unfit for an immediate return to it from the school. He should also, within one month (two weeks is better), visit the boy in the school and get the boy's own version of his delinquency. Much information concerning the character of the home can be obtained by such an interview with the boy at the school. A call at the home subsequent to such a visit will at once establish the cordial relations which should exist between the boy's family and the visitor.

If, for any reason, the boy cannot be paroled to his own home or to relatives, a foster home must be found for him. The visitor who finds such a home should first be thoroughly ac-

quainted with the proposed home, and should know the boy's tendencies, his peculiarities, etc., to the end that square pegs be not fitted to round holes. The visitor should visit each boy not later than two weeks after a boy goes to his own home, and he should visit a boy placed in a foster home within ten days after such placing. In the case of boarded children, this is especially important.

Boys who are misfits in their foster homes should be re-located. Boys who are lawbreakers or persistent violators of their parole must be returned to the school for further training, and a comprehensive report written thereon.

Special attention of the visitor must be given to all boys at board and attending school, keeping in touch with teachers and school officials.

The visitors must attend courts where boys on parole are held for trial, consulting with probation officers, using their own judgment when the case is left to them, but always obeying the orders of the court.

When boys not at their own homes are placed working for wages, agreements must be made by the visitor with the employer, the visitor seeing that contracts are kept, and that money is collected and promptly turned over to be put in the bank for the boy. In many cases employment must be found for boys who are living with their own parents, to avoid idleness and the delinquency which always follows.

The visitor, in nearly all cases using his own discretion, must write to his charges sometimes once a month, in other cases only a few times a year.

The large number of returns during the recent years has rendered impossible a good part of the constructive work of the visitor. This large number of returns has been, I believe, due to two causes, — first, the overcrowding of the schools and the consequent shortening of the period of training, boys being candidates for parole before being fully fitted therefor; and second, the small number of visitors to supervise the large number of boys.

Our visitors do not desire an eight-hour day. Unlike many other employees of the State, they have no set limit for their hours of work. Many evenings are occupied in writing reports

and letters, and Sundays are frequently spent in caring for emergency cases or correspondence. Of this the visitors do not complain. The burden of their desire is that their work be not so attenuated that in the end results are unsatisfactory. An addition to our force of four more visitors would be a long step toward satisfactory results. Undoubtedly there will still be runaways, there will still be failures, but in my judgment 50 or 60 per cent of these returns and runaways might be eliminated by such additions to our force.

IN RETROSPECT.

I cannot close this report without recalling the long and harmonious years of service it has been my privilege to render under your honorable Board, — years filled with planning and working with you for the welfare of the many thousands of boys committed to the Lyman and Industrial Schools for training and care during the past twenty-eight years, hundreds of whom must be regarded rather as unfortunate than deliberate lawbreakers. I count it my greatest reward to have been associated for so many years with so unselfish and philanthropic a body of men and women as have constituted your Board, and to have enjoyed your confidence unbroken for so long a period.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 22. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1918, 1,487
 Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1919, . . . 867

Boys on visiting list during the year 1919, 2,354

Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30,
 1919, 471

Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919, 169

Boys committed to Industrial School during the year, 7

Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year, . . . 18

Boys died during the year, 7

Honorably discharged from custody during the year, 38

710

Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1919, 1,644

Net gain, 157

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	212	12.89
Out of State and occupation unknown,	103	6.26
At board attending school,	101	6.14
Attending school not boarded,	189	11.48
Employed on farms,	95	5.78
In mills (textile),	95	5.78
In other mills and factories,	171	10.39
Recently released,	32	1.94
Idle,	26	1.58

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1919*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Classed as laborers,	19	1.16
In machine shops,	31	1.88
In shoe shops,	67	4.07
Clerks and in stores,	26	1.58
In institutions,	19	1.16
Ill,	3	.18
Occupation unknown,	103	6.26
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	129	7.90
In printing plants,	15	.91
College,	1	.07
Canadian Army,	8	.49
Messengers and doing errands,	21	1.28
In 40 different occupations,	178	10.82
	1,644	100.00

The records of the above 1,644 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,283, or 78 per cent, were doing well; 160, or 9.8 per cent, were doing fairly well; 72, or 4.4 per cent, were doing badly; and the whereabouts and conduct of 129, or 7.8 per cent, were unknown. During the year just closed 21 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 24. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

To court and Sockanosset School, R. I.,	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	475
Number of boys paroled to others,	215
Number of boys paroled on own responsibility,	3
Number of boys paroled to enter army or navy,	10
Number of boys paroled and boarded out,	163

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects
of visitation, 868

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1919, 101

TABLE 25. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

For violation of parole,	435
For relocation and other purposes,	36
Total of returns,	471

TABLE 26. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	68	40.24
Employed on farms,	2	1.18
In machine shops,	3	1.79
In textile mills,	6	3.55
In 12 different occupations,	24	14.20
Occupations unknown,	12	7.10
Out of State,	17	10.05
Whereabouts unknown,	26	15.39
Ill,	1	.59
In factories,	6	3.55
Canadian Army,	2	1.18
Laborers,	2	1.18
	169	100.00

TABLE 27. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	122	72.19
Doing fairly well,	10	5.92
Doing badly,	7	4.14
Out of State and conduct unknown,	11	6.51
Whereabouts unknown,	19	11.24
	169	100.00

TABLE 28. — *Status Nov. 30, 1919, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army,	82
In the United States Navy,	127
In the United States Marines,	3
On parole to parents,	898
On parole to others,	96
On parole on own responsibility,	44
On parole at board,	101
On parole out of the State,	103
On parole to other relatives,	46
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:—	
(a) This year,	84
(b) Previously,	45
	— 129
State Guard,	2
Canadian Army,	8
English Army,	5
	—
Outside the school,	1,644

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 29. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year	
1918,	680
Number of boys paroled,	439
	—
Number of boys on visiting list,	1,119
Number of boys returned to Industrial School,	102
Became of age,	146
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory,	30
Honorably discharged from custody,	27
Number of boys died,	5
	—
	310
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1919,	809
Net gain to department,	129

TABLE 30. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys*
Nov. 30, 1919.

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	117	14.46
Machinists,	24	2.97
Employed on farms,	28	3.46
Doing odd jobs,	36	4.45
In textile mills,	81	10.01
In shoe shops,	29	3.58
Classed as laborers,	30	3.71
Clerks and working in stores,	13	1.61
Other factories,	62	7.66
Recently released,	21	2.60
Teamsters,	22	2.72
In 40 different occupations,	79	9.77
In institutions,	14	1.73
Occupations unknown,	118	14.59
Out of State,	15	1.85
Idle,	8	.99
In college and school,	4	.49
Ill,	2	.25
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	94	11.62
English Army,	1	.12
Canadian Army,	2	.25
State Guard,	2	.25
Carpenters,	4	.49
Printing,	3	.37
Total,	809	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 809 boys show that at the time of the last report 645, or 80 per cent, were doing well; 32, or 4 per cent, were doing fairly well; 38, or 5 per cent, were doing badly; 94, or 11 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 31. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	20	13.70
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	55	37.67
Teamsters,	3	2.06
Employed on farms,	3	2.06
In shoe shops,	5	3.42
In textile mills and other mills and factories,	6	4.10
Classed as laborers,	1	.69
Machine shops,	1	.69
Out of State,	8	5.48
In twelve other occupations,	28	19.18
Occupations unknown,	7	4.79
Odd jobs,	1	.69
In other institutions,	2	1.37
Canadian Army,	2	1.37
Idle,	4	2.73
	146	100.00

TABLE 32. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	121	82.88
Doing fairly well,	3	2.06
Doing badly,	4	2.73
Conduct unknown,	2	1.37
Whereabouts unknown,	16	10.96
	146	100.00

There were 95 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 33. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Salaries: —	
Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	\$2,095 00
Visitors,	15,396 51
Clerks,	2,569 08
	<hr/>
	\$20,060 59
Travel, visitors and boys: —	
Travel of visitors,	\$7,731 34
Carriage hire for visitors,	2,178 47
Telephone and telegraph,	1,229 86
Travel for boys,	3,017 86
Carriage hire for boys,	715 88
Return of runaways and sundries,	243 50
	<hr/>
	15,116 91
Office expenses: —	
Postage,	\$363 42
Printing,	93 35
Stationery,	440 11
Telephone and telegraph,	219 12
Sundries,	384 65
	<hr/>
	1,500 65
Boys boarded out: —	
Board,	\$12,220 69
Clothing,	8,503 78
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hos- pital care),	733 69
	<hr/>
	21,458 16
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,462 22
	<hr/>
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for boys,	\$59,598 53

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Some comparative figures between the year just finished and the preceding year are interesting:—

Number of commitments, 1918,	169
Number of commitments, 1919,	180
Average daily attendance, 1918,	341.23
Average daily attendance, 1919,	367.33

With a normal capacity for the accommodation of 269 girls in single rooms, and with a daily average number of 368 girls in the school, it is easy to see what some of our difficulties have been. Matrons have had too large units to care for properly, with a consequence that the work has been much harder and less satisfactorily done. Not only are we dealing with a larger number of girls, but with a considerable number of girls of low mentality, and in many cases of depleted vitality, due to diseases with which they were afflicted upon commitment. A listlessness and lack of energy is characteristic of many of the girls; consequently it is hard to stimulate interest in the doing of household tasks which they will be called upon to do in later life.

We were relieved of ten of our girls of low mentality by their commitment to the Wrentham State School, but not until November. There are also a large number of girls left who are of substantially the same character.

There have been no marked changes in the schedule of academic training the past year. The school work has been continued on the two-unit plan that has proved so practical, with

considerable double time for girls ranking below the sub-fifth grade. In the case of the low-grade girls every effort has been made to determine whether the individual child is backward for apparent good reason, as, for example, handicapped by foreign birth, or, on the other hand, lacks ability to make further mental progress. The object is to give our girls as practical a training as possible, and at the same time to inspire ideals for the better and finer things in life. The girls are kept in touch with events of current interest by the use of "Current Events" and daily topics at morning assembly given by high school and upper grade girls. Pictures are also shown with the reflectoscope. We have developed two sections in our domestic science class, one being for the training of advanced girls who show special aptitude along these lines, and the other devoted to ordinary training. At Bolton Cottage, where the more backward girls live, the school hours have been divided into half-time school work and half-time hand work, under the direction of two special teachers, thereby holding the interest of those girls who find three hours' continued mental effort very tiresome, and who become uneasy if not given a change of work.

Fourteen Episcopal girls and 41 Catholic girls have been confirmed during the year by Bishop Davies and Bishop Beven, respectively. Weekly services and special religious instruction have been given as usual for Catholic, Protestant and Jewish girls. Among the special religious events of the year was a splendid dramatization of the story of "Joseph and His Brethren," presented by our girls in the chapel.

As entertainments we had the usual pageant and closing exhibition in June. The beautiful "Pageant of Festal Days" was written and arranged by two of our teachers. In addition, we have had appropriate celebrations of Thanksgiving, Christmas, Hallowe'en and the various patriotic days, and we have had monthly moving-picture entertainments and dances throughout the year. Twice our school glee club has sung by request at town affairs in the Lancaster Town Hall.

Our farm was wonderfully productive this year, and the work of weeding and harvesting vegetables and fruit was done by the girls as usual. During the fall, groups of twenty girls

went each day to a large peach orchard near the school to pick peaches for the market. They enjoyed the trust placed in them, and a large quantity of peaches was given us for our use. Several groups of girls helped in husking corn for near neighbors, thereby earning money with which they purchased victrolas and records for their respective cottages.

It was gratifying, indeed, to use two girls as housekeepers in charge of two cottage kitchens for a few months when it was difficult to get officers. The experience was not only good for *them*, in giving them confidence in their ability, but it also was stimulating in its effect upon the other girls.

Work has been commenced on the addition of a wing at our farmhouse, which will make the house more suitable and convenient. Rooms were finished on the top floor of the hospital for the resident physician's living quarters. A vegetable cellar is being built by the addition of a wing at the storehouse. A new brooder house, new cement walks and an enclosed porch on Clara Barton Cottage are also improvements of the year.

The general health of the girls and officers was better than last year.

As compared with a total of 2,407 visitors the previous year there were 2,052 visitors to see the girls during the course of the year, and 1,140 to visit the institution, making a total of 3,192 visitors in all.

Number of visitors to the institution, 1918,	.	.	.	.	.	2,407
Number of visitors to the institution, 1919,	.	.	.	.	.	3,192

Sixty-three visits were made by trustees in the course of the year. Their ever-ready advice, interest and sympathy are encouraging and helpful to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919, is respectfully submitted.

We are indebted to Dr. George L. Tobey, who served as visiting physician until my discharge from the army about the middle of March. During this time a more intensive treatment for syphilitic cases was instituted. It is hoped thereby that the time required to eliminate the symptoms will be shortened.

Dr. Louise L. MacLean has been resident physician since February, 1919, and has served conscientiously.

Dr. William E. Dolan, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, has made twenty-four visits to the school, in addition to treating the regular cases. He has examined all new commitments. He has operated upon girls having enlarged and diseased tonsils and adenoids.

Dr. Edward T. Fox has attended to the dental work as in past years.

A detailed report of work done by Dr. Dolan and Dr. Fox is appended.

Attention to hospital administration, nursing, the carrying out of prescribed treatment, keeping records and assisting the physicians in their work has at times taxed the strength of the two nurses to the utmost. It is a pleasure to record our appreciation of the spirit in which they have met the demands upon their time, and of the conscientious service they have rendered.

During the early part of the year there was a considerable number of cases of influenza. Three were complicated by pneumonia and one by meningitis. There have been three cases of appendicitis and four other surgical cases which have been transferred to other hospitals for surgical treatment. Many

girls with minor injuries and complaints have been admitted to the school hospital for observation and treatment.

One of our greatest problems has been the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease. Much time and study have been spent on these cases, and our results have been better than in previous years. The State Health Department has given the fullest co-operation in examining smears and performing blood tests.

During November an attempt was made to classify all backward girls in the school. Ten have been committed to an institution for the feeble-minded. We are handicapped in this work by not having trained assistants to make a thorough study of the individual case, to perform psychological tests and to compile detailed records.

Summary of Work done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department,	8,849
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	375
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	225
Average number of patients in hospital,	12
Number of new commitments examined by physician,	180
Number of returned girls examined by physician,	34
Number examined by physician on leaving school,	209
Total number of syphilitic girls,	90
Number of syphilitic girls on treatment at end of year,	33
Number of syphilitic girls from whom two negative Wassermann reactions have been received,	57
Blood taken for Wassermann reactions,	1,150
Number of smears taken,	990
Number of girls from whom smears were taken,	527
Total number of treatments for gonorrhea and leucorrhea,	39,510
Aspiration pneumonia, following tonsillotomy,	4
Number of cases of influenza,	60
Number of cases of influenza complicated by lobar pneumonia,	1
Number of cases of influenza complicated by broncho-pneumonia,	2
Number of cases of influenza complicated by meningitis,	1
Number pregnant when committed,	11
Transferred to other hospitals for treatment,	8

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	24
Inmates committed during year whose vision was tested,	180
Number of inmates committed before Dec. 1, 1918, who were not examined previously on account of influenza, whose vision was tested,	16
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	26
Number of ear examinations,	214
Number of nose examinations,	219
Number of throat examinations,	213
Operations for adenoids and tonsils,	39
Operations for adenoids only,	14
Number of prescriptions for glasses,	92
Deviated septum,	27
Defective vision,	96
Defective hearing,	21
Glands positive,	83
Glands negative,	109
Mastoid operation performed at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of girls treated,	360
Cleansings,	218
Amalgam fillings,	694
Enamel fillings,	291
Cement fillings,	43
Treatments,	66
Gas administrations,	68
Extractions,	412
Cocaine administrations,	35
Gold fillings,	4
Gold crowns,	8
Porcelain crowns,	11
Full upper plate,	1
Partial plates,	5
Pulps removed,	8

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER C. BECKLEY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[PREPARED BY THE GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.]

TABLE 34. — *Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1918,	355	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1918,	357	
	<hr/>	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1918,	712	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	180	
Paroled from Westborough State Hospital,	1	
	<hr/>	893
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	99	
Honorably discharged during year,	15	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	21	
Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
Discharged (over age when committed),	1	
Deaths during year,	3	
	<hr/>	140
* <hr/>		
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1919,	753	

TABLE 35. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1918,	355	
Since committed,	180	
	<hr/>	535
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	7	
On account of illness,	5	
From hospital,	9	
From witnessing at court,	5	
From temporary place,	1	
For further training,	2	
For larceny,	2	
For running away from the school,	1	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For being immoral while a runaway,	13
While a runaway from place,	10
While a runaway from home,	3
For immoral conduct,	8
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	4
—	¹ 57
	592

Released from the school: —

On parole to parents and relatives,	29
On parole to other families for wages,	137
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages, .	3
On parole to other families to attend school, earning board, .	6
On parole to parents to attend school,	4
Placed at board,	1
From a visit to the school,	7
For a visit,	1
Ran away from Industrial School,	3
Transferred to hospitals,	22
To witness at court,	5
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded,	11
To temporary place,	1
On becoming of age,	3
Discharged as unfit subject,	1
Discharged (over age when committed),	1
—	² 235

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1919, 357

¹ Fifty individual girls were returned during the year.

² Two hundred and twenty-seven individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 36.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	2 ¹	6,	1	11
1,	—	23 ¹	6,	2	—
2,	—	1	5,	2	1
2,	—	2	7,	2	2
3,	—	3	10,	2	3
1,	—	4	3,	2	4
1,	—	5	3,	2	5
1,	—	7	7,	2	6
3,	—	8	4,	2	7
1,	—	9	7,	2	8
2,	—	10	6,	2	9
1,	—	11	1,	2	11
3,	1	—	2,	3	—
1,	1	1	3,	3	1
4,	1	2	2,	3	2
1,	1	3	2,	3	3
2,	1	4	1,	3	4
6,	1	5	1,	3	7
7,	1	6	3,	3	8
7,	1	7	3,	3	11
8,	1	8	1,	4	3
6,	1	9	1,	5	2
11,	1	10			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 159; average length of stay in the school, 2 years and 5 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 37.—*Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Being a lewd person,	2	Lewd and lascivious,	2
Cohabitation,	1	Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	1
Delinquent,	10	Lewd, wanton and lascivious person,	1
Delinquent child,	14	Nightwalking,	2
Delinquency,	1	Obstinate child,	1
Fornication,	10	Runaway,	12
Idle and disorderly,	2	Stubbornness,	19
Idle and disorderly person,	3	Stubborn and disobedient,	1
Idle, vagrant and vicious,	4	Stubborn and disobedient child,	2
Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life,	2	Stubborn child,	47
Larceny,	18	Unnatural act,	1
Lewdness,	14	Wayward child,	4
Lewd and lascivious in speech and behavior,	2	Wanton and lascivious,	1
Lewd and lascivious conduct,	1		
Lewd and lascivious behavior,	1	Total number committed,	180
Lewd and lascivious person,	1		

TABLE 38.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Between 10 and 11 years,	1
Between 11 and 12 years,	5
Between 12 and 13 years,	5
Between 13 and 14 years,	19
Between 14 and 15 years,	35
Between 15 and 16 years,	62
Between 16 and 17 years,	49
Between 17 and 18 years,	4

Total number committed, 180

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months and 15 days.

TABLE 39. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Born in the United States,	161
Born in foreign countries,	19
Cape Verde Islands,	1
Canada,	4
England,	1
Germany,	2
Ireland,	1
Nova Scotia,	3
Poland,	2
Prince Edward Island,	1
Russia,	3
Scotland,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	180

TABLE 40. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Both parents born in the United States,	49
Both parents foreign born,	82
Father native born and mother foreign,	22
Father foreign born and mother native,	10
Mother native, father unknown,	2
Mother foreign, father unknown,	6
Father native, mother unknown,	1
Father foreign, mother unknown,	2
Nativity of both parents unknown,	6
<hr/>	
Total,	180

TABLE 41. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In school,	38	Laundry,	1
Housework at home,	5	Idle when committed,	98
Housework for wages,	17	<hr/>	
Factory,	19	Total number committed, 180	
Waitress,	2		

TABLE 42. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

In high school (first year),	12	In school when committed,	38
Graduated from grammar school,	3	Out of school less than one year,	46
In grade IX,	5	Out of school between one and two years,	58
In grade VIII,	34	Out of school between two and three years,	31
In grade VII,	44	Out of school between three and four years,	5
In grade VI,	28	Out of school between four and five years,	1
In grade V,	26	Out of school between five and six years,	1
In grade IV,	22		
In grade III,	3		
In special class,	3		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total number committed,	180	Total number committed,	180

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918, \$145 48

*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Food,	\$7 50	
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	\$369 23	
Pigs and hogs,	29 00	
Hides,	6 00	
	<u>404 23</u>	\$411 73

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Commission from Board of Retirement,	13 08	
	<u>13 08</u>	424 81

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1918,	\$11,460 85	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	3,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1919,	\$124,498 84	
Less returned,	56 23	
	<u>124,442 61</u>	138,903 46

Special appropriations,		2,860 50
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Industries fund:—

Mary Lamb,	\$24 00	
Rogers book,	28 15	
Fay,	100 00	
	<u>152 15</u>	

Total,		\$142,486 40
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		\$424 81
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Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1918,	\$11,662 83	
Eleven months' schedules, 1919,	124,442 61	
November advances,	1,174 84	
	<u>137,280 28</u>	

Amount carried forward,		\$137,705 09
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$137,705 09
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules,	\$2,860 50		
Less advances, last year's report,	56 50		
		\$2,804 00	
November advances,		188 25	
			2,992 25
Industries fund:—			
Mary Lamb,		\$24 00	
Rogers book,		28 15	
Fay,		100 00	
			152 15
Balance, Nov. 30, 1919:—			
In bank,		\$1,317 76	
In office,		319 15	
			1,636 91
Total,			\$142,486 40

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$135,350 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	133,349 49
Balance held on account of work not completed on pipe covering for fuel conservation,	\$2,000 51

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:—		
Amy F. Everall, superintendent,	\$2,349 96	
Medical,	3,328 53	
Administration,	4,689 92	
Ward service (female),	15,770 86	
Industrial and educational department,	8,824 17	
Repairs,	2,772 83	
Farm,	9,177 95	
Stable, garage and grounds,	612 90	
		\$47,527 12
Religious instruction:—		
Catholic,	\$600 00	
Hebrew,	149 00	
Protestant,	577 16	
		1,326 16
Travel, transportation and office expenses:—		
Advertising,	\$13 77	
Automobile repairs and supplies,	527 22	
Postage,	452 00	
Stationery and office supplies,	471 32	
Telephone and telegraph,	313 95	
Travel,	437 48	
Freight,	17 92	
		2,233 66
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$51,086 94

Amount brought forward, \$51,086 94

Food:—

Flour,	\$5,283 05
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,591 39
Bread, crackers, etc.,	161 17
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	309 78
Macaroni and spaghetti,	213 76
Potatoes,	240 76
Meat,	5,121 17
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,542 77
Butter,	32 45
Butterine, etc.,	741 15
Peanut butter,	430 15
Cheese,	163 02
Coffee,	369 05
Coffee substitutes,	116 47
Tea,	56 78
Cocoa,	133 23
Eggs (fresh),	170 40
Sugar (cane),	1,935 77
Fruit (fresh),	128 62
Fruit (dried and preserved),	139 38
Lard and substitutes,	838 29
Molasses and syrups,	459 39
Vegetables (fresh),	66 35
Vegetables (canned and dried),	10 62
Seasonings and condiments,	646 82
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	309 47
Freight,	561 73

21,772 99

Clothing and materials:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,738 61
Clothing (outer),	952 11
Clothing (under),	1,001 14
Dry goods for clothing,	4,837 82
Hats and caps,	146 64
Leather and shoe findings and repairing,	378 85
Machinery for manufacturing,	63 31
Socks and smallwares,	797 56
Freight,	41 09

9,957 13

Furnishings and household supplies:—

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$3,036 55
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	244 49
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	374 30
Dry goods and smallwares,	25 51
Electric lamps,	160 00
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	1,021 97
Kitchen and household wares,	1,792 32
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,493 52
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	313 70
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	936 71
Stove parts,	195 83
Freight,	150 90

9,745 80

Amount carried forward, \$92,562 86

Amount brought forward, \$92,562 86

Medical and general care:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$176 54
Entertainments, games, etc.,	191 98
Funeral expenses,	51 00
Ice and refrigeration,	1,284 65
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	102 38
Manual training supplies,	122 35
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,447 80
Medical attendance (extra),	56 29
Patients boarded out,	237 67
Return of runaways,	20 00
School books and supplies,	266 28
Flags, etc.,	55 16
Freight,	60 69
Combs, toothbrushes, etc.,	136 36
Girls' pictures,	36 43
Trunks and handbags,	494 37

4,739 95

Heat, light and power:—

Coal (bituminous),	\$1,137 41
Freight and cartage,	1,537 83
Coal (anthracite),	4,591 02
Freight and cartage,	3,749 79
Wood,	64 43
Electricity,	1,089 37
Oil and gasoline,	161 45
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	188 33

12,519 63

Farm and stable:—

Bedding materials,	\$263 22
Blacksmithing and supplies,	301 97
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	306 28
Dairy equipment and supplies,	87 04
Fencing materials,	21 16
Fertilizers,	1,483 21
Grain, etc.,	10,008 37
Hay,	434 07
Harnesses and repairs,	164 45
Other live stock,	20 00
Labor (not on pay roll),	60 00
Rent of pasture,	127 50
Spraying materials,	72 12
Stable and barn supplies,	120 32
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	484 87
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	694 99
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	79 44
Freight,	278 14
Tractor repairs and parts,	122 36
Poultry supplies,	16 27

15,145 78

Grounds:—

Labor (not on pay roll),	\$62 25
Road work and materials,	22 18
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	98 47

Amounts carried forward, \$182 90 \$124,968 22

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$182 90	\$124,968 22
Grounds—<i>Con.</i>		
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	123 72	
Freight,	27	
Spraying materials,	31 13	
		338 02
Repairs, ordinary:—		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$147 71	
Electrical work and supplies,	562 47	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	553 67	
Labor (not on pay roll),	334 38	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,291 13	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	1,317 80	
Plumbing and supplies,	484 35	
Roofing and materials,	29 53	
Steam fittings and supplies,	96 14	
Tents, awnings, etc.,	69 46	
Tools, machines, etc.,	127 44	
Boilers, repairs,	181 50	
Engines, repairs,	16 49	
Freight,	21 83	
		5,233 90
Repairs and renewals:—		
Furnace and heater sections,	\$284 57	
Fire hose,	240 00	
Farmhouse repairs,	1,815 28	
Plumbing and renewals,	300 00	
Pipe covering for fuel conservation,	169 50	
		2,809 35
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$133,349 49

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	\$391 44
Appropriations for fiscal year,	5,000 00
Total,	\$5,391 44
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$2,860 50
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	13 23
	2,873 73
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$2,517 71

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$1,636 91
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—	
Account of maintenance,	\$1,174 84
Account of special appropriations,	188 25
	1,363 09
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1919, schedule,	5,906 88
	\$8,906 88

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$8,906 88
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 367.33.

Total cost for maintenance, \$133,349.49.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.9811.

Receipt from sales, \$411.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0216.

All other institution receipts, \$13.08.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0003.

Special Appropriations.

ОБЪЕКТ.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Piggery,	Res. 1917, chap. 116,	\$700 00	\$191 72	\$699 97	\$0 03 ¹
Improving water supply,	Res. 1917, chap. 116,	1,500 00	149 38	1,487 66	12 34 ¹
Sidewalks,	Res. 1917, chap. 116,	500 00	37 11	499 14	86 ¹
Vegetable cellar,	Spec. Acts 1919, chap. 153,	5,000 00	2,482 29	2,482 29	2,517 71
		\$7,700 00	\$2,860 50	\$5,169 06	\$2,517 71

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	\$5,000 00	
Hospital,	10,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay cottage,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00	
Elm cottage,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00	
Honor cottage,	31,000 00	
Pines cottage,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	1,200 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00	
Holden shops,	900 00	
Hose house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,700 00	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$241,650 00	\$31,935 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$241,650 00	\$31,935 00
Silo,	. . . . .	500 00	
Ice houses,	. . . . .	1,000 00	
Spring houses,	. . . . .	100 00	
Reservoir gate house,	. . . . .	200 00	
Pump building and machinery,	. . . . .	1,500 00	
Administration building,	. . . . .	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system,	. . . . .	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	. . . . .	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits,	. . . . .	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system,	. . . . .	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional,	. . . . .	300 00	
		<hr/>	327,490 00
Total real estate,	. . . . .		\$359,425 00
 PERSONAL PROPERTY.			
Personal property,	. . . . .		75,894 64
			<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	. . . . .		\$435,319 64

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	-	355	355
Number received during year (committed, 169; returned from parole, 56).	-	214	214
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	-	212	212
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution, . .	-	357	357
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	-	367.33	367.33
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	15	53.09	68.09

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year, .	494
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	123
Employees of Parole Department,	15

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

Salaries and wages,	\$47,527 12	
Travel, transportation, etc.,	2,233 66	
Food,	21,772 99	
Religious instruction,	1,326 16	
Clothing and material,	9,957 13	
Furnishings and household supplies,	9,745 80	
Medical and general care,	4,739 95	
Heat, light and power,	12,519 63	
Farm and stable,	15,145 78	
Grounds,	338 02	
Repairs, ordinary,	5,233 90	
Repairs and renewals,	2,809 35	
Total,		\$133,349 49

Extraordinary expenses: —

Sidewalks,	\$37 11	
Piggery,	191 72	
Improving water supply,	149 38	
Vegetable cellar,	2,482 29	
Total,		2,860 50
Total for institution,		\$136,209 99

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries,	\$17,072 29	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses, . . .	4,907 81	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,693 45	
Total,	<hr/>	\$24,673 55

Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls,
and the Girls Parole Department, \$160,883 54

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.

Superintendent of Parole Department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

In reviewing the year's work the first and most natural question is what has the Girls' Parole Department accomplished during the year? Certain other questions spring up which must be answered before this one.

- (a) What does parole aim to accomplish?
- (b) What is the material it has to work with and what is its source?
- (c) What can be called a success?

(a) Parole aims to continue under supervision in the community the training of the girl begun in the institution, so that when she becomes twenty-one years of age and passes out of the care of the trustees she shall become a self-respecting, independent citizen, able to maintain herself respectably. The time when this "next step" in training is to be taken is determined by one of two things, — either the girl has responded so well to training in the school that she is considered ready for trial outside, or she has shown that she cannot profit further by remaining in the institution.

This past year the numbers in the school have been so great, because of the continued increase in commitments (180 as against 169 in 1918, and 155 in 1917), that it has resulted in paroling the largest number in any one year, — 159 girls for the first time, and 34 girls who had been returned to the school for cause, a total of 193 girls. (In 1918, 139 girls were taken out for the first time and 30 who had been returned; in 1917, 113 for the first time and 42 who had been returned.) The total daily average number of girls has been 307 (280 in 1918 and 289 in 1917). There have been 494 individual girls in the care

of the department during the year. (In 1918 there were 451, and in 1917, 416.) It is a real tribute to the devotion and skill of the visitors that they have been able to meet successfully the demands of the situation.

(b) First, it is essential to study our material, — its sources, composition, progress in the institution and possibilities.

The very careful investigations made of the homes and the facts which bring about commitment to the school show that practically all of these girls come from unwholesome surroundings.

When they are first paroled, the greater number of these girls are placed in foster homes to earn wages, since the step from the institution to the comparative freedom of their own homes is usually too great to be taken safely. Those girls whose homes offer sufficient protection are paroled at home directly from the school.

Three hundred and fifteen different girls have used 526 places during the year. Over 300 people have applied for girls. One hundred and forty-five applications for girls have been investigated, of which 103 have been used.

Defects in personality, which must be considered in each case, are of varying degrees and causes. Sixty-six of the girls committed last year were given a mental examination before commitment, and 27 were diagnosed as feeble-minded. Seventy-seven girls on parole have been examined in the Psychopathic Hospital; of these, 33 were feeble-minded; 5 were sub-normal; 27 were psychopaths. Some of these feeble-minded girls can be successfully handled on parole through constant training in good habits and through constant encouragement by the visitor. The feeble-minded girl with immoral tendencies is always a menace to the community. Still more dangerous is the psychopathic girl. The most troublesome girls present, practically always, mental problems, making a study of them from that angle imperative.

Miss Field, a volunteer visitor in the department, has rendered most efficient services in taking girls to out-patient departments of hospitals for treatment. One hundred and sixteen different girls went to out-patient clinics 352 times, and the services of private doctors were called for in 88 instances

for 56 different girls. Active care of the girls who have had venereal disease has been secured and carefully followed up.

Fifty-six different girls and 2 babies have been treated in 28 different hospitals, some of them having had serious operations. Of these girls 13 were in hospitals for confinement. Eleven girls were pregnant when committed to the school. These girls can remain in the school but a short time for training, therefore the parole department is compelled to do practically probation work in such cases. One hundred and twenty-three girls have passed out of the care of the Parole Department this year.

During the year 15 girls were granted honorable discharge by the trustees before they became of age. Honorable discharge means not only constantly satisfactory behavior on parole, but the development of sufficient strength of character to warrant belief in continued good conduct after the girl passes out of the care of the trustees. Five letters of commendation have been sent by the trustees to girls whose improvement on parole has been marked, but who, because of mentality or of some weakness of character, did not seem able to continue to do well without supervision.

Ninety-nine girls became of age. At that time the conduct of 63 was good; of 13 was doubtful; 2 were doing badly; and the conduct of 21 was unknown. Five became of age in the school or in another institution; 8 were runaways; 4 were unvisited because they were out of the State; and 4 were married girls who had moved shortly before they became of age and neglected to send their new addresses.

(c) Success is always relative. When the handicaps of inheritance, home conditions, early training and mentality of these girls are considered, it is wonderful to see how many of them develop into attractive, well-behaved and responsible members of society. It is always hard to measure the success of the department, for there have been numerous instances of girls whose future was despaired of at twenty-one, who, when thrown on their own responsibility, showed unsuspected powers, and seemed to make full use of the training they had received.

The weekly per capita cost to the Commonwealth has been but \$1.54. This is only an 8-cent increase over last year, in spite of the tremendous rise in the cost of travel and living

expenses. The girls in public schools, for instance, have this year been practically self-supporting.

Experience has made it more and more clear that the study of the needs of the individual and treatment based on those needs are essentials in dealing with delinquents. Each girl is an individual problem, and all her difficulties and trials must be met as such. It is only by bringing out each girl's possibilities that she will be enabled to repay the Commonwealth in good citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 43. — *Status Nov. 30, 1919, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts,	69
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	12
On parole in families, earning wages,	171
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	18
Attending school, earning board or wages,	16
Attending school, living at home,	7
Out of State, in place,	1
In hospitals,	15
Married (subject to recall for cause),	46
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	2
Boarding temporarily,	5
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:—	
(a) This year,	24
(b) Previously,	10
	<u>396</u>
In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	<u>357</u>
	753

TABLE 44. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Balance on deposit, Dec. 1, 1918,	\$8,624 90
Cash received from savings to credit of 283 girls from Dec. 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1919,	\$11,355 94
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 22 girls,	1,127 70
Cash received from other sources (including in- surance of deceased relatives of girls),	574 61
Interest on deposits,	<u>557 71</u>
By 1,223 deposits with the department,	13,615 96
	<u>\$22,240 86</u>
Cash withdrawn by 276 girls,	<u>10,423 74</u>
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1919,	\$11,817 12

TABLE 45. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 276 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	172	\$4,868 36
Dentist,	40	367 10
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	78	370 62
To help at home,	16	171 21
Board,	79	397 99
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and ex- penses in returning runaway wards.	71	362 91
Expenses for baby,	9	74 25
Hospital,	31	457 03
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	6	15 48
Christmas and spending money,	33	192 50
To pay for money or articles stolen or destroyed,	3	35 40
Schooling and lessons,	4	92 68
Transferred to other institutions,	2	117 21
Liberty Bonds and interest on bonds,	9	122 78
Girls becoming of age,	65	2,028 82
Funeral expenses for relatives of girls,	5	336 00
		\$10,010 34
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.	2	413 40
		\$10,423 74

TABLE 46. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1919.*

Salaries:—		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	\$1,999 96	
Visitors,	11,745 94	
Clerks,	3,049 94	
Extra clerks,	276 45	
	<hr/>	\$17,072 29
Visitors:—		
Travel,	\$2,986 13	
Carriage hire,	235 53	
	<hr/>	3,221 66
Office expenses:—		
Advertising,	\$16 50	
Postage,	405 04	
Printing,	253 05	
Stationery and office supplies,	539 60	
Telephone and telegrams,	422 26	
Sundries,	49 70	
	<hr/>	1,686 15
Total expended for administration and visiting, . . .		<hr/> \$21,980 10
Assistance to girls:—		
Board,	\$599 28	
Clothing,	667 76	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	875 75	
Travel,	540 65	
Miscellaneous,	10 01	
Total expended for girls,	<hr/>	2,693 45
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		<hr/> \$24,673 55

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Boston.
Mrs. Enoch French,	Boston.
Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan,	Boston.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Ipswich.
Miss Dorothy Halnan,	Winthrop.
Mrs. A. S. Cowherd,	Jamaica Plain.

PART III

TRUST FUNDS

TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$3,630 74	\$24,200 00	\$27,830 74
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,140 53		1,140 53
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$4,771 27	\$24,200 00	\$28,971 27
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates,		300 00	
Everett bonds,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern R.R. Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		\$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		4,771 27	\$28,971 27

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate,		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate,		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$4,776 64		\$4,776 64
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,679 27		1,679 27
	\$6,455 91		\$6,455 91
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	256 91		256 91
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$6,199 00		\$6,199 00
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$6,199 00

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.		
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>		
Athol bonds,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$269 90	\$100 00	\$369 90
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	57 68		57 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$327 58	\$100 00	\$427 58
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	327 58	\$427 58

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$24 10		\$24 10
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	40 93		40 93
	\$65 03		\$65 03
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	24 00		24 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$41 03		\$41 03
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$41 03

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$287 23		\$287 23
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	46 63		46 63
	\$333 86		\$333 86
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$233 86		\$233 86
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$233 86

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1918-19.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	\$45 45		\$45 45
<i>Receipts in 1918-19.</i>			
Income from investments,	36 25		36 25
	\$81 70		\$81 70
<i>Payments in 1918-19.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	28 15		28 15
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$53 55		\$53 55
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$53 55

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1920

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

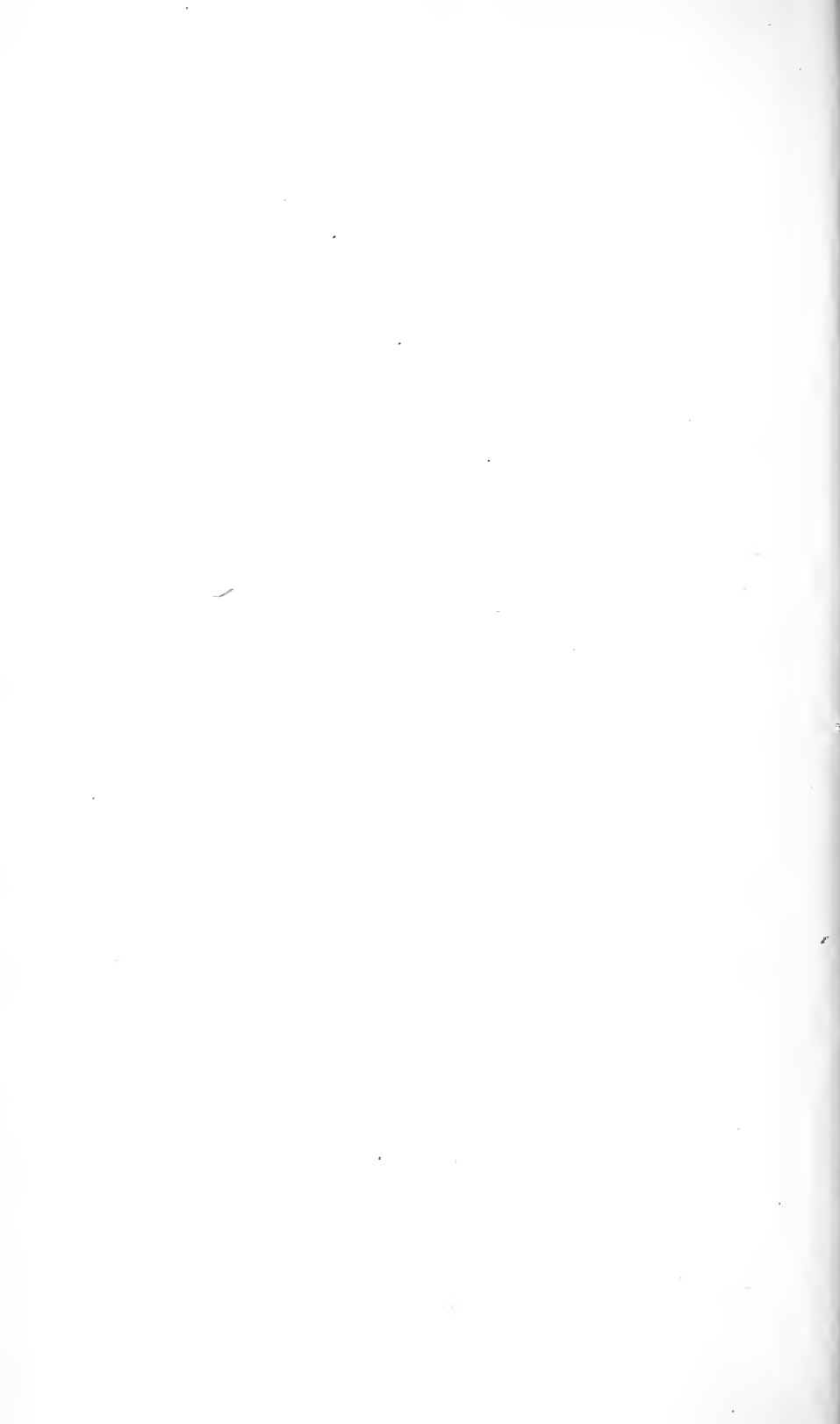


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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 1, 1921.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,
Commissioner.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON, *Vice-Chairman*.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.
DAVID R. COLLIER, GARDNER.
RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE.
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 270. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1920, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
AMY E. TAYLOR, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
DAVID R. COLLIER,
RALPH A. STEWART,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT.

The year just closed is the first one under the so-called consolidation act (chapter 350 of the General Acts of 1919), which reduced the number of State departments to twenty. That law, which went into effect Dec. 1, 1919, provides that the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools shall serve as the Division of Juvenile Training under the Department of Public Welfare.¹

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Several changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees and in the heads of departments under the Board have taken place during the year.

Charles M. Davenport, for eight years vice-chairman of the Board, was designated director of the Division by Governor Calvin Coolidge under the provisions of the above-mentioned act.

Mr. Carl Dreyfus, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for thirteen years, and who had been chairman of the Board since its organization under its present name, resigned

¹ The substance of this act as it applies to the trustees is as follows (see sections 87, 88, 89, 91 and 92 of chapter 350, General Acts of 1919):—

The department of public welfare shall be the lawful successor of the state board of charity and the homestead commission.

The department of public welfare shall be under the supervision and control of a commissioner, to be known as the commissioner of public welfare, and an advisory board of six members, two of whom shall be women, all of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council.

The commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department.

The department shall be organized in three divisions, — namely, a division of aid and relief, a division of child guardianship, and a division of juvenile training. There shall be a director for each division. The division of aid and relief shall include the functions heretofore exercised by the division of state adult poor of the board of charity. The division of child guardianship shall include the functions heretofore exercised by the division of state minor wards of the board of charity. The division of juvenile training shall consist of the board of trustees of Massachusetts training schools as now organized and existing, together with the institutions and departments under its supervision and control. The said board shall continue to exercise its functions as heretofore, as a division of said department.

The director of juvenile training shall be a member of the board of trustees of Massachusetts training schools designated by the governor. He shall receive no compensation as such. His term shall be that of his appointment as trustee.

in the spring of 1920, feeling that he could no longer give the necessary time to the work. Judge James J. McDonald was chosen chairman to succeed Mr. Dreyfus, and Miss Amy E. Taylor was elected vice-chairman to succeed Judge McDonald.

The sudden death of James J. Sheehan of Peabody on July 16, 1920, was a great shock to his associates on the Board. Mr. Sheehan was appointed to the Board by Governor Curtis Guild in 1908 as one of the original members of the (then separate Board) trustees for the Industrial School for Boys, and during these years he had served faithfully and conscientiously in all of the activities of the Board. At the time of his death he was chairman of the maintenance and equipment committee, one of the most important committees of the Board. He also gave without reserve of his time and energy to the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys. The hundreds of boys who came before him in the parole committee meetings will never forget his gentle manner and keen interest in their future welfare. It was hoped that the operation which he underwent would enable him to do even more in the work which he loved and into which he put his whole heart and soul. His death was a great loss to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ralph A. Stewart, lawyer, of Brookline was appointed on May 12, 1920, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Dreyfus, who resigned.

Mr. Eugene T. Connolly, lawyer, of Beverly was appointed on Sept. 1, 1920, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sheehan, deceased.

On June 1, 1920, Mr. Walter A. Wheeler, who had been serving the State for forty-eight years — twenty-five years as superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch — tendered his resignation because he had reached the retirement age.

His place was filled by the promotion of Mr. John J. Smith from the position of assistant superintendent to superintendent. Mr. Smith had been a visitor to paroled boys for six and a half years, and had been assistant superintendent for a little more than a year.

On June 9, 1920, Mrs. Amy F. Everall resigned, after ten years of able service in the capacity of superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, to settle in the West. Her place

was filled by the promotion of Miss Catharine M. Campbell from the position of assistant superintendent to superintendent. Miss Campbell had been connected with the school for over fourteen years, and had been assistant superintendent for eleven and one half years.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The fluctuation in the number of commitments to the training schools during the past three years is not susceptible of accurate explanation, but undoubtedly a strong factor has been the unsettled conditions due to the recent war, for, as a general rule, industrial conditions influence the numbers to a considerable extent.

At the Lyman School the commitments were about the same as in the years before, although the number of boys in the school at the close of the year was larger. A special effort has been made by the Parole Branch during the past year to reduce the number of boys who are returned to the school for training and discipline. Every effort is made by the visitor to keep the boy at home or in place if he gives any indication of being able to succeed.

At the Industrial School for Boys the number of commitments was reduced 24 per cent, due to a great extent, probably, to the post-war industrial boom. A new cottage will be opened at the beginning of the year which will enable the school to handle more satisfactorily a larger number of boys. The industrial outlook as the year closed would indicate that the school might soon increase its numbers to its capacity.

The commitments to the Industrial School for Girls have decreased about 34 per cent, as compared with the number for the previous year.

The following tables show more definitely the school population in all the schools during the past few years: —

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Lyman School for Boys,	419	332	347
Industrial School for Girls,	169	180	118
Industrial School for Boys,	289	374	285

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1920, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1920.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1920.
	1918.	1919.	1920.		
Lyman School for Boys,	501	463	439	450	454
Industrial School for Boys,	252	270	221	270	232
Industrial School for Girls,	341	306	334	268	321

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1911,	197	139	109	445
1912,	215	177	106	498
1913,	254	202	126	582
1914,	246	239	125	610
1915,	289	218	90	597
1916,	257	221	134	612
1917,	384	258	155	797
1918,	419	289	169	877
1919,	332	374	180	886
1920,	347	285	118	750
Totals,	2,940	2,402	1,312	6,654

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1920, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 3,950, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1920.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School,	454	1,685	2,139
Industrial School for Boys,	232	829	1,061
Industrial School for Girls,	321	429	750
Total,	1,007	2,943	3,950

In all the schools now the boys and girls returned for violation of their parole are separated from the new commitments. This gives the new boy and girl a better chance to get the right start in the school.

Statistics seem to show that the boy or girl who receives a longer course of training in the schools is more likely to succeed on parole than the one who is released soon after commitment. When the numbers in the schools are low, it gives the officers a better opportunity to do individual work with the children, and enables them to keep them until it seems that they are really ready for parole.

REMOVAL OF CENTRAL OFFICES OF THE BOARD.

Owing to the crowded conditions of the State House, which made it necessary to have the different branches in different places, authorization was secured from the Governor and Council to rent the present quarters at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, where all branches of the Board's activity, except the institutions, could be together. The centralization and the installation of a private switchboard have increased the efficiency of the work.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 19 meetings during the year, in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The material side of the various departments under the Board always demands much attention, but the trustees try not to lose sight of the human side in their relations with the officers and the boys and girls under their care. Each request for the release on parole of a boy or girl is given careful and thorough attention by the trustees. During the past year the Board considered 2,052 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

A total of 150 visits have been made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. Fifty-two of these visits were made to the Industrial School for Boys, 50 to the Industrial School for Girls, and 48 to the Lyman School.

THE COST.

During the year there have been substantial increases in salaries all along the line. The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	\$7,189 26
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole,	67,149 27
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch,	28,929 46
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	224,700 43
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	155,070 16
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	155,672 86
<hr/>	
Total,	\$638,711 44

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools, figured on the basis of inmate numbers, has continued to rise with the higher trend of commodity prices, with higher salaries, and with

decreased numbers over which fixed overhead is distributed, having been for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1920, as follows: —

	1919.	1920.
Lyman School,	\$8 09	\$9 85
Industrial School for Girls,	6 98	8 95
Industrial School for Boys,	9 00	13 48

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The health of both the inmates and officers in the three schools has been above the average. The Lyman School and Industrial School for Girls are both fairly equipped with hospital facilities to take care of all ordinary cases of sickness in those schools. Although the available facilities at the Industrial School for Boys are rather limited, the health of the inmates has been so good that the small building used for an infirmary has not been overrun.

The Schick test is being used at the Lyman School to test boys for the existence and also susceptibility to diphtheria, and the boys at the Industrial School for Boys are all immunized.

One who has not seen some of the boys and girls when they enter the training schools can hardly believe how quickly and how thoroughly they respond to regular habits of eating, sleeping, exercise, fresh air, etc. The physical appearance of most of them is improved to such an extent that they look like different people.

COTTAGES FOR SMALLER BOYS.

Although the law provides that all boys committed to the Lyman School must be under fifteen at the time of commitment, there is a great range in their sizes and experiences. Long experience has shown that the small boy can be trained and disciplined much better if he is placed with a small group of boys about his own age, away from the main school. These young boys need the special care and interest of a cottage master and matron who take the place of father and mother

as far as possible. An ideal place for such a cottage was found when, twenty-five years ago, a small farm was purchased near the village of Berlin, about seven miles from the main school. The boys have their own work, school, play, etc. Each one is studied with care in order to give him just the right sort of help and supervision which will correct his faults, strengthen his weaknesses and give him a new idea of his place in life. Five years ago a similar cottage (Riverview), located three-quarters of a mile from the main school, was established in a remodeled farmhouse. These two cottages provide for the youngsters.

MR. AND MRS. IRA G. DUDLEY.

The success of the Berlin branch has been due to the faithful and efficient service of those in charge of it, — Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley. They have been in the minds of the superintendent and the trustees this year, especially, because they have just completed twenty-five years of service to the school. During these years about 1,300 boys have had the privilege of coming in contact with these loyal workers for the reformation of young manhood. Each boy is looked upon and treated as if he were their son. Their keen interest in each boy's problem, their sympathetic appeal to the best in each boy, and their devotion to the boys in their care have made their work an important factor in the success of the school.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC AT SCHOOLS.

Each year, in the fall, when the academic part of the work at the Lyman School for Boys begins, the bandmaster looks over the boys for band recruits. He is after enthusiasm, determination to learn, patience and grit more than for boys who can already play musical instruments. Practically all of the boys have never handled a musical instrument before. A few months' training makes wonderful changes. During the past year two saxophones have been added to the Lyman School band, so that it now numbers 35 pieces. They have played at several patriotic gatherings in the town of Westborough, and have furnished music for all of the special meetings at the school. During the war some of the musicians

in the service were boys who received their musical training at this school.

At the Industrial School for Boys there is no band, but much is made of community singing, which is greatly enjoyed. The boys have also given several very enjoyable concerts and entertainments, some of which have been given outside the school.

At the Industrial School for Girls the work in music consists chiefly of instruction in singing. Excellent training is given in the rudiments of music. Piano lessons are given to those who show special ability. Singing in unison and part singing are greatly enjoyed. The singing at chapel service every morning forms a regular part of the day's program. At this time sacred music, and, occasionally, popular airs, are the order of the day. During the year several excellent musical entertainments have been given.

SPECIAL CLASS AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

In addition to the cottages at Berlin and Riverview, which are maintained for the smaller boys who are committed to the Lyman School, another step in advance has been made regarding the care and training of particular groups of boys committed to the Lyman School. Many are committed who are more properly subjects for institutions which give custodial care for a long period. These boys do not fit into the general plan of training at the Lyman School. They are troublesome and a hindrance to other boys on account of their backwardness and retarded mentality. Davitt Cottage, named in honor of the Rev. William Frederick Davitt, who was formerly in charge of the religious instruction of the Catholic boys at the Lyman School, and who was killed in the World War on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, was opened during the year and is being used for this class. It is in charge of specially trained teachers and officers who understand this type of boy. The results obtained thus far are so gratifying that such a cottage must remain a part of the institution until sufficient accommodations are provided in other institutions for this class of boys. This cottage was provided by a special grant from the Legislature.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOLS.

On March 18, 1920, the general kitchen and laundry building at the Industrial School for Boys was almost completely destroyed by fire. It was an old building which was standing when the school was organized, and was remodeled for a kitchen and laundry. A temporary wooden structure has been erected, but a request has been made to the Legislature for an appropriation to erect a new general kitchen and laundry building to take its place.

There is still a great need for an infirmary building at this institution. The present quarters are inadequate for ordinary demands, with nothing in reserve in case of an emergency such as an epidemic, or to meet the growing numbers.

The trustees have renewed their former request to the Legislature for an appropriation for an infirmary building.

The need for a general kitchen, storage and laundry building at the Lyman School for Boys was never greater than at the present time. The need along this line, where all supplies can be in one place under the supervision of a storekeeper, for an institution of approximately 500 inmates is very great indeed. The basement of some of the cottages, which should be available for boys' playrooms, must now be used for storage purposes, and parts of the barn and other buildings are now being used for this purpose.

At the Industrial School for Girls there is need of a new cottage. Experience has shown that the best training and disciplining of delinquent girls can be accomplished by giving each girl a room to herself. With a normal capacity of 268 single rooms, and a daily average of 334 inmates, one can see the real problem. Many of the girls must be housed in large, open rooms where there can be little privacy. This condition impresses upon a girl the fact that she is in an institution, and prevents her from getting the ideals of a home.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

All boys and girls committed to the care of the trustees remain in their charge during minority unless they are discharged. The trustees have the power to grant to any boy or

girl in their care an honorable discharge, which, under special statutory provisions, is a complete release from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment to the schools. Such discharge is granted only when a boy or girl has proved to the trustees by his conduct while on parole that he is ready to take his place in the community again and stand on his own feet. It is within reach of every boy and girl. The trustees feel that it is a great incentive to good conduct. During the past year 14 girls and 53 boys earned honorable discharges.

INCREASED SAVINGS.

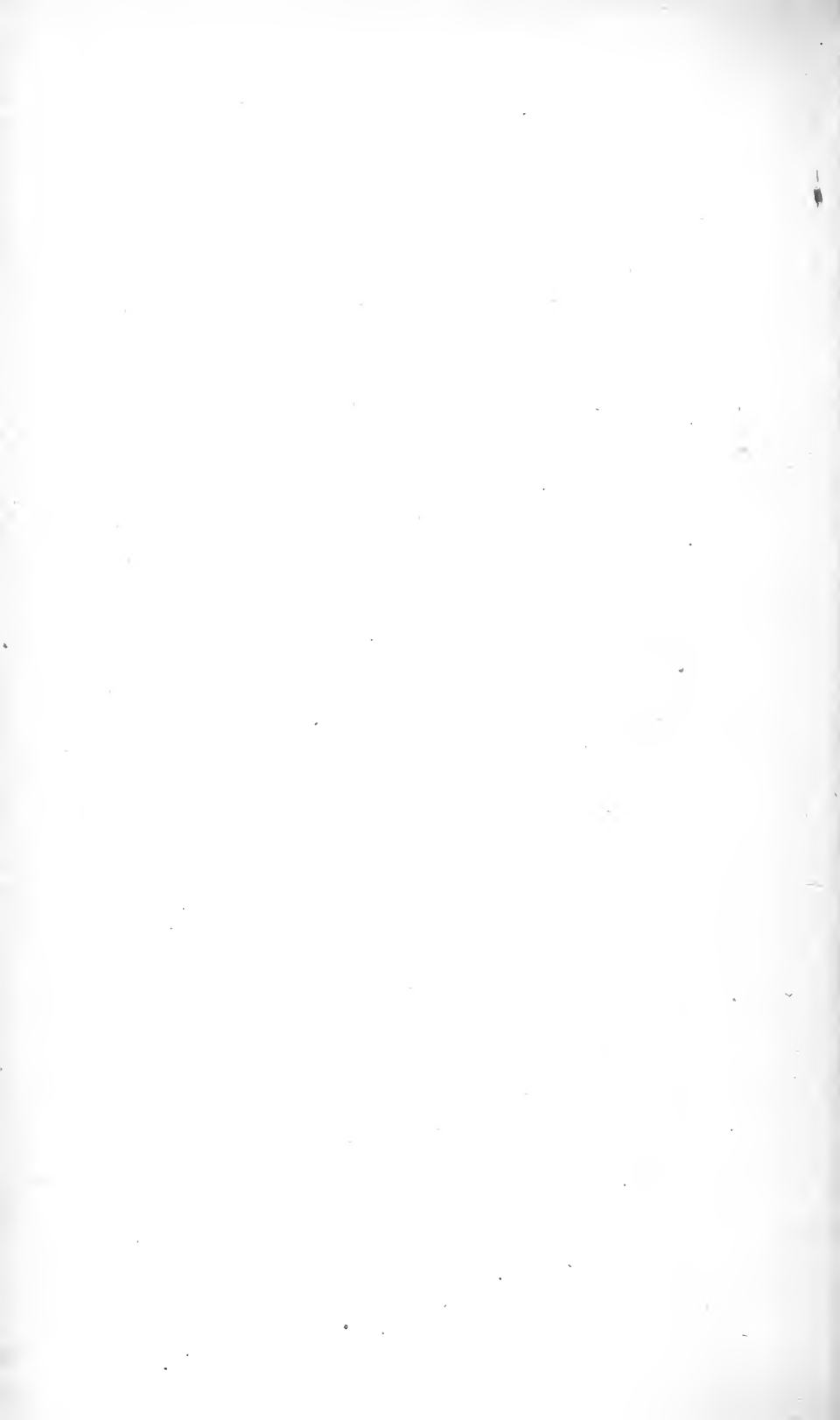
The trustees feel that a valuable part of the training of a boy or girl lies in inculcating habits of thrift. Earnest endeavor is made to have every boy or girl earning wages save a portion of his earnings, even though it be a very small sum, and to save it regularly. That the efforts of the superintendents and visitors of the parole branches have been successful is attested by the fact that on Nov. 30, 1920, the total savings of the boys in the care of the Board amounted to \$14,697.18, \$2,000 of this amount being invested in Liberty Bonds. These savings represented the accounts of 525 individual boys. The girls' savings were \$15,763.78, representing 358 accounts, in amounts varying from \$20 to nearly \$200.

The savings of the wards are placed in savings banks and held by the trustees for the benefit of the ward, or, when deemed necessary, expended in his behalf. Unless the money is applied for other purposes, these deposits are all paid to the ward when he becomes twenty-one, or to his legal representatives if he dies at any time before such payment.

PART II

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
BRANCHES.



LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST- BOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

The statistical tables incorporated in this report show many interesting and encouraging facts. While we have had more new commitments than the previous year, we have had 128 fewer boys returned. This has helped to improve the morale of the school, and also helped to reduce by a large per cent the number of runaways from the school, as the returned boy is the disturbing element.

Table 11 will show that the average length of stay in the school has been increased from 10.75 to 11.74 months, which is none too long.

With one or two exceptions the school program has been the same as in previous years. The help problem that we have had to contend with for several years is beginning to improve. We are now able to engage men and women who are better fitted to guide our boys.

SPECIAL CLASS.

One helpful change has been the opening of Davitt Cottage for a home for feeble-minded boys under the care of a specially trained teacher. We are continually receiving boys of this type who should be in a school for the feeble-minded and in custodial care for a long period. They are misfits — troublesome and unhappy in our regular school life. They are also a drag on the classes and the teachers.

Although Davitt Cottage is not ideal, it makes a comfortable and pleasant home for 15 or 20 boys of this type who need to be under the care of specially trained officers who understand them.

The academic department has maintained its usual high standard. In February the regular work was broken by an epidemic of scarlet fever, the whole institution being placed in quarantine, but the teachers during this period taught as best they could in the cottage reading rooms.

The work of the sloyd, music and drawing classes is worthy of praise. All teachers are not only successful in their school work, but are daily molders of character.

The gymnastic classes and athletic teams have done excellent work under the coaching of Mr. Bryson, and the spirit of clean play has never been more prominent.

There have been two changes in the staff of our regular grade teachers.

PRINTING.

The printing department has been brought up to its former high standing. The work that has been done, both in quantity and quality, has been satisfactory. Nearly every boy in this department has been alert and anxious to learn all he could about the trade. The work taught is of the kind a boy would be required to perform in any large printing plant. With our complete equipment, and boys trained for the work and needing the experience, there seems no reason why we should not be allowed to do printing for other State institutions and departments.

BAND.

Our boys' band has had another year of successful work under the efficient leadership of Mr. Thornton. Two saxophone instruments have been added this year, making 35 pieces in all.

The band has given many concerts for the benefit of the school and pleasure of the parents and friends of the boys on visiting days. They have filled several engagements away from the school. An orchestra has been organized which helps materially in our school entertainments.

ENTERTAINMENT.

We have had many and varied entertainments. "A Prince for a Day," a musical farce, was produced at the school on January 22, and later at the Industrial School for Boys at

Shirley and in several of the surrounding towns with unusual success. Music and words were written by the director, Mr. Thornton.

HOLIDAYS.

All holidays and special days have been appropriately observed. July 4, the close of the school year, continues to be the big day, with special exercises, field sports, concert, military parade and visits of boys' parents.

FARM.

Notwithstanding the cold wet spring we were able to raise for the use of the institution an abundant supply of vegetables and fruit. The apple crop was unusually large and of excellent quality, but the winter crop has not kept well, owing to poor storage accommodations. The corn and onion crops were not as large as usual, but the hay crop was unusually good. The results of the dairy have been good. During the late spring months our herd of Berkshire swine was stricken with hemorrhagic septicemia, a highly contagious and fatal disease. We lost about fifty of the younger pigs, which reduced the profitable showing of this department.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The industrial classes have been kept busy during the season making needed repairs. A sun porch at the hospital has been built, and a sleeping room above will soon be completed.

Dr. E. P. Brigham, who has had charge of the dental work for sixteen years, has resigned. His successor, Dr. William E. Moore of Westborough, has taken hold of the work enthusiastically. The care of the teeth has been given especial attention. All new boys have their teeth carefully cleaned, cavities filled, and those beyond repair removed. Boys are also taught to care for their teeth daily, and before leaving the school their teeth are put in order. New dental equipment is to be purchased.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys has been unusually good. Death has claimed two of our oldest and efficient officers. Mrs. Norman Hennessey died after a long period of poor health.

She had been connected with the institution for nearly twenty years, and was matron of Elms Cottage at the time of her death. She was a faithful, conscientious and earnest employee. We shall miss her and her good influence on the school.

Mr. Norman Packard, who had been connected with the school for more than ten years, died after a short period of illness. Mr. Packard was a highly respected and efficient officer, a man of gentle and kind heart, ever thoughtful and considerate of the boys under his care. He had charge of the second grade of smallest boys committed to the school.

A work deserving of special mention is that of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, master and matron of the Berlin branch. Hundreds of boys have been given the right start in life while under their care. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have just completed twenty-five years of faithful services in this department.

The year has been on the whole a pleasant and profitable one. We have had discouragements during the year, but many things to encourage us in the work. Not the least has been the hearty co-operation of the parents and friends who have interested themselves in the boys. We have tried to be kind but firm to the boys, and have endeavored to create about the institution a homelike atmosphere, that the boys may receive the wholesome influences which make honest men and respected citizens.

On the whole, the boys are contented, interested in their studies and work, and loyal to the institution.

The loyalty and interest of the officers, teachers and all who have helped in this work is acknowledged and greatly appreciated by the superintendent and the trustees.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

We have rarely had fewer cases of serious, acute sickness than during the past year. We have, however, had an unusually large number of cases of infectious disease. None of these were particularly severe, and most of them were very mild cases.

Early in the year several boys had scarlet fever, — one in December, two in January, twelve in February and one in March. Five of these boys, sick enough to have required the services of a special nurse, were sent to the Worcester Isolation Hospital; the others were cared for at the school. Fortunately, Davitt Cottage, which had not been occupied up to that time, was near enough completion to allow us to make use of it for this purpose. At the same time, we were having considerable grippe, about thirty-five cases, which kept the hospital well filled for a few weeks.

During the past few months we have been having diphtheria. There were two cases in August, one in September, four in October and one in November. We have also had five cases of chicken pox and three of mumps. A rather peculiar coincidence was the appearance of two cases of diabetes in the same month, the only cases that have come to the school for many years. Three boys have had appendicitis, but only one required operation. There have been, as usual, several minor accidents.

Previous to this fall we had never made use of the Schick test, or the toxin-antitoxin, for the prevention of diphtheria. In order to prevent the disease absolutely, if possible, we gave the Schick test last September to all the boys in the school. According to our findings about 25 per cent of the boys were

susceptible to the disease. These boys were given the toxin-antitoxin as recommended by the Department of Public Health. The fact that we have had several cases since this was done does not necessarily mean that the serum is not a preventive, since the immunity is not claimed to be complete until after a certain length of time. One boy whose reaction to the Schick test was negative has since had diphtheria in a mild form, but this may have been because of an error on our part either in making the test or interpreting the result.

We propose to continue the use of both the test and the serum, and we anticipate the same favorable results that have been reported in other places.

Following is a partial summary of the work done at the hospital: —

Number of visits by physician,	328
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	10,548
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	296
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,893
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	296
Average number of patients in hospital daily,	5
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,	26
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,	50
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,	18
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,	9
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients,	1
Number of new inmates examined by physician,	339
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician,	233
Number of inmates returned examined by physician,	113
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse,	292
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse,	27
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions,	44
Massachusetts General Hospital,	21
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	1
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	1
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	1
Worcester Memorial Hospital,	11
Worcester Contagious Hospital,	5
Number of inmates whose vision was tested,	34
Number of inmates given glasses,	19
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated,	32
Number of inmates whose ears were treated,	44
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated,	35

Special cases: —

Pneumonia,	1
Diabetes,	2
Appendicitis,	3
Mumps,	3
Chicken pox,	5
Scarlet fever,	16
Diphtheria,	8
Influenza,	35

Operations: —

Hernia,	1
Circumcision,	3
Deep abscesses,	4
Tonsils and adenoids,	14

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1919,	430
RECEIVED: — Committed,	339
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	8
Returned from places,	274
Returned boarded boys,	59
Runaways captured,	108
Returned from hospitals,	32
Returned from funerals,	8
Returned from visits to sick relatives,	1
Returned from wedding in family,	1
	<hr/> 830
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	¹ 1,260
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives,	356
Paroled to others than relatives,	148
Paroled to make their own way,	1
Boarded out,	122
Runaways,	116
Sent to hospitals,	35
Turned over to police,	1
Transferred to Waverley,	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	14
Released to funerals,	8
Released to wedding in family,	1
Released to court,	2
Released to visit sick relatives,	1
	<hr/> 806
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1920,	454

¹ This represents 627 individuals.

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1920.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	109	110
Berkshire,	11	388	399
Bristol,	35	1,205	1,240
Dukes,	—	23	23
Essex,	51	1,799	1,850
Franklin,	3	104	107
Hampden,	40	841	881
Hampshire,	3	171	174
Middlesex,	61	2,619	2,680
Nantucket,	—	24	24
Norfolk,	15	679	694
Plymouth,	11	298	309
Suffolk,	81	2,591	2,672
Worcester,	35	1,311	1,346
Totals,	347	12,162	12,509

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Fathers born in United States, . . .	16	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17
Mothers born in United States, . . .	23	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32
Fathers foreign born,	20	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28
Mothers foreign born,	25	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17
Both parents born in United States, . .	43	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40
Both parents foreign born,	75	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190
Nativity of both parents unknown, . .	15	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51
Nativity of one parent unknown, . . .	31	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40
Per cent of foreign parentage,	44	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55
Per cent of American parentage, . . .	22	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11
Per cent of unknown parentage, . . .	11	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Born in United States,	152	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317
Foreign born,	40	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27
Unknown nativity,	5	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1920.	Committed from 1885 to 1919.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	4	25	29
Eight,	1	34	115	150
Nine,	10	115	231	356
Ten,	15	283	440	738
Eleven,	34	532	615	1,181
Twelve,	65	1,029	748	1,842
Thirteen,	96	1,679	897	2,672
Fourteen,	114	2,498	778	3,390
Fifteen,	7	178	913	1,098
Sixteen,	5	20	523	548
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	—	2	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	347	6,390	5,518	12,255

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Had parents,	216
Had no parents,	25
Had father only,	30
Had mother only,	51
Had stepfather,	11
Had stepmother,	7
Had intemperate father,	23
Had both parents intemperate,	14
Had parents separated,	13
Had attended church,	343
Had never attended church,	4
Had not attended school within one year,	22
Had not attended school within two years,	6
Had been arrested before,	231
Had been inmates of other institutions,	98
Had used tobacco,	108
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	109
Were attending school,	132
Were idle,	83
Parents owning residence,	39
Members of the family had been arrested,	80

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
4,	—	3 ¹	13,	1	1
3,	—	4	11,	1	2
4,	—	5	9,	1	3
6,	—	6	7,	1	4
8,	—	7	7,	1	5
12,	—	8	4,	1	6
10,	—	9	4,	1	7
17,	—	10	3,	1	10
31,	—	11	1,	2	—
19,	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 173; average length of stay in the school, 11.74 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Assault,	2
Breaking and entering,	71
Delinquent child,	106
Larceny,	105
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship,	10
Stubbornness,	34
Running away,	10
False alarm of fire,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Setting fires,	1
Gaming on the Lord's day,	1
Malicious mischief,	4
Total number committed,	347

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1910-11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17,	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18,	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19,	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20,	438.79	347	627	179
Average for ten years,	429.84	294	544.7	190.6

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33
1913,	15.09	1918,	14.06
1914,	15.23	1919,	13.82
1915,	15.83	1920,	13.98

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43
1913,	18.42	1918,	12.14
1914,	17.24	1919,	10.75
1915,	16.12	1920,	11.74

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98
1913,	13.22	1918,	12.91
1914,	13.27	1919,	13.04
1915,	13.18	1920,	13.19

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279
1913,	410	1918,	361
1914,	377	1919,	461
1915,	405	1920,	333

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1911,	\$6 39	\$6 35	1916,	\$5 44	\$5 42
1912,	6 25	6 23	1917,	5 90	5 89
1913,	5 51	5 48	1918,	7 00	6 98
1914,	5 26	5 23	1919,	8 09	8 06
1915,	5 37	5 31	1920,	9 85	9 83

TABLE 15. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In 1st grade,	3
In 2d grade,	4
In 3d grade,	27
In 4th grade,	52
In 5th grade,	61
In 6th grade,	86
In 7th grade,	59
In 8th grade,	32
In 9th grade,	5
In high school,	13
Special class,	5

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$777 26
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Receipts.

Sales: —

Food,	\$6 20
Clothing and materials,	21 00
Furnishings and household supplies,	1 38
Vegetables,	7 23
Repairs, ordinary,	366 90
	<hr/>
	\$402 71

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances,	143 72
	<hr/>

546 43

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1919,	\$19,909 44
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	10,000 00
Approved schedules of 1920,	201,027 27
	<hr/>

230,936 71

Lyman trust fund income,	\$1,160 81
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Less returned to Auditor,	50 00
	<hr/>

1,110 81

Total,	\$233,371 21
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$546 43
--	----------

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$20,686 70
Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	201,027 27
November advances,	5,969 28
	<hr/>

227,683 25

Lyman trust fund income,	\$1,160 81
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Less returned to Auditor,	50 00
	<hr/>

1,110 81

Amount carried forward,	\$229,340 49
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$229,340 49
Balance Nov. 30, 1920:—		
In bank,	\$3,739 82	
In office,	290 90	
		<u>4,030 72</u>
Total,		\$233,371 21

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$225,400 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	224,700 43
	<u>\$699 57</u>

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:—

Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	\$3,000 00
Medical,	1,680 00
Administration,	9,556 17
Kitchen and dining-room service,	2,136 73
Ward service (male),	14,298 52
Ward service (female),	9,452 70
Industrial and educational department,	20,810 05
Engineering department,	7,576 31
Repairs,	6,366 38
Farm,	3,445 00
Stable, garage and grounds,	721 13
	<u>\$79,042 99</u>

Religious instruction:—

Catholic,	\$1,317 66
Hebrew,	240 30
Protestant,	427 18
	<u>1,985 14</u>

Travel, transportation and office expenses:—

Advertising,	\$3 25
Postage,	437 23
Printing and binding,	562 38
Stationery and office supplies,	967 95
Telephone and telegraph,	620 05
Travel,	1,322 95
Sundries (annual report),	17 80
Freight,	42 55
	<u>3,974 16</u>

Food:—

Flour,	\$9,413 34
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,362 29
Bread, crackers, etc.,	372 75
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	583 09
Macaroni and spaghetti,	219 02
Potatoes,	32 12
Meat,	12,253 45
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	2,117 95
Butter,	29 05
Butterine, etc.,	1,981 63
	<u>\$29,364 69</u>

Amounts carried forward, \$29,364 69 \$85,002 29

Amounts brought forward, \$29,364 69 \$85,002 29

Food — *Con.*

Peanut butter,	752 27	
Cheese,	417 62	
Coffee,	378 10	
Coffee substitutes,	56 39	
Tea,	200 47	
Cocoa,	271 76	
Eggs (fresh),	1,506 70	
Egg powders, etc.,	163 50	
Sugar (cane),	3,894 34	
Fruit (fresh),	130 56	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	1,244 94	
Lard and substitutes,	1,695 88	
Molasses and syrups,	554 90	
Vegetables (fresh),	11 09	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	20 78	
Seasonings and condiments,	766 87	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	492 57	
Canned soups,	21 62	
Freight,	673 25	
Pie filling,	70 90	
		42,689 20

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$488 31	
Clothing (outer),	2,469 82	
Clothing (under),	1,047 00	
Dry goods for clothing,	6,885 74	
Hats and caps,	434 71	
Leather and shoe findings,	7,457 44	
Machinery for manufacturing,	866 02	
Socks and smallwares,	3,090 50	
Freight,	189 82	
		22,929 36

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,782 59	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	84 27	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,215 51	
Electric lamps,	514 76	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	339 06	
Kitchen and household wares,	2,566 33	
Laundry supplies and materials,	2,065 50	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	399 57	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	1,088 23	
Freight,	120 12	
		10,175 88

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$302 92	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	594 84	
Gratuities,	12 97	
Ice and refrigeration,	265 29	
Manual training supplies,	307 75	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	531 56	
Medical attendance (extra),	531 04	

Amounts carried forward, \$2,546 37 \$160,796 73

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$2,546 37	\$160,796 73
Medical and general care — <i>Con.</i>		
Return of runaways,	1,045 63	
School books and supplies,	894 36	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	280 38	
Water,	943 69	
Sewer rental and repairs,	766 10	
Freight,	44 48	
	<hr/>	6,521 01
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal (bituminous),	\$12,554 49	
Freight and cartage,	8,574 46	
Coal (anthracite),	2,020 05	
Freight and cartage,	934 32	
Electricity,	2,389 29	
Oil,	484 37	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	327 68	
Freight,	19 61	
	<hr/>	27,304 27
Farm: —		
Bedding materials,	\$435 11	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	101 13	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	162 85	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	151 70	
Fencing materials,	27 70	
Fertilizers,	1,351 42	
Grain, etc.,	11,084 77	
Hay,	902 59	
Harnesses and repairs,	76 58	
Other live stock,	60 00	
Rent,	185 42	
Spraying materials,	199 03	
Stable and barn supplies,	79 49	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	901 93	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,178 00	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	190 33	
Freight,	179 20	
	<hr/>	17,267 25
Garage, stable and grounds: —		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$638 13	
Fertilizers,	100 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	9 35	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	33 50	
Freight,	1 69	
	<hr/>	782 67
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	\$98 00	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	600 00	
Electrical work and supplies,	847 27	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	494 61	
Labor (not on pay roll),	866 61	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	669 91	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	799 16	
Plumbing and supplies,	1,029 24	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$5,404 80	\$212,671 93

Amounts brought forward, \$5,404 80 \$212,671 93

Repairs, ordinary — *Con.*

Roofing and materials,	129 58	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,112 75	
Tools, machines, etc.,	78 65	
Boilers, repairs,	526 35	
Dynamos, repairs,	107 21	
Engines, repairs,	72 67	
Freight,	147 58	
Machinery repairs,	168 95	
Machinery safety guards,	370 00	
		8,118 54

Repairs and renewals: —

Loose nailing machine,	\$277 19	
Two electrical stoves for cottages,	300 00	
Fire alarm box,	58 93	
To replace worn-out hot and cold water pipes,	1,441 82	
Main feed wire for electric lights,	718 22	
Five toilets to replace old ones,	187 68	
Bed-lasting machine,	307 94	
Sun porch for hospital,	418 33	
1 set slipper cutting dies,	199 85	
		3,909 96

Total expenses for maintenance, \$224,700 43

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$4,030 72	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance,	5,969 28	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule,	13,673 16	
		\$23,673 16

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$23,673 16
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 438.79.

Total cost for maintenance, \$224,700.43.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.8479.

Receipt from sales, \$402.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0176.

All other institution receipts, \$143.72.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0063.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres, 147 rods grounds (about buildings),	\$10,774 81
103 acres, 140 rods mowing,	13,503 75
87½ acres tillage,	10,002 06
13½ acres orchard,	1,710 00
11 acres, 45 rods woodland,	338 43
115 acres pasture,	2,875 00
19 acres, 49 rods waste and miscellaneous,	729 04
$\frac{9}{10}$ acre railroad siding,	200 00

\$40,133 09
Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage,	\$5,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,700 00
Elms Cottage,	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00
Gables Cottage,	9,000 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00
Bailey (now Davitt) Cottage,	5,500 00
Administration building,	11,100 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
Storehouse,	12,300 00
School building,	43,400 00
Power station,	44,043 00
Greenhouse,	2,000 00
Scale building,	500 00
Hospital,	12,000 00
Piggery,	1,000 00
Cow barn,	14,500 00

Amounts carried forward, \$325,943 00 \$40,133 09

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$325,943 00	\$40,133 09
Creamery building,	1,436 00	
Henhouses,	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Ice house,	1,550 00	
Subways,	6,765 00	
Heating system,	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	10,650 00	
		373,188 00
Berlin house and grounds,	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate,		\$419,321 09
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property,		153,952 79
Total valuation of property,		\$573,273 88

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	430	—	430
Number received during the year,	830	—	830
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	806	—	806
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	454	—	454
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	438.79	—	438.79
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	53.98	43.84	97.82

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1919, . . .	1,644
Released on parole during year 1920,	629

Total,	2,273
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	588

Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1920,	1,685
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Net gain,	41
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Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	\$79,042 99
2. Subsistence,	42,689 20
3. Clothing,	22,929 36
4. Ordinary repairs,	12,028 50
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	68,010 38

Total for institution,	\$224,700 43
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Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries,	\$24,552 48
Office and other expenses,	15,891 25
Boarded boys under fourteen,	24,932 51
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,773 03
<hr/>	
Total,	\$67,149 27

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The great decrease in the number of commitments this year, 285, as compared with that of last year, 374, is remarkable inasmuch as industrial conditions were exceedingly good during both periods, and the great influx of last year can hardly be attributed to the so-called economic delinquent, whose law-abiding conduct varies with industrial competition.

The total average attendance has made proper segregation of various types of boys a less difficult matter, and they have remained in the school a slightly longer period. Last year the average length of stay was reduced because of pressure of numbers to eight and one-third months, whereas the policy followed for years of considering each case of parole on its own merits — namely, past history, condition and development in the school, and future conditions to be met after release, and granting parole as soon as it seems reasonably safe to assume that the boy will succeed in the open community — has been followed unhampered by pressure of numbers during the past year, and the average length of stay resulting is nine and one-half months.

Moreover, as each boy has come to feel that his parole was due largely to his own efforts, the general tone of the school has greatly improved.

An unusually large proportion of this year's commitments, fifty-five per cent, are boys whose parents are both foreign born. This is the highest per cent noted.

There is a greatly increased proportion of our boys who have previously attended some other State or county institution, and part of this increase, it will be noted, came from the development of the trustees' policy of transferring from the

Lyman School such boys as it seemed could best be helped by coming in contact with the atmosphere of a school for older boys. The closing during the year of the Suffolk School for Boys at Rainsford Island to new commitments has also had an effect, adding to the class of boys who have had previous institutional experience. There seems also to be a marked tendency, that is new, on the part of some courts to commit directly to this school boys, already under the trustees' care, who had been committed previously to the Lyman School.

This increase in old institution boys is large enough to make a new problem for us, inasmuch as this type of boy has acquired a sort of immunity to good advice and moral instruction, and takes his last commitment in a blasé sort of fashion as all in the day's work. The presence of such boys in the school interferes greatly with the training of the more plastic boys who are receiving their first experience in a school of this kind.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys still continues a matter for satisfaction. Boys gain in weight from 15 to 30 pounds during their stay at this school. In very many cases the mere improvement in physical condition undoubtedly is all that is needed to give the boy the force and balance needed for success after leaving the school. For a detailed account of specific medical treatment and the need of a new hospital building reference is made to the report of the school physician herewith appended.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

Education for character on a basis of industry is the keynote of the school. Attention is called to the great opportunity for moral education by way of academic education in the schoolroom. A consideration of the literacy table (see Table 22) also indicates the need of more schooling as a matter of developing individual efficiency. The addition of another teacher that has just been made will, it is believed, prove of great value in developing this side of the training given.

By giving a special examination to each boy to determine his grade standing there is found to be a marked drop from the

standards indicated in Table 22, which is taken from the statements of the boys and their parents. This is no doubt due in part to the lapse of time since they last attended school (see Table 20), and in part to the fact that they merely struggled through the grades past. All this emphasizes the need for additional academic training, if the boy is to acquire unusual efficiency.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The equipment of the school continues to improve. The new cottage for thirty boys has been completed, and the approaching roads and walks are built. Some grading work has given us a much-improved playground with an 8-lap running track, and we are at present making a fill of 135 yards to build the roadway and grading called for in our plan of development, and which when completed will give the school a finished appearance.

On the 18th of last March the general kitchen and laundry building took fire and became an almost total loss. This was an old Shaker building remodeled for temporary use and already had been outgrown by the development of the school. A temporary building was erected at a cost of \$2,500, and new equipment installed. This equipment is all available for a new service building which should be built as soon as possible, that this vital part of our daily needs — food and laundry — may be adequately provided for.

A new roof is required for the warehouse, and has been asked for in the regular maintenance budget.

The excessively high price of material made it unwise to attempt to complete the swimming pool for which a sum of money was allotted. This should, however, be installed the coming year.

FARM.

That the farm not only offers valuable training and out of doors work for our boys, but also is a valuable asset in the food produced, is shown by the following brief statement of production: —

	1919.	1920.
Poultry (pounds),	2,609	3,391
Pork (pounds),	11,377	19,125
Beef (pounds),	67 ¹	1,200
Eggs (dozens),	2,541	3,612
Milk (quarts),	161,405	151,711
Vegetables (bushels),	7,857	6,778
Fruits (bushels),	1,307	341

¹ Veal.

GENERAL.

The work of the school has gone well during the past year, although there was a constant shortage of employees until the last of the year, when, in common with all employment, conditions became easier.

Although it is difficult to measure the results of character training, the fact that a large majority of the boys succeed when paroled gives some cause for satisfaction, and although gratitude may hardly be considered a sentiment typical of youth, the great number of boys who return for visits to their old school, boys who have been out but a few months or years, and boys who have been out ten years and have families and a solid reputation, shows a loyalty which can only be due to sincere appreciation of the training received.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, for the year 1920 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The health of the boys during the past year has been exceptionally good. The only contagious diseases we have had to deal with were two mild cases of scarlet fever, and one case of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis in a returned boy. We are still at a disadvantage in caring for such cases, as we have no suitable quarters for isolation purposes. The cases of scarlet fever both occurred after visiting day, which fact would suggest that they had come in contact with some convalescent or chronic carrier from outside the school.

There is still a great need of suitable quarters for a hospital, as the present building is entirely inadequate for the work of the physician and dentist. It would be very desirable to have new boys detained for a short period of inspection before leaving the hospital to enter the school. We also need proper quarters and some light occupation for convalescent boys, as at present they must be retained as bed patients until they are returned to their cottages to go to work.

Dr. H. A. Draffin, who, for a number of years, took care of our dental work, has been succeeded by Dr. J. W. Desmond, who devotes two half days every week in caring for the teeth of our inmates.

We find that the health and physical condition of our boys are much better than before their commitment, which is demonstrated by their almost invariably increased weight and muscular development when they are paroled.

The following is a summary of the work of the physician and dentist during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	375
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, . . .	5,396
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	124
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,645
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	124
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	121
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	65
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	5
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	8
Average number of patients in hospital,	3
Average number of patients in out-patient department,	15
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician,	288
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, . . .	328
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, . .	86
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Wrentham State School,	1
State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2
Worcester State Hospital,	2
Lakeville State Sanatorium,	1
Operations performed: —	
Incision for septic condition,	25
Suture of incised wounds,	10
Culturing of nose and throat,	12
Dislocation,	2
Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	288
Etherizations,	10
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested, .	288
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested, .	288
Number of glasses prescribed,	23
Special cases for treatment: —	
Scarlet fever,	2
Acute nephritis,	1
Erysipelas,	2
Pneumonia,	2
Dislocations,	2
Gonorrhea,	5
Tonsils and adenoids removed,	6
Fractures,	4

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. J. W. Desmond.

Number of amalgam fillings,	519
Number of cement fillings,	115
Number of cleanings,	675
Number of treatments,	90
Number of extractions,	635

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1919,	250	
Committed during the year,	270	
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	15	
Returned from parole,	86	
Returned from leave of absence,	8	
Returned from hospitals,	2	
	—	631
Paroled,	253	
Returned paroles placed out,	75	
Granted leave of absence,	8	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	9	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	14	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital,	3	
Taken to Wrentham State School,	1	
Returned to court, over or under age,	6	
Discharged by court,	2	
Absent without leave,	26	
	—	399
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920,	232	

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Both parents born in the United States,	68	
Both parents foreign born,	157	
Father foreign born and mother native,	22	
Father native born and mother foreign,	21	
Mother native born and father unknown,	2	
Nativity of parents unknown,	15	
	—	
Total,	285	

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Born in the United States,	246
Born in foreign countries,	38
Italy,	11
Canada and the Provinces,	8
Russia,	4
Portugal and the Western Islands,	3
Greece,	2
Sweden,	2
Poland,	2
Scotland,	1
Philippines,	1
France,	1
England,	1
Lithuania,	1
Austria,	1
Unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	285

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Larceny,	104
Breaking and entering and larceny,	68
Breaking and entering,	15
Unlawful use of automobiles,	9
Assault and robbery,	1
Forgery,	2
Assault and battery,	6
Assault,	3
Idle and disorderly,	3
Arson,	1
Trespass,	1
Vagrancy,	4
Malicious mischief and destruction of property,	5
Running away,	10
Stubborn child,	41
Miscellaneous,	12
<hr/>	
Total number admitted,	285

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Had parents living, own or step,	191
Had father only,	25
Had mother only,	42
Parents unknown,	8
Both parents dead,	18
Had stepfather,	15
Had stepmother,	12
Had intemperate father,	48
Had intemperate mother,	1
Parents separated,	12
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, .	50
Had parents owning residence,	55
Had not attended school within one year,	215
Had not attended school within two years,	143
Had not attended school within three years,	65
Had been in court before,	235
Had used intoxicating liquor,	14
Had used tobacco,	259
Had been inmate of another institution,	82

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.¹*

15-16 years,	104
16-17 years,	112
17-18 years,	60
Apparently over 18, ²	2
Apparently under 15,	7

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In 3d grade,	4
In 4th grade,	8
In 5th grade,	39
In 6th grade,	50
In 7th grade,	71
In 8th grade,	60
In 9th grade,	19
In high school,	27
Special classes,	7
Total,	285

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."² Including Lyman School transfers.

TABLE 23. — *Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	1	42,	—	9
5,	—	2	53,	—	10
2,	—	3	61,	—	11
2,	—	4	24,	1	—
1,	—	5	5,	1	1
2,	—	6	4,	1	2
12,	—	7	2,	1	3
37,	—	8			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 253; average length of stay in the school, $9\frac{1}{2}$ months.

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward,	\$1,883 47	
Appropriation, current year,	160,200 00	
		<hr/>
Total,	\$162,083 47	
Expenses (as analyzed below),	155,070 16	
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$7,013 31	

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:—

Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	\$3,000 00	
Medical,	1,600 00	
Administration,	5,813 47	
Kitchen and dining-room service,	750 00	
Domestic,	1,350 00	
Ward service (male),	11,685 59	
Ward service (female),	4,199 39	
Industrial and educational department,	14,763 52	
Engineering department,	1,959 24	
Farm,	6,299 52	
Stable, garage and grounds,	615 00	
		<hr/>
		\$52,035 73

Religious instruction:—

Catholic,	\$600 00	
Hebrew,	300 00	
Protestant,	300 00	
		<hr/>
		1,200 00

Travel, transportation and office expenses:—

Advertising,	\$5 74	
Postage,	230 20	
Stationery and office supplies,	685 98	
Telephone and telegraph,	483 78	
Travel,	799 79	
Sundries,	11 03	
Freight,	23 61	
		<hr/>
		2,240 13

Food:—

Flour,	\$5,546 55	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,185 46	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	906 31	
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	533 17	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	111 45	
Potatoes,	1,199 04	
Meat,	3,973 12	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	941 01	
Butterine, etc.,	81 00	
Peanut butter,	145 14	
Cheese,	201 34	
Coffee,	729 98	
Tea,	234 12	
		<hr/>

Amounts carried forward, \$15,787 69 \$55,475 86

Amounts brought forward, \$15,787 69 \$55,475 86

Food — *Con.*

Cocoa,	387 81	
Egg powders, etc.,	127 50	
Sugar (cane),	2,941 40	
Fruit (fresh),	202 40	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	682 33	
Lard and substitutes,	1,738 67	
Molasses and syrups,	468 44	
Vegetables (fresh),	29 21	
Seasonings and condiments,	485 75	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	352 85	
Sundry foods,	327 53	
Freight,	461 94	
		23,993 52

Clothing and materials:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$6,035 93	
Clothing (outer),	63 50	
Clothing (under),	2,771 38	
Dry goods for clothing,	3,257 59	
Hats and caps,	75 00	
Leather and shoe findings,	383 54	
Socks and smallwares,	1,542 58	
Sundries,	3 00	
Freight,	183 09	
		14,315 61

Furnishings and household supplies:—

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$3,396 10	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	612 69	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	804 94	
Dry goods and smallwares,	347 83	
Electric lamps,	505 50	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	366 00	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	237 86	
Kitchen and household wares,	2,611 18	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,342 00	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	201 88	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	829 00	
Sundries,	143 70	
Freight,	199 81	
		11,598 49

Medical and general care:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$111 51	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	237 65	
Manual training supplies,	406 53	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	665 32	
Medical attendance (extra),	180 52	
Return of runaways,	665 08	
School books and supplies,	98 45	
Sundries,	329 31	
Freight,	33 54	
		2,727 91

Amount carried forward, \$108,111 39

Amount brought forward, \$108,111 39

Heat, light and power:—

Coal (bituminous),	\$3,843 19
Freight and cartage,	2,930 01
Coal (anthracite),	1,534 45
Freight and cartage,	674 11
Electricity,	2,097 03
Oil,	152 64
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	86 54

11,317 97

Farm:—

Bedding materials,	\$141 01
Blacksmithing and supplies,	169 67
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	317 32
Dairy equipment and supplies,	163 84
Fertilizers,	1,676 35
Grain, etc.,	9,134 96
Hay,	732 01
Harnesses and repairs,	160 71
Other live stock,	31 65
Rent,	45 00
Spraying materials,	186 57
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,396 84
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,192 37
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	211 21
Sundries,	386 51
Freight,	330 54

16,276 56

Garage, stable and grounds:—

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$573 13
Blacksmithing and supplies,	25 15
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	80 62
Fertilizers,	100 00
Grain,	900 00
Hay,	391 65
Stable supplies,	64 35
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	86 75
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	398 68
Sundries,	4 50
Freight,	10 17

2,635 00

Repairs, ordinary:—

Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$263 65
Electrical work and supplies,	1,556 48
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	732 03
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	2,139 12
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	817 18
Plumbing and supplies,	490 68
Roofing and materials,	208 63
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,244 26
Tools, machines, etc.,	453 64
Boilers, repairs,	329 32
Sundries,	127 24
Freight,	284 94

8,647 17

Amount carried forward, \$146,988 09

Amount brought forward, \$146,988 09

Repairs and renewals:

Replacements, electrical,	\$958 60	
Replacements, Cottage No. 6,	1,200 00	
Replacements, telephone,	656 50	
Water pipe and hydrants,	57 35	
Cow barn,	985 81	
Laundry machinery,	4,170 00	
Freight,	53 81	
		8,082 07

Total expenses for maintenance, \$155,070 16

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,		\$14,623 40
Expended during the year (see statement below),	\$12,888 62	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	82	
		12,889 44
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year,		\$1,733 96

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$659 39	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance,	3,340 61	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule,	16,639 33	
		\$20,639 33

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$20,639 33
---------------------------------------	-------------

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 221.16.

Total cost for maintenance, \$155,070.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.482.

Receipt from sales, \$768.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0668.

All other institution receipts, \$115.52.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.01.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central building,	{ Res. 1915, chap. 146, Res. 1916, chapter 137, Res. 1917, chap. 324, }	\$97,700 00	\$308 25	\$97,699 79	\$0 21 ¹
Water system,	Res. 1916, chap. 137,	16,000 00	804 00	15,999 79	21 ¹
Renovating Shaker Cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,545 00	881 06	1,215 97	329 03
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,800 00	529 50	1,799 60	40 ¹
Cottage for 30 boys,	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242,	33,000 00	10,365 81	31,595 07	1,404 93
		\$150,045 00	\$12,888 62	\$148,310 22	\$1,734 78
Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth, . . . . .		. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$0 82
Balance carried to next year, . . . . .		. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,733 96
Total as above, . . . . .		. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,734 78

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres school grounds, at \$75,	\$3,000 00
157 acres tillage, at \$30,	4,710 00
116 acres mowing, at \$54,	6,264 00
30 acres of orchard, at \$40,	1,200 00
129 acres pasture, at \$20,	2,580 00
189 acres woodland, at \$20,	3,780 00
229 acres woodland, at \$20,	2,290 00
Sidewalks,	1,500 00

 \$25,324 00
Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	\$12,000 00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates),	6,000 00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates),	5,000 00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates),	13,700 00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates),	13,700 00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates),	6,500 00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates),	15,274 00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates),	18,200 00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates),	33,000 00
Old administration building,	10,000 00
Central building,	97,700 00
Infirmery,	1,500 00
Old chapel building,	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00
Industrial building,	21,500 00
Warehouse,	18,000 00
Old evaporation building,	500 00
Shaker cottage (being remodeled),	2,500 00
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00
Brick shop (storage),	200 00
Cow barn and shed,	13,743 00
Horse barn,	1,200 00

 Amounts carried forward, \$297,717 00 \$25,324 00

Amounts brought forward, \$297,717 00 \$25,324 00

Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement),	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Wagon house,	1,500 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North woodshed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two henhouses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Work shed,	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power), .	200 00	
Water system (cost),	23,031 79	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32	
Telephone system,	1,500 00	
Electrical distributing system,	1,800 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power, . . .	500 00	
		<hr/>
		346,256 11
Total real estate,		<hr/>
		\$371,580 11

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	105,131 94	
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	\$476,712 05	

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	250	—	250
Number received during the year,	381	—	381
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	399 ¹	—	399 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	232	—	232
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	221.16	—	221.16
Number of individuals actually represented,	585	—	585
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	41.62	14.90	56.52

¹ Also 26 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1919,	809
Paroled during year 1920,	255
	1,064
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	235
	829
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1920,	829
Net gain,	20

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	\$52,035 73
2. Clothing,	14,315 61
3. Subsistence,	23,993 52
4. Ordinary repairs,	16,729 24
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	47,996 06

Total for institution, \$155,070 16

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 80.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

This report covers the work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

On Nov. 30, 1920, the total number of boys on parole from both schools was 2,514, an increase of 61 boys over the previous year.

During the year 12,702 visits were made to boys on parole. Of these visits, 9,203 were made to boys on parole from the Lyman School, and 3,499 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,327 investigations of boys' homes, and 125 investigations of proposed foster homes.

Statistics concerning the work of the department are contained in the accompanying tables.

On June 1 Mr. Walter A. Wheeler, who had been superintendent for twenty-five years, retired on account of the age limitation. After having served faithfully for such a long period, it is pleasing to note that Mr. Wheeler carried with him the best wishes of every person connected with the department, and I am sure also the very best wishes of every boy with whom he had ever been associated as superintendent. There is probably no other individual in the entire State who has done more for the unfortunate youths of this Commonwealth than Mr. Wheeler, and this fact is recognized by all those who were acquainted with his work. The vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the promotion of John J. Smith, the assistant superintendent, to his position. Mr. Smith had been a visitor in the department for six and one-half years, and for a little more than a year has been assistant superintendent. His love for the boys, his ability to get the boy's point of view, and his years of experience with all sorts of boys well fit him to take up the many problems which the superintendent of this department must solve.

Two new visitors were appointed during the month of August, — Mr. C. F. Gilmore on August 1, and Mr. John Simpson on August 24, to handle the increasing work. The work of the new visitors has been very satisfactory, and they are taking an active interest in their work.

STATISTICS.

A glance at the statistical tables which follow will show that during the year only 353 boys were returned to Lyman School, as compared with 471 during the previous year. This was brought about by several factors, but perhaps the most important of all was the ease with which work could be obtained for these boys. It was not necessary for any boy to be idle for any length of time during the entire year on account of business conditions, and with plenty of work to do boys found less time to get into trouble. Another added factor was that the visitors were using every possible effort to keep boys at their work, and were not returning them until it became absolutely necessary. The same conditions hold true in the case of boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, the figures showing 86 boys returned for the year, as compared with 95 boys during the previous year.

Roughly speaking, at least 80 per cent of the boys on parole from the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Boys were doing well at the time of the last report. This indicates that the good work done in preparing the boys for parole, as well as the more intensive work done by the visitors, have been large factors.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

There is now on deposit to the credit of boys in the care of this department, or who were formerly in its care, approximately \$16,000, in addition to the \$2,000 in Liberty Bonds. Every effort is being made to conserve the earnings of our wards for their benefit, and a substantial increase is looked for next year.

The experiment of having boys at wages purchase all their necessary clothing through the superintendent, who is able to buy at wholesale prices, is now being tried. This saving ought

to be considerable. So far the arrangement has been satisfactory, and it is hoped it will prove even more so in the future.

OUTLOOK.

Present business conditions undoubtedly have a very bad effect on our boys, and if these conditions do not improve materially within a few months it will be still harder to keep boys on the straight and narrow path. To all those who are conversant with social welfare work it is evident that idleness breeds mischief, and with enforced idleness, mischief will necessarily follow. It is hoped, however, that after a few months business will again assume normal proportions, and the boys will have plenty of opportunities for work.

The visitors and office force have shown an admirable spirit of working for the best interests of the department, and their efforts are deeply appreciated.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1919, 1,644
 Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, . . . 629

Boys on visiting list during the year 1920, 2,273

Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov.

30, 1920,	353
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920,	161
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year,	16
Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year,	12
Boys died during the year,	11
Honorably discharged from custody during the year,	35
	588

Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920, 1,685

Net gain, 41

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	232	13.76
Out of State and occupation unknown,	122	7.24
At board attending school,	88	5.22
Attending school not boarded,	267	15.84
Employed on farms,	140	8.32
In mills (textile),	102	6.04
In other mills and factories,	120	7.12
Recently released,	10	.59
Idle,	49	2.91

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Classed as laborers,	61	3.63
In machine shops,	26	1.54
In shoe shops,	61	3.63
Clerks and in stores,	61	3.63
In institutions,	16	.94
Ill,	2	.12
Occupations unknown,	71	4.21
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	80	4.74
In printing plants,	13	.77
College,	1	.07
Canadian Army,	2	.12
Messengers and doing errands,	40	2.38
In 16 different occupations,	121	7.18
	1,685	100.00

The records of the above 1,685 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,418, or 84 per cent, were doing well; 49, or 3 per cent, were doing fairly well; 16, or 1 per cent, were doing badly; out of State and occupation unknown, 122, or 7 per cent; and the whereabouts and conduct of 80, or 5 per cent, were unknown. During the year just closed 16 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

To court,	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	356
Number of boys paroled to others,	148
Number of boys paroled on own responsibility,	1
Number of boys paroled and boarded out,	122

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation, 629

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1920, 88

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

For violation of parole,	350
For relocation and other purposes,	3
Total of returns,	353

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	40	24.84
In machine shops,	1	.62
In textile mills,	9	5.60
In different occupations,	23	14.30
Occupations unknown,	1	.62
Out of State,	23	14.30
Whereabouts unknown,	43	26.70
Ill,	1	.62
In factories,	15	9.30
Canadian Army,	3	1.86
Laborers,	2	1.24
	161	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	83	51.55
Doing fairly well,	4	2.48
Doing badly,	8	4.97
Out of State and conduct unknown,	23	14.30
Whereabouts unknown,	43	26.70
	161	100.00

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1920, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army,	99
In the United States Navy,	115
In the United States Marines,	18
On parole to parents,	850
On parole to others,	79
On parole on own responsibility,	52
On parole at board,	88
On parole out of the State,	122
On parole to other relatives,	51
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	80
(b) Previously,	129
	<hr/> 209
Canadian Army,	2
	<hr/>
Outside the school,	1,685

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year	
1919,	809
Number of boys paroled,	255
	<hr/>
Number of boys on visiting list,	1,064
Number of boys returned to Industrial School,	86
Became of age,	113
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory,	17
Honorably discharged from custody,	18
Number of boys died,	1
	<hr/> 235
	<hr/>
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1920,	829
Net gain to department,	20

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	210	25.34
Machinists,	20	2.42
Employed on farms,	29	3.50
Doing odd jobs,	19	2.30
In textile mills,	69	8.32
In shoe shops,	19	2.30
Classed as laborers,	38	4.58
Clerks and working in stores,	10	1.21
Other factories,	83	10.01
Recently released,	22	2.65
Teamsters,	38	4.58
In 20 different occupations,	53	6.40
In institutions,	31	3.73
Occupations unknown,	42	5.06
Out of State,	69	8.32
Idle,	16	1.92
In college and school,	4	.48
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	55	6.64
Printing,	2	.24
	829	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 829 boys show that at the time of the last report 685, or 82 per cent, were doing well; 58, or 7 per cent, were doing fairly well; 31, or 4 per cent, were doing badly; 55, or 7 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	5	4.44
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	27	23.89
Teamsters,	5	4.44
Employed on farms,	3	2.65
In shoe shops,	3	2.65
In textile mills and other mills and factories,	27	23.89
Classed as laborers,	8	7.07
Machine shops,	1	.88
Out of State,	1	.88
Occupations unknown,	11	9.73
Odd jobs,	6	5.32
In other institutions,	5	4.44
Canadian Army,	1	.88
Idle,	10	8.84
	113	100.00

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	90	79.64
Doing fairly well,	4	3.53
Doing badly,	8	7.07
Conduct unknown,	6	5.32
Whereabouts unknown,	5	4.44
	113	100.00

There were 86 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Salaries:—	
Superintendent,	\$2,195 00
Visitors,	19,101 95
Clerks,	3,255 53
	<hr/> \$24,552 48
Travel, visitors and boys:—	
Travel of visitors,	\$6,797 75
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto,	2,509 85
Telephone and telegraph,	1,254 72
Travel for boys,	2,600 57
Carriage hire for boys,	667 27
Return of runaways and sundries,	204 91
	<hr/> 14,035 07
Office expenses:—	
Postage,	\$554 86
Printing,	278 13
Stationery,	393 20
Telephone and telegraph,	264 76
Sundries,	365 23
	<hr/> 1,856 18
Boys boarded out:—	
Board,	\$13,076 66
Clothing,	11,111 51
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hos- pital care),	744 34
	<hr/> 24,932 51
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,773 03
	<hr/>
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for boys,	\$67,149 27

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

Mrs. A. F. Everall, who had been superintendent for ten years, resigned in June of the present year to make her permanent home in the West. During the period of her service she had given her best to the State and to the girls who were under her care. Under her administration many efficient and progressive steps were taken in the training of the girls and the physical improvement of the institution. Through her insistence the new central school building was erected, and a thorough academic course instituted. The parole cottage was established, whereby the girls were given an opportunity for self-government and greater responsibility and freedom during their last few months in the school, thereby lessening the change from the institution to their re-establishment in the community.

NUMBER IN THE SCHOOL.

The following figures may be of interest. On Dec. 1, 1919, there were enrolled in the school 356 girls. During the year 118 new girls have been committed to the school. Two hundred and ten girls were placed during the year, and 46 returned to the school for violation of their parole. The average daily attendance has been 334.

THE ACADEMIC WORK.

The academic school year, 1919-20, has been very satisfactory, there having been fewer interruptions of the routine than in preceding years. With the exception of a few minor changes, the plan and execution of work at the school have been the same as in previous years.

On enrollment for her academic work at the central school building, the girl is given daily one-half day of academic work, the other half day of hand work. All grades, beginning

with the third and continuing through the first year of high, are provided. The first year of high school takes the form of an elementary commercial course and includes typewriting and bookkeeping. Although the course of study follows substantially along the lines prescribed by the public schools, yet in planning the academic work it is kept in mind that our girls are in our care a very short time; that they are ignorant of many of the everyday things of life; and that the majority do not receive further school training, but go out to earn their living by housework or otherwise, and for the most part marry young and establish homes of their own. The work must, therefore, be simple and direct, and of practical value to the girl. At the same time an attempt must be made to create an interest in wholesome things and give a broader view of life. If the girl can be convinced of the value of a good education, and if a desire can be created for further self-improvement, much has been accomplished.

To add incentive to progress, grades are subdivided and three promotions a year offered. This is of advantage both to slow pupils and to the brighter ones. Slow pupils who fail the first time realize there are still two chances for promotion before the end of the year, and are, therefore, not so easily discouraged. Girls who have simply forgotten work they have already been over, pick up the threads again and advance rapidly. Regular requirements are supplemented by physical training, music and drawing, all of which we feel to be of great value to our girls.

THE NEW GIRL.

The new girl is given her school work in the receiving cottage for three months, and thereby a threefold purpose is accomplished, — she is built up physically during this period; she is tested as to actual ability; she is taught that her training in the school is intended to open the door of opportunity for her, and therefore when transferred to a cottage for permanent residence she no longer has the antagonistic attitude towards the school and its work which frequently exists on her entrance to the institution. While in the receiving cottage she is also trained in sewing, so that when she enters the class known as Sewing I, she is able to make practical use of this knowledge.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Girls who have been returned to the school for misbehavior or who have failed to make good in the community are now placed in a cottage by themselves. They are accorded fewer privileges than the girls in training, and with the exception of attendance at religious services are kept apart from them. There is a sewing class for the returned girls as in former years, and in addition to this class they may be called upon to do other work when needed, and as a consequence the school classes of girls in training are not so frequently interrupted.

THE BACKWARD GIRL.

Special provision is made for girls who grade very low on entrance to the institution. If, after individual instruction, they show little promise of mental development they are placed in a special cottage where two teachers devote their time to the training of these girls. If the girl proves to be of sufficiently low type, commitment to a school for defectives is recommended, or, if this is not possible because of lack of accommodations there, a long course of training in this cottage is substituted. The presence of such girls in an institution which stands as a training school is, of course, a detriment to the school.

THE YOUNGER GIRL.

Many of the younger girls who seem capable of adjusting themselves to conditions existing in the average family are, after a short course of training in the school, recommended to the parole department for placing in families where there are opportunities of attending the public schools. A few of the older girls who show special interest in school are also given this opportunity.

GENERAL.

The sewing is graded from plain sewing to dressmaking, and a certain amount is required of every girl. She may, however, in addition to this, take basketry or crocheting.

The kitchen training is given the girls in the individual cottages, but a supplementary domestic science course is given at the school building.

The increase in the use of library books has been very encouraging, not only books of fiction being taken, but also much non-fiction, the latter being called for largely in connection with the school work. Each girl selects from the shelves the book she wishes. These books, one fiction and one non-fiction, are kept one or two weeks, as the girl desires.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The exhibition in June, which has come to be an annual event, was conducted on somewhat different lines this year.

The entertainment consisted of an "Illustrated Magazine," made up of songs, tableaux and dances; and including a brief play, all of which were based on the life of the girls in the institution, and presented with the purpose of showing the public in an interesting way what we are doing at the Industrial School for Girls.

HEALTH.

The health of the institution for the year has been good, with the exception of the usual incidental illnesses. Continued medical treatment has been given for specific diseases at the infirmary.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a number of improvements have been made. The building used as a repair shop by the carpenter has been remodeled into a three-room cottage, and is occupied by the foreman of the farm. A vegetable cellar, connected with the storehouse, has been completed. New stanchions, a manger and a new cement floor have been installed in the cow barn. A cement platform has been added to the storehouse. Some cement walks have been built. The farmhouse has been remodeled, a wing added, and a new steam-heating system installed. Hot water and heating pipes have been covered for the purpose of conservation of fuel. The introduction of an electrical equipment, consisting of a washing machine, a dryer and an ironer, has materially lessened the work in the laundry at Bolton Cottage.

NEED OF A NEW COTTAGE.

The accommodations at the school provide single rooms for only 268 girls. The daily average during the year has been 334. This necessitates many girls sleeping in dormitories, where it is hard to maintain discipline and train the girls in accordance with the standards of the American home. A new cottage is therefore very much needed.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

DR. CHESTER C. BECKLEY, *Supervising Physician.*

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, is respectfully submitted.

There has been less sickness than in previous years. The number of admissions to the hospital has been greater than in some years, but the average number of days spent in hospital by each patient much less. Many girls with but slight indispositions have been treated, and many new arrivals have been isolated at the hospital.

Infectious diseases, especially acute respiratory infections, are frequently brought to the institution by visitors. During the months of February and March, as there were many cases of influenza throughout the State, visiting days were omitted on recommendation of the medical department. No influenza developed among the inmates of the school. One case of measles resulted from contact with a child who developed the disease while visiting the school.

There have been two serious accidents in both of which girls suffered fractured bones. One case of appendicitis was transferred to the Clinton Hospital for operation.

Two girls have been sent to the orthopedic department of the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment of deformities and disabilities resulting from injuries received before commitment.

As a result of more active treatment of girls infected with syphilis during the past two years the segregation of these cases has been discontinued.

Dr. Louise L. MacLean has served as resident physician,

Dr. William E. Dolan, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Miss Catherine Kissack, who faithfully served as nurse for eight years, recently left to take a more desirable position.

Summary of Work done.

Number of physician's visits to the school,	235
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	4,505
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	431
Average number of patients in hospital,	5
Average number of out-patients,	65
Number of new commitments examined by physician,	118
Number of returned girls examined by physician,	57
Total number of treatments for specific disease,	13,904
Operations, curetage,	3
Cellulitis,	1
Fractures,	2
Measles,	1
Appendicitis,	1
Transferred to other hospitals for treatment,	5
Number pregnant when committed,	6
Number immunized against tetanus,	5
Number given tuberculin (glandular tuberculosis),	3

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	24
Number of eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of new inmates,	111
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	199
Number of ear examinations,	253
Number of nose examinations,	278
Number of throat examinations,	246
Operations for tonsils and adenoids,	30
Operations for adenoids only,	4
Number of prescriptions for glasses,	65
Number of new girls having defective vision,	40
Number of new girls having defective hearing,	9
Number of new girls having enlarged glands,	56

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of different girls examined,	414
Amalgam fillings,	938
Cement fillings,	200
Enamel fillings,	246
Gold inlay fillings,	16

Gutta-percha fillings,	31
Silver inlay fillings,	1
Temporary fillings,	14
Gold crowns,	17
Full upper plates,	2
Partial plates,	11
Cleansings,	300
Extractions,	458
Gas administrations,	280
Novocaine administrations,	145
Bridge work, 4 teeth,	1
Porcelain crowns,	2
Richman crown,	1

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	357	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1919,	396	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1919,	753	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1920,	118	
		— 871
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	84	
Honorably discharged during year,	14	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	21	
Discharged (over age when committed),	1	
Deaths during year,	1	
		— 121
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1920,	750	

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	357	
Since committed,	118	
		— 475
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	14	
From a visit home,	3	
On account of illness,	5	
From hospital,	5	
From temporary place,	1	
For further training,	10	
For larceny,	7	
For running away from the school,	4	
For running away from place,	10	
For running away from hospital,	1	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For being immoral while a runaway,	10
While a runaway from place,	6
While a runaway from home,	4
For immoral conduct,	6
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	4
	<hr/> 180
	<hr/> 555

Released from the school: —

On parole to parents and relatives,	25
On parole to other families for wages,	137
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages,	11
From a visit to the school,	14
For a visit,	4
Ran away from Industrial School,	5
Transferred to hospitals,	15
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded,	15
Transferred to the Reformatory for Women,	5
To temporary place,	1
On becoming of age,	1
Discharged (over age when committed),	1
	<hr/> 234

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920, 321

¹ Seventy-five individual girls were returned during the year.

² Two hundred and twenty-two individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	3 ¹	6,	2	—
1,	—	10 ¹	9,	2	1
1,	—	27 ¹	9,	2	2
4,	—	2	9,	2	3
1,	—	3	5,	2	5
3,	—	4	3,	2	6
2,	—	6	3,	2	7
2,	—	8	2,	2	8
1,	—	9	2,	2	9
1,	—	11	3,	2	10
1,	1	—	2,	2	11
2,	1	1	1,	3	—
2,	1	2	1,	3	1
1,	1	3	5,	3	2
4,	1	4	2,	3	5
4,	1	5	2,	3	6
11,	1	6	1,	3	10
7,	1	7	1,	3	11
8,	1	8	2,	4	—
4,	1	9	2,	4	3
13,	1	10	1,	4	11
5,	1	11	2,	5	3

Total number paroled for first time during year, 152; average length of stay in school, 2 years and 13 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Delinquent,	2
Delinquent child,	12
Fornication,	9
Idle and disorderly,	2
Idle, vagrant and vicious,	1
Larceny,	16
Lewdness,	6
Lewd and lascivious,	1
Lewd and lascivious conduct,	2
Lewd person,	1
Lewd person in speech and behavior,	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1
Lewd and lascivious person,	3
Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior,	2
Being a runaway,	6
Runaway,	3
Stubborn,	4
Stubbornness,	15
Stubborn child,	25
Stubborn, disobedient child,	1
Being a stubborn, disobedient child,	2
Vagrancy,	1
Vagrant,	1
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship,	1
<hr/>	
Total number committed,	118

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Between 10 and 11 years,	2
Between 11 and 12 years,	1
Between 12 and 13 years,	2
Between 13 and 14 years,	14
Between 14 and 15 years,	23
Between 15 and 16 years,	32
Between 16 and 17 years,	43
Between 17 and 18 years,	1

Total number committed, 118
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 4 months and 1 day.

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Born in the United States,	101
Born in foreign countries,	17
Austria,	1
Canada,	4
Finland,	1
Italy,	4
Russia,	4
Portugal,	1
Greece,	1
West Indies,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	118

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Both parents born in the United States,	43
Both parents foreign born,	53
Father native born and mother foreign,	12
Father foreign born and mother native,	5
Mother native, father unknown,	2
Mother foreign, father unknown,	2
Nativity of both parents unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	118

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In school,	24
Housework at home,	8
Housework at foster home,	1
Housework for wages,	1
Housework in institution,	1
Factory,	12
Miscellaneous,	4
Idle,	67
<hr/>	
Total number committed,	118

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In high school (first year),	5	In school when committed,	23
In high school (second year),	1	Out of school less than one	
Through grade IX,	3	year,	29
In grade IX,	6	Out of school between one and	
In grade VIII,	18	two years,	29
In grade VII,	22	Out of school between two and	
In grade VI,	21	three years,	26
In grade V,	26	Out of school between three	
In grade IV,	9	and four years,	11
In grade III,	1		—
In grade II,	1	Total number committed,	118
In ungraded and special			
classes,	5		
	—		
Total number committed,	118		

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$1,636 91
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Food,	\$15 00	
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	348 00	
	<u> </u>	\$363 00

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Commission from Retirement Board,	13 26	
	<u> </u>	376 26

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1919,	\$5,906 88	
Approved schedules of 1920,	148,598 14	
	<u> </u>	154,505 02

Special appropriations,	2,517 71
-------------------------	----------

Special funds:—

Rogers book,	\$48 20	
Fay,	100 00	
	<u> </u>	148 20

Total,	\$159,184 10
--------	--------------

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:—

Institution receipts,	\$376 26	
Refunds account of maintenance,	100 15	
	<u> </u>	\$476 41

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$7,732 04	
Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	147,691 37	
November advances,	608 15	
	<u> </u>	156,031 56

Special appropriations, approved schedules,	\$2,517 71	
Less advances, last year's report,	188 25	
	<u> </u>	2,329 46

Amount carried forward,	\$158,837 43
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Amount brought forward,		\$158,837 43
Special funds: —		
Fay,	\$100 00	
Rogers book,	48 20	
	<hr/>	148 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1920: —		
In bank,	\$38 30	
In office,	160 17	
	<hr/>	198 47
		<hr/>
Total,		\$159,184 10

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward,	\$1,652 62
Appropriation, current year,	154,150 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$155,802 62
Expenses (as analyzed below),	155,672 86
	<hr/>
Balance held open account work not completed on heating system for Elm Cottage,	\$129 76

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —

Catharine M. Campbell, superintendent, \$1,720 83	
Amy P. Everall, former superintendent, 1,041 65	
	<hr/>
	\$2,762 48
Medical,	3,814 92
Administration,	4,186 86
Ward service (female),	17,190 02
Industrial and educational department,	10,551 52
Repairs,	3,471 59
Farm,	11,619 09
Stable, garage and grounds,	787 91
	<hr/>
	\$54,384 39

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00
Hebrew,	227 20
Protestant,	630 48
Other,	50 00
	<hr/>
	1,507 68

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$7 82
Postage,	275 00
Stationery and office supplies,	536 40
Telephone and telegraph,	290 49
Travel,	289 06
Freight,	14 31
	<hr/>
	1,413 08

Food: —

Flour,	\$5,944 06
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,148 39
Bread, crackers, etc.,	133 18
	<hr/>

Amounts carried forward,	\$7,225 63	\$57,305 15
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Amounts brought forward, \$7,225 63 \$57,305 15

Food — *Con.*

Peas and beans (canned and dried),	635 23
Macaroni and spaghetti,	245 57
Potatoes,	73 60
Meat,	5,864 88
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,494 32
Butter,	118 14
Butterine, etc.,	324 00
Peanut butter,	673 67
Cheese,	249 23
Coffee,	426 91
Coffee substitutes,	95 98
Tea,	70 24
Cocoa,	112 98
Eggs (fresh), storage and water glass,	172 84
Sugar (cane),	3,462 21
Fruit (fresh),	50 11
Fruit (dried and preserved),	231 04
Lard and substitutes,	737 19
Molasses and syrups,	446 56
Vegetables (canned and dried),	134 84
Seasonings and condiments,	566 21
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	247 21
Sundry foods,	69 56
Freight,	509 99

24,238 14

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,524 91
Clothing (outer),	1,704 68
Clothing (under),	960 78
Dry goods for clothing,	5,205 27
Hats and caps,	159 71
Leather and shoe findings,	458 22
Machinery for manufacturing,	38 27
Socks and smallwares,	920 96
Freight,	34 89

12,007 69

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,736 90
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	466 28
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	358 58
Dry goods and small wares,	34 89
Electric lamps,	91 52
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	1,451 11
Kitchen and household wares,	1,560 41
Laundry supplies and materials,	2,001 63
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	229 20
Machinery for manufacturing,	145 07
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	406 60
Sundries,	357 20
Freight,	126 38
Store house supplies,	56 46

\$9,022 23

Amount carried forward, \$102,573 21

Amount brought forward, \$102,573 21

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$79 96
Entertainments, games, etc.,	159 09
Manual training supplies,	173 51
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,750 82
Medical attendance (extra),	78 03
Patients boarded out,	37 14
Return of runaways,	40 00
School books and supplies,	290 68
Flags, bunting, etc.,	11 88
Combs and toilet articles,	239 25
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	568 01
Girls' pictures,	27 09
Freight,	67 71
Rent of room for employees,	12 14

3,535 31

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous),	\$2,913 11
Freight and cartage,	4,233 03
Coal (anthracite),	5,939 60
Freight and cartage,	2,736 69
Wood,	222 03
Electricity,	1,310 97
Oil and kerosene,	173 75
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	122 85
Freight,	5 98

17,658 01

Farm: —

Bedding materials,	\$350 73
Blacksmithing and supplies,	139 05
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	241 57
Dairy equipment and supplies,	116 76
Fencing materials,	33 40
Fertilizers,	1,308 10
Grain, etc.,	10,374 07
Hay,	397 55
Harnesses and repairs,	236 89
Horses,	375 00
Labor (not on pay roll),	190 75
Rent of pasture,	100 00
Spraying materials,	144 79
Stable and barn supplies,	106 08
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	447 82
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	697 62
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	58 50
Freight,	27 98
Tractor supplies and parts,	72 83
Poultry house supplies,	8 33

15,427 82

Garage, stable and grounds: —

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$654 08
Blacksmithing and supplies,	57 03
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	116 59

Amounts carried forward, \$827 70 \$139,194 35

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$827 70	\$139,194 35
Garage, stable and grounds — <i>Con.</i>		
Harnesses and repairs,	11 35	
Labor (not on pay roll),	133 67	
Spraying materials,	46 00	
Stable supplies,	49 72	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	38 53	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	18 52	
Veterinary,	2 50	
		1,127 99
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	\$163 60	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	278 36	
Electrical work and supplies,	686 58	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	615 87	
Labor (not on pay roll),	624 38	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	2,986 25	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	992 92	
Plumbing and supplies,	991 52	
Roofing and materials,	155 39	
Steam fittings and supplies,	303 31	
Tools, machines, etc.,	82 17	
Boilers, repairs,	441 84	
Engines, repairs,	90 67	
Freight,	95 96	
		8,508 82
Repairs and renewals: —		
Heating system, Elm Cottage,	\$728 03	
Telephone to Bolton Cottage,	110 80	
Plumbing and renewals,	520 40	
Furnace and heater sections,	320 29	
Stanchions and mangers,	1,215 20	
Remodeling carpenter shop to tenement,	672 35	
Laundry equipment at Bolton Cottage,	864 31	
Completing vegetable cellar,	490 24	
Pipe covering,	1,920 08	
		6,841 70
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$155,672 86

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$2,517 71
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	2,517 71

Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year, —

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Vegetable cellar,	Spec. Acts 1919, chap. 153,	\$5,000 00	\$2,517 71	\$5,000 00	—
		\$5,000 00	\$2,517 71	\$5,000 00	—

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

<i>Resources.</i>		
Cash on hand,		\$198 47
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—		
Account of maintenance,	\$596 69	
Refund returned to treasurer,	11 46	
		608 15
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule, .	7,174 87	
		<hr/> \$7,981 49
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Account schedule of November bills approved in December, . . .		\$7,174 87
Account schedule of November bills approved in November but not paid,		806 62
		<hr/> \$7,981 49

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 334.52.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$155,672.86.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.9492.
 Receipt from sales, \$363.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0209.
 All other institution receipts, \$13.26.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.00076.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	\$5,000 00	
Hospital,	10,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay cottage,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00	
Elm cottage,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00	
Honor cottage,	31,000 00	
Pines cottage,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	1,200 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00	
Holden shops,	900 00	
Hose house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,700 00	
Silo,	500 00	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$242,150 00	\$31,935 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$242,150 00	\$31,935 00
Ice houses,	. . . . .	1,000 00	
Spring houses,	. . . . .	100 00	
Reservoir gate house,	. . . . .	200 00	
Pump building and machinery,	. . . . .	1,500 00	
Administration building,	. . . . .	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system,	. . . . .	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	. . . . .	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits,	. . . . .	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system,	. . . . .	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional,	. . . . .	300 00	
Vegetable cellar,	. . . . .	5,500 00	
		<hr/>	332,990 00
Total real estate,	. . . . .		\$364,925 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	. . . . .	74,916 74	
Total valuation of property,	. . . . .	\$439,841 74	

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	—	357	357
Number received during year (committed, 169; returned from parole, 56).	—	175	175
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	—	211	211
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution, . .	—	321	321
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	—	334.52	334.52
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	17	56	73

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year, . . .	506
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	121
Employees of Parole Branch,	15

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

Salaries and wages,	\$54,384 39
Travel, transportation, etc.,	1,413 08
Food,	24,238 14
Religious instruction,	1,507 68
Clothing and material,	12,007 69
Furnishings and household supplies,	9,022 33
Medical and general care,	3,535 31
Heat, light and power,	17,658 01
Farm and stable,	15,427 82
Grounds,	1,127 99
Repairs, ordinary,	8,508 82
Repairs and renewals,	6,841 70
Total,	\$155,672 86

Extraordinary expenses:—

Vegetable cellar,	2,517 71
-----------------------------	----------

Total for institution, \$158,190 57

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries,	\$21,079 46	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	5,016 81	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,833 19	
Total,	<hr/>	\$28,929 46

Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls,
and the Girls Parole Branch, \$187,120 03

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent.*

In this time of social unrest and of increased responsibilities for women the necessity of careful parole for the girls removed from the community for the special training of an institution was never more manifest.

Wisdom and youth seldom consort together, even under the advantages of well-ordered homes, where children are taught from early childhood that obedience and self-control do not interfere with happiness. That these girls, who have had so little in their lives of the discipline which helps people to face the responsibilities of citizenship, need long-continued training, both in the institution and on parole, to make up to them in some degree these lacks, will be made clearer by a brief statement of conditions as revealed upon investigation.

These studies of home conditions and of the history of the girl previous to her commitment are made by the assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, Miss A. F. Cree, with the part-time assistance of one of the visitors, and are the basis of the treatment of the girl, both in the institution and on parole. A careful differentiation is made in the reports between verified facts and the impressions of the worker, so that the benefits of both are available.

The first step is hearing the girl's own story. This interview at the school may give important clues to the character of the home and the causes of her behavior. The fact of having seen the girl at the institution helps to establish those friendly relations with the parents so helpful to successful parole.

Mental examinations are of great assistance in determining the girl's accountability and in indicating how much it is right to expect of her. In many instances they cannot be considered final, as, under proper care, including cure of physical handicaps whenever possible, a girl may show un-

suspected powers of development. The time is slowly but surely coming when scientific personality studies will be an accepted part of correctional treatment.

Tables 39 to 44, inclusive, give other facts relating to the girls committed during the year.

The institution teaches the girl many things, both material and spiritual, in preparation for life outside. The practical application of these lessons to the need of the individual girl upon her restoration to the community is the vital use of parole.

One hundred and fifty-two girls have been paroled for the first time during the year, and 31 girls who had been returned to the institution for serious cause, making a total of 183 girls taken out of the school. The trustees decide in every instance whether the girl shall be paroled to her own home or placed to do housework or to attend public schools.

In the brief space of an annual report no adequate statement can be made of the innumerable things which have to be considered in "placing" a delinquent girl. The "placing" is in charge of Miss Grace C. Albee, whose long experience in the work has proved that this specialization makes possible a trained judgment which can give to each girl the advantage of all the resources available, and which can make a standardization of places.

It is undoubtedly true that "many a delinquent girl can succeed only in a specially favorable environment, specially adapted to her needs."

"The objects of placing are first to hold the girl away from her old companions, away from her old reputation, and in spite of her own restlessness; second, to give her protection; and lastly, to develop and train her."

The general unreliability of the girls, the mental incapacities of so many of them, and their instability present many difficulties in selecting places which offer possibilities of success. The girl's chances of making good depend upon this selection followed up by the watchful care of the visitor, who has constantly to assist the girl and the employer in their mutual adjustments.

We need all sorts of good places; "easy places for the

physically weak; places with varied resources to hold the interest of the lively; plain homes for the chronic pilferers; simple homes for those to whom high standards of work are too great a mental strain; high-wage places for the most competent; tight places with firm employers for those most immorally inclined or prone to run; places with opportunities for education for the brighter girls; very motherly homes for the younger ones and for the young mothers and babies; and places with long-suffering women for the fiery tempered, for the stubborn and the untidy."

These are only a few of the things that have to be considered. Much careful thought has to be put into selecting places for the girls who have had specific disease.

"Many a girl learns best by imitating those whom she likes. With a lovable, high-minded employer a girl unconsciously works herself into a new concept of life and new ideals of a home, while her character is being built up till she can stand more freedom and the strain of home conditions." The above quotations are from a report on placing, written by Miss Albee.

Three hundred and sixty-eight different places have been used 633 times for 361 different girls. Thirty-six girls have remained in one place during the entire year. Three others were in one place for the year, except for a vacation period, and two schoolgirls remained in one place for the year. Two hundred and seventeen places were looked up of which 130 were used.

Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who has charge of the girls on parole who are in public schools, has made the following report:—

It is now five years since we began to parole girls in foster homes to attend the public schools. During this time 70 different girls have attended school. Three have been graduated from high school and 21 from grammar school. In not one instance has a girl behaved in school in a way to warrant complaint. There have been failures of various kinds. Some have proved unworthy of the school privilege, and some have proved mentally inadequate and have had to be dropped. Marked development has been shown in the girls who have attended school during the entire five years. More than one girl has found herself and has become a useful member of society.

The schoolroom is the normal place for the normal adolescent girl. Here she finds the society and the interests suited to her. Our girl is ambitious to be the equal of the other members of the class, both in appearance and in scholarship, and in each she has been the equal.

One girl completed the first and second year high school studies in one year, and was much disappointed when she was not permitted to take third and fourth years in one.

When a girl has reached her limit in her ability to learn she invariably becomes restless. She is then removed from the school and allowed to go to work, and whether she goes back to housework, works in a factory, or obtains a position at a telephone switchboard, her work is better, her manners are better and she fills a better place in society because of her education.

At the annual "school party" last June there were present 29 of this year's schoolgirls. By way of entertainment one of our former Industrial School girls, now a fine-appearing, dignified and efficient woman of twenty-nine years, told of her four years' service in France as an army nurse. As a graduate of one of our Boston hospitals she gave her services in a way that won for her the Croix de Guerre.

We have had in school during the past year 37 girls ranging in age from twelve to nineteen years. Sixteen have attended high school, 18 have attended grammar school, 2 have attended business school and 1 has been at a seminary.

Every girl in school is in a home where she also earns a small wage. Through the summer the girls earned excellent wages, even to \$10 a week, which serves to support them during the next winter. In this way a girl very soon becomes self-supporting. One girl was entirely self-supporting during her four years of high school.

Medical care of the girls is an important function of parole.

Miss Caroline I. Field has continued her invaluable volunteer service in taking girls to out-patient departments of hospitals for diagnosis and treatment. One hundred and two different girls have been 296 times. Fewer serious operations have been necessary this year than last.

Sixty-two girls have been taken to the Psychopathic Hospital for observation, and Dr. William Healy of the Judge Baker Foundation has examined or re-examined 11 girls. Of the girls examined at the Psychopathic Hospital, 20 were pronounced "feeble-minded," 4 "moron," 1 "subnormal," 6 "mentally deficient" (one of these with "psychosis" and one "epileptic"), 15 "constitutional psychopathic inferiority," 8 "conduct disorder," 8 "not insane, not feeble-minded."

Five hundred and six individual girls have been in the care of the Girls Parole Branch during the year. The daily average number of girls has been 330.99, 23 more than last year, and 50 more than in 1918. The weekly per capita cost has been \$1.68.

Ninety-eight girls passed out of the care of the trustees. Of this number, 14 received honorable discharge, which means an unblemished record on parole and belief in their future good conduct; 51 were doing well when they became of age; 7 were doing badly; and the conduct of 8 was doubtful and of 18 unknown, because of being a runaway, out of the State and therefore unvisited, in an institution when becoming of age, or too recently paroled.

The work has been handicapped by the resignation of two visitors, Miss Helen M. Guyton and Miss Frances R. Harris. Two efficient workers have been found, Miss Marguerite C. Gould and Miss Sarah Dechter, who are adapting themselves to the demands of their positions.

The girls and the State owe much to the untiring loyalty and devotion of the visitors, who have met emergencies and long hours with unfailing good spirit. Each girl is an individual problem, with a special call upon the sympathy and understanding of the visitor, who gives unstintedly of herself.

This brief review can cover only inadequately the year's work. Its constant inspiration is the need of the girl for friendship and guidance in this most trying period, and the desire aroused thereby to understand and at least partially remedy the conditions which have caused her delinquencies.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Number of visits to girls in place,	1,616
Number of visits to girls at home,	390
Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.),	2,125
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls,	1,208
Number of trips to hospital with girls,	327
Number of trips to private doctors with girls,	39
Number of trips to dentists with girls,	49
Number of homes visited and investigated,	391
Number of homes visited with girl,	59
Number of shopping trips with or for girls,	485
Number of interviews with parents and relatives,	1,447
Number of interviews with other people,	3,137
Number of times runaways hunted,	123
Number of places investigated,	217
Number of visits to court,	26
Number of visits at the Industrial School,	62
Number of visits at other institutions,	92
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.),	313
Number of visits to public schools,	14

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1920, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts,	60
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	14
On parole in families, earning wages,	206
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	12
Attending school, earning wages,	19
Attending school, living at home,	2
Out of State, in place,	2
In hospitals,	11
Married (subject to recall for cause),	57
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	3
Boarding temporarily,	2

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —

(a) This year,	25
(b) Previously,	16

429

In the school Nov. 30, 1920, 321

750

TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Balance on deposit, Dec. 1, 1919,	\$11,817 12
Cash received from savings to credit of 358 girls from Dec. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1920,	\$15,763 78
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 12 girls,	123 30
Cash received from other sources,	250 15
Interest on deposits,	324 11
By 1,359 deposits with the department,	16,461 34
	\$28,278 46
Cash withdrawn by 351 girls,	14,027 32
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1920,	\$14,251 14

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 351 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	240	\$7,824 75
Dentist,	43	567 81
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.,	69	422 01
To help at home,	13	452 38
Board,	127	773 20
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and ex- penses in returning runaway wards,	84	248 24
Expenses for baby,	15	241 17
Hospital,	25	265 73
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	3	13 03
Christmas and spending money,	29	159 86
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed,	11	227 93
Schooling and rental of typewriters,	4	67 25
Transferred to other institutions,	2	13 34
Liberty Bonds,	2	20 70
Girls becoming of age,	79	2,673 76
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies,	3	\$13,971 16
		56 16
		\$14,027 32

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Salaries: —		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	\$2,250 00	
Visitors,	15,019 48	
Clerks,	3,612 48	
Extra clerks,	197 50	
	<hr/>	\$21,079 46
Visitors: —		
Travel,	\$3,111 61	
Carriage hire,	299 40	
	<hr/>	3,411 01
Office expenses: —		
Advertising,	\$41 75	
Postage,	364 56	
Printing,	174 90	
Stationery and office supplies,	285 43	
Telephone and telegrams,	712 25	
Sundries,	26 91	
	<hr/>	1,605 80
Total expended for administration and visiting,		<hr/> \$26,096 27
Assistance to girls: —		
Board,	\$456 31	
Clothing,	977 23	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	532 63	
Travel,	827 11	
Miscellaneous,	39 91	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls,		<hr/> 2,833 19
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		<hr/> \$28,929 46

VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Boston.
Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan,	Boston.
Mrs. A. S. Cowherd,	Jamaica Plain.
Miss Lillian S. Long,	Roxbury.

PART III

TRUST FUNDS

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$4,771 27	\$24,200 00	\$28,971 27
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments, . . . \$1,186 18			1,186 18
Securities matured, sold or transferred, 1,000 00			
	2,186 18		
Securities purchased or transferred,		1,000 00	
	\$6,957 45	\$25,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred,	1,000 00		
Securities matured, sold or transferred,		1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$5,957 45	\$24,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates,		300 00	
Everett bond,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern R.R. Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		\$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		5,957 45	\$30,157 45

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate,		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate,		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of Chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$6,199 00		\$6,199 00
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,713 46		1,713 46
	\$7,912 46		\$7,912 46
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	1,119 81		1,119 81
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$6,792 65		\$6,792 65
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$6,792 65

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$327 58	\$100 00	\$427 58
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	59 41		59 41
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$386 99	\$100 00	\$486 99
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	386 99	\$486 99

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$41 03		\$41 03
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	42 02		42 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$83 05		\$83 05
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$83 05

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$233 86		\$233 86
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	44 59		44 59
	\$278 45		\$278 45
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$178 45		\$178 45
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$178 45

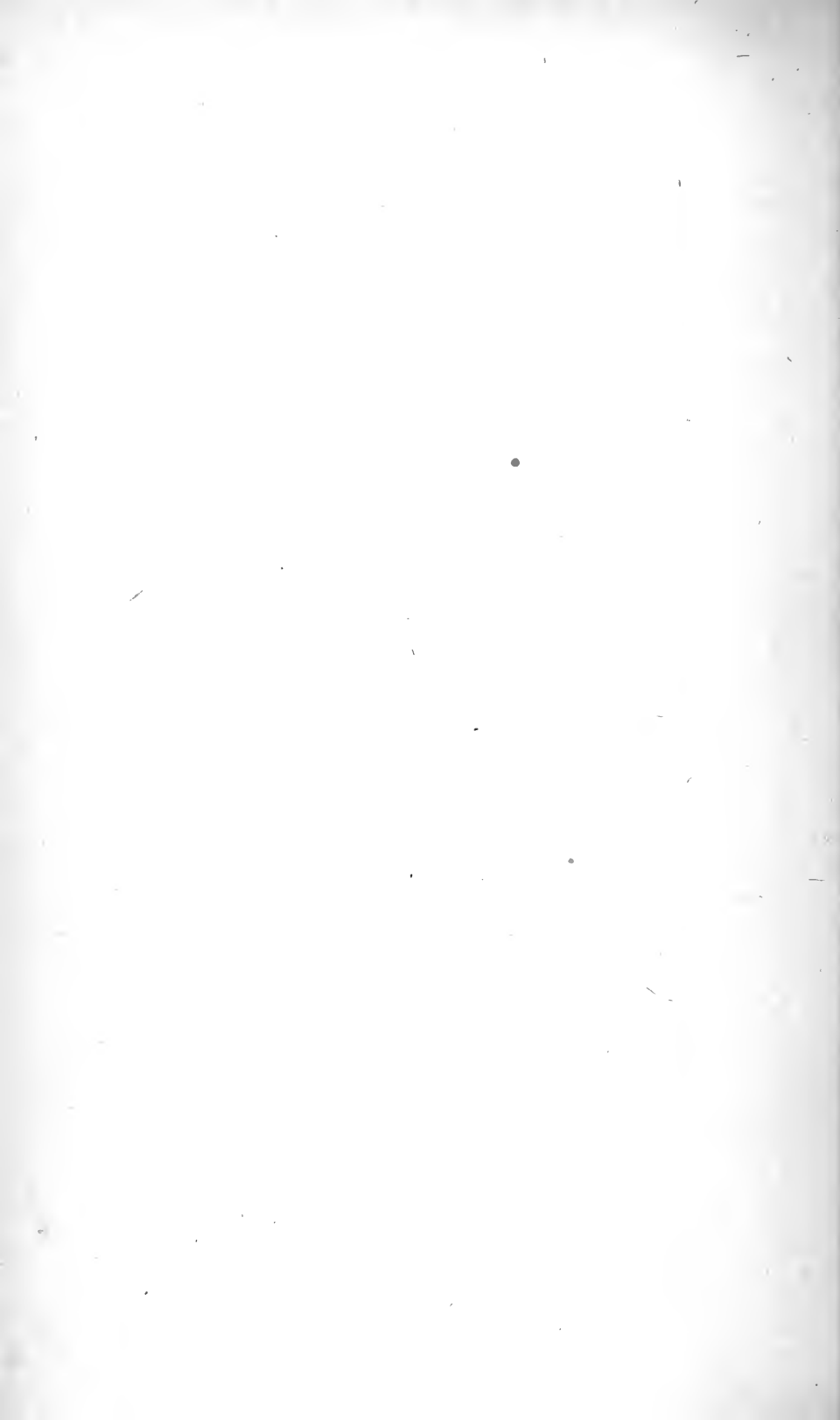
Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$53 55		\$53 55
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	36 15		36 15
	\$89 70		\$89 70
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	48 20		48 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$41 50		\$41 50
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$41 50

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

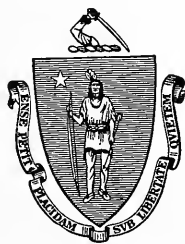
OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1921

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

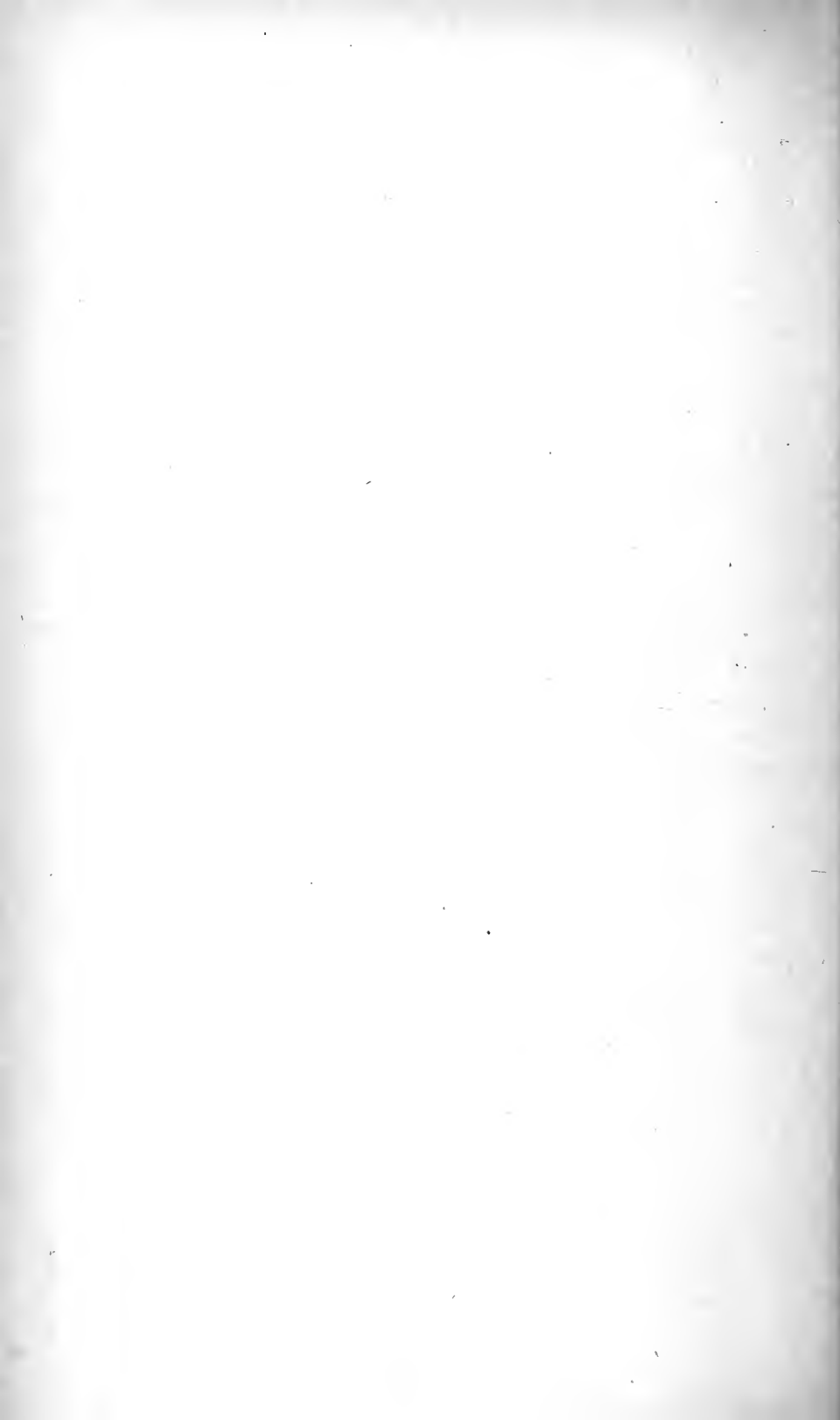


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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 1, 1922.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, constituting the Division of Juvenile Training of the Department of Public Welfare, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,

Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman.*

MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.

MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.

AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.

EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.

CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1921, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
RALPH A. STEWART, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.



REPORT.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Mr. David R. Collier of Gardner, after two years of conscientious and intelligent service, resigned as trustee on July 1, 1921, feeling that he could not give the necessary time to the work.

Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie of Winthrop was appointed to take Mr. Collier's place.

The trustees are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years and are unpaid.

Dr. Chester C. Beckley, for fourteen years the supervising physician at the Industrial School for Girls, died suddenly on Feb. 4, 1921. His efficient medical work and keen interest in the welfare of the school made his death a great loss to the Commonwealth.

Dr. Edward F. W. Bartol of Lancaster, a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard Medical School, and a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the United States Army from November, 1917, to January, 1919, was appointed to take the place of Dr. Beckley. Dr. Bartol is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

One of the outstanding facts concerning the new commitments to the trustees during the year 1921 is the large increase in the number admitted to the Industrial School for Boys. In 1920 there were 285 new commitments, and in 1921, 352. This is an increase of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Although a new cottage for 30 boys was opened, the capacity of the school was taxed during most of the year. The lack of work and industrial conditions generally probably account to a large degree for the increases.

The commitments to the Lyman School for Boys remained about the same, while the commitments to the Industrial School for Girls increased from 118 to 133, or 12.7 per cent.

TABLE 1. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Lyman School for Boys	332	347	341
Industrial School for Girls	180	118	133
Industrial School for Boys	374	285	352

TABLE 2. — *Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1921, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1921.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1921.
	1919.	1920.	1921.		
Lyman School for Boys	463	439	467	450	465
Industrial School for Boys	270	221	288	284	317
Industrial School for Girls	306	334	304	268	285

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1912	215	177	106	498
1913	254	202	126	582
1914	246	239	125	610
1915	289	218	90	597
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
Totals	3,084	2,615	1,336	7,035

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1921, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,195, distributed as follows: —

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1921.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School for Boys	465	1,769	2,234
Industrial School for Boys	317	877	1,194
Industrial School for Girls	285	482	767
Total	1,067	3,128	4,195

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 meetings during the year, in addition to the 43 meetings of the various committees. The material side of the various departments under the Board always demands much attention, but the trustees try not to lose sight of the human side in their relations with the officers and the boys and girls under their care. Each request for the release on parole of a boy or girl is given careful and thorough attention by the trustees. During the past year the Board considered 1,811 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report	\$8,052 89
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole	73,990 53
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch	34,234 39
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys	232,431 40
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys	149,880 93
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls	160,537 33
Total	\$658,927 47

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools, figured on a basis of inmate numbers, shows a slight decrease for the Lyman School, a decided decrease for the Industrial School for Boys, but owing to the smaller number of inmates at the Industrial School for Girls and a fixed overhead, that school shows an increase in its per capita cost over 1920.

The following table shows the per capita cost of the three schools for 1920 and 1921:—

	1920.	1921.
Lyman School for Boys	\$9 85	\$9 55
Industrial School for Girls	8 95	10 14
Industrial School for Boys	13 48	9 96

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 138 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. The parole committees for the Lyman School and Industrial School for Boys meet monthly at the respective institutions, and in October the regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at the Industrial School for Girls; the Board, as a whole, also made a visit of inspection the same day at the Industrial School for Boys.

On their visits to the schools, every effort is made by the trustees to assist the superintendents and to look out for the welfare of their wards.

In addition to the above visits of the trustees, the executive secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 52 times during the year.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

During the year just closed, the general health of both the inmates and officers of the three schools has been very good. There was an unusually large number of appendicitis cases at the Industrial School for Girls. These girls were operated upon at the Clinton Hospital near by, but the convalescing period was spent in the school infirmary, which is well equipped to take care of all the ordinary needs of the school.

Each of the three schools is in charge of a competent physi-

cian who visits it regularly and examines every incoming and outgoing ward, and generally supervises the health of the boys and girls. All of the physicians are of recognized ability in the communities where the respective schools are located. For further details of the medical work, see physician's report for each school.

Each school has a regularly employed dentist, who examines all new commitments, looks after their teeth while they are in the school, and he must approve the condition of the teeth again before their parole is authorized by the trustees.

Each school has an infirmary and hospital of its own, at which an experienced and mature graduate nurse is always on duty, supplemented by other nursing assistance as occasion requires.

ACADEMIC WORK.

Most of the boys who are committed to the Lyman School are within ages which require them to attend public school if they remained at home. The boy is not deprived of the opportunity to continue his academic education because he is removed from the community for training and discipline. A fine school building with modern equipment, in charge of a principal and twelve competent teachers, stands ready to take care of the academic work. The boy is started in the school where he left off at the public school. The course of study, running through eight grades, is based on the courses of studies used in the larger cities of the State. The latest and best textbooks are in use. Some boys are advanced in grade after sufficient trial, and some are not able to meet the standards set for them in the same grades as they attended on the outside. Some boys who are released on parole and go into the public schools again are able to pass the examinations in their grade and be advanced to a higher grade. Every effort is made to keep the academic standards up to the public school requirements, and the boys enter into the school spirit with zeal and enthusiasm.

The school period is four hours long and is held in the afternoon. The forenoon is spent in other work, many of the boys taking up a trade which they follow after leaving the school.

At the Industrial School for Boys most of the boys have completed the legal requirements for school attendance, and

have been at work before commitment. All of the boys are examined, nevertheless, and those who have not gone through the sixth grade must continue their school work.

At the Industrial School for Girls, a principal and seventeen teachers give their time to the academic work. All of the grade work is taught and one year of high school work is given to those who have the ability to pursue it. The school period is in the afternoon as at the Lyman School. Not many of the girls continue their school work when paroled. Those who show marked ability are given special consideration soon after commitment, and are paroled early in order that they may go on with their school work in the public schools. Most of these girls are secured places of employment in the community, where they act as mothers' helpers and are able to earn their way and attend school.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

In all of the training schools the boys and girls are given every opportunity for religious worship according to their own particular faith. Special services are held at the appropriate times. Ministers, priests and Hebrew instructors attend the schools regularly and administer to the needs of their followers. The importance of giving these children religious instruction is realized fully by the trustees.

PAROLE.

Lyman School for Boys.

The law requires that all boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys shall be under fifteen years of age, and also provides that such boys as are committed shall be in the care of the trustees until they are twenty-one years of age.

When the boy arrives at the Lyman School, he is classified according to his age and experience, and assigned to a cottage. If he is very young and small, he is taken from the main school at once and placed in one of the cottages maintained especially for such boys. If he is backward mentally, he is placed in a cottage for such boys. If he appears to be an average boy, he takes his place with the large group and starts on his course of training and discipline.

He wishes to know immediately how long he will have to stay in the school. He is told that the length of his stay depends upon himself. For each day that his work and conduct are satisfactory, he will receive 10 merits; and if he has a perfect record for a month, he will be given a bonus, so that he may earn 480 merits in one month. When his work and conduct are poor, he will lose some of his merits. When he receives 4,000 merits, his case will be considered for parole.

Here, as in all of the schools, the question of parole is decided by the trustees. When he is ready for parole, the parole visitor investigates the boy's home and makes a report to the trustees. If the boy's home seems to offer a fair chance of his succeeding there on his return, the trustees will give him a trial there. If he does not succeed, he will be returned to the school and perhaps placed out with a family in the country until he seems worthy of another trial at home.

If he has no home, or if it seems inadvisable to parole him in his own home, he is secured a foster home on a farm, or elsewhere. If he is old enough, he earns wages; if not, he may just earn his board. If he is very small and must go to school, the State will place him and pay for his board. The trustees try to consider each case on its own merits when the question of parole arises.

Boys sometimes get into trouble at home and sometimes when they are placed out. Because a boy makes a misstep while on parole does not mean, necessarily, that he will be returned to the school. He is returned for further training and discipline only when it is for his good, or for the best interests of the community where he lives. When he is returned for serious cause, he is deprived of some of the pleasures which are allowed the other boys, and the discipline is made more strict.

The average length of stay for the past two years has been about eleven and a half months.

Industrial School for Boys.

At the Industrial School for Boys, the boys must be over fifteen and under eighteen at time of commitment. An older, larger and more experienced boy has to be dealt with than the boy in the Lyman School. The merit system is not used. The

boy is kept in the school until he shows the right attitude toward society, — a proper respect for law and order and a desire to take his place in the community again as a law-abiding citizen. His preference, fitness and capability for a trade are considered, and, so far as possible, he is given training along that line.

Every boy whose case is considered for parole, whether upon recommendation of the superintendent, or by special application, is interviewed personally by a committee of the trustees. At the Lyman School the trustees see personally only those boys who are returned to the school for violation of their parole. The average length of stay for the past two years has been nine and a half months.

Industrial School for Girls.

This school is for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment, and they remain in the care of the trustees until they are twenty-one, as in the boys' schools. The course of training for the girls is very carefully planned. They take up sewing in the receiving cottage. Then follows the laundry course, kitchen work, cooking, baking, etc., and finally they go into the parole cottage, where the girls have complete charge. After a month there, they are ready for parole. The course takes about two years for the average girl.

When the girl reaches the parole cottage, the parole department investigates conditions at her home and reports to the trustees. Where the chance of success appears favorable, she may be allowed to go directly home from the school. If she has no home, or her home does not seem to offer the proper supervision, she is secured employment at housework at wages in accordance with her ability to work.

Girls must be under seventeen at the time of commitment, and the average age is about fifteen and a half years. This means that they are in the care of the trustees a much shorter period than the majority of the Lyman School boys, whose average age for the past two years has been about twelve years and nine months.

Whenever an application is made for the parole of a girl because of sickness or financial need in her home, the trustees

consider the case very thoroughly, even though the girl has not finished her course at the school. Their effort is to take such action as is for the best interests of the girl and that is consistent with the duty which the court has placed upon them to train and discipline each girl.

Some girls are pregnant when committed to the school and must be removed before they have an opportunity for adequate training. These girls present a very difficult problem. They have to be placed in families with their babies, where, if possible, they may earn their way. But because of their lack of training, it is difficult to find positions for them.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

The trustees feel justifiably proud of the record made by the wards in the matter of savings. Notwithstanding the general depression and lack of work, a large net gain in the savings of wards was made in each parole department. The Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit at the close of the fiscal year of \$19,877.81, representing 692 accounts, this being a net gain of \$5,028.02 over last year. The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit of \$17,994.40, as compared with \$14,251.14 for the corresponding period of 1920, a net gain of \$3,743.26. This represented 358 accounts.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

In 1921 the Legislature appropriated \$62,000 for the construction of a new kitchen and laundry building, equipped with a modern refrigerating plant, at the Industrial School for Boys, to replace the old building destroyed by fire. This new building is almost completed, and will be a great addition to the school.

On May 31, 1921, the laundry at the Lyman School for Boys was partially destroyed by a fire, originating, it is supposed, from the electric wiring. The damage, amounting to about \$2,600, consisted mostly of the loss of materials and clothing in the laundry at the time.

The trustees have requested the Legislature to appropriate funds for the following purposes in 1922: —

For the construction of an infirmary building at the Industrial School for Boys.

For the construction of a general kitchen, storage and laundry building at the Lyman School for Boys.

For the installation of new heating systems in several of the cottages at the Industrial School for Girls.

At the Lyman School for Boys there is great need of a large assembly hall where the whole school may be brought together in one large meeting place. The trustees have not requested the Legislature for an appropriation to construct such a building this year, but it would be of great service, not only in providing an assembly hall, but in relieving the crowded condition of the school building.

PART II

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
BRANCHES



LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

A study of the statistical tables will show a marked change over last year. Perhaps the most vital point in these tables is that referring to the number of boys returned to the school. The report of 1920 shows 333 returned for cause. The number this year is 458. This large increase may be attributed to the business and industrial conditions of the community. Other schools of this kind report similar conditions.

The daily average for the year is 467.35, a daily increase of 28.56 over the previous year. This has tested our normal capacity and has necessitated an early parole in many cases, which may also be a contributing cause for such a large number of boys being recalled to the school.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The year has been a profitable and successful one. The course of study in various departments is about the same as last year. We have maintained a high school class with an average of 15 boys, and several were placed in the public high school. At the close of the school year 37 boys were awarded grammar school diplomas.

The interest shown and progress made by the pupils have been exceptionally good when one considers the fact that many of our boys were truants and failures in the public schools. Nearly all are backward and many are defective. They come to us poorly graded and with little interest in school work.

The sloyd classes have shown some unusually fine specimens of work. They made a study of the woods used, had practice in spelling of sloyd terms, and the use and care of tools.

The boys have shown keen interest in their study of music, besides sight reading and memory work. A few minutes of each period have been devoted to community singing.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

We do not believe that the boys' education should be confined to the schoolroom alone. They spend one-half of each day at some vocational work which will be of service to them when they leave the school.

The boys of the carpenter class receive a sufficient knowledge of carpentry while at the school to make them desirable for a position in this line. Many of our boys are working with building and manufacturing firms.

The boys of the printing class have done another year of efficient work. The school paper has been issued regularly. The amount of outside work done by the class has exceeded that of the previous year. The boys have applied themselves to their tasks, and the training they have received is of inestimable value to them as they learn a trade by which they may earn their own living after leaving the school. The work accomplished is also an asset to the school.

A group of 40 boys have received training in the shoe department. Boys who have come from shoe towns and desire the trade are given preference. All shoes and slippers for our institution and the Industrial School for Boys are manufactured here.

The work of the painting class included the repainting of the interior of Oak, Hillside, Elms, Wayside, Davitt and Riverview cottages, the general kitchen, farm carts, sleds and many other smaller jobs. The work is done entirely by boy labor and affords them a practical knowledge of this branch of the work.

The buildings are in reasonably good condition. More than the usual amount of repairs have been made. There have been a number of improvements. The second story at the hospital has been fitted for an emergency ward, with bath and rooms for nurses.

A new garage is nearly completed. A fireproof vault for the storing of records has been built in the basement of the administration building. Davitt and Riverview cottages have been reslated and shingled.

FARM.

Our farm was very productive this year. An abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables was produced; corn and potatoes were exceptionally good. Two thousand four hundred and fifteen bushels of potatoes and 449 tons of corn for ensilage were harvested. The fruit crop, especially apples and peaches, was almost a total failure, due to late frost in the spring which injured the fruit buds.

The dairy has shown good results, producing what milk and butter were required. The herd has been improved and we have a large number of young stock.

The swine herd has produced a large amount of pork for the institution. The poultry department, although small, has made a material gain over last year.

One of the old team of horses has outlived its usefulness and has been replaced. A Fordson tractor has been added to the farm machinery equipment.

HEALTH.

A review of the physician's report will show the general health of the school has been good. Many of our boys come here in poor physical condition. In most cases this is due to lack of proper nourishment, late hours and excessive use of cigarettes. But here, with regular hours, wholesome food, use of the gymnasium, swimming pool and playgrounds, there is marked physical improvement. All athletic sports have been entered into with zest, and under the direction of a competent instructor the boys have done excellent work.

A very enjoyable and profitable event occurred this year when a number of the senior officers from the Boston Police Department were entertained at the school. They interviewed many of the boys from their districts, and advised them as to the best manner of co-operation with the officers for their own good. Many boys met officers on that day in real friendship, officers whom, heretofore, they classed as their enemies.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to all who have helped in this work, especially to the parole visitors who have exerted every effort to place boys and to help jobless boys from being returned to the school during the period of business depression.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, for the year 1921 is respectfully submitted.

Once more we are able to report a condition of excellent general health in the institution. The boy who does not leave the school in much better physical condition than when he entered it, is decidedly the exception. In many instances the gain in weight is very rapid and very marked. A failure to gain in weight we always consider an indication of disease, and every effort possible is made to find out the cause.

During the first part of the year we had considerable sickness of various kinds, but for several months past we have been very fortunate, there being almost no sickness more serious than ordinary cold and sore throat. At the time of our last report we had been having a few cases of diphtheria. In December three more cases developed, in January one, in February one and in March four. We finally cultured the throats of every boy from all of the cottages from which we had had cases. We found several boys who had positive cultures although they had not been sick. These boys were quarantined with those who had the disease and all the boys who were thought to have been exposed, and were given antitoxin; also, all the new boys coming to the school were given small doses of antitoxin. In this way we succeeded in getting rid of the disease and have had none since. Quite a percentage of the boys have now been given the Schick test, and, when indicated, the immunizing doses of toxin-antitoxin. This method of preventing diphtheria has been so successful in places where it has been tried, we feel that we should make as thorough use of it as possible in our institution.

During March and April we had quite an epidemic of rather mild influenza. The average number of patients in the hospital for the month of March was eighteen daily, nearly all of which were grip cases. One boy sick with rheumatism, complicated by a chronic heart lesion, was dangerously ill for quite a long time. He had a severe pericarditis which seemed to have been due, in part at least, to grip infection.

In December three boys fractured their arms and one boy fractured his femur. He was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

On April 3 a boy was brought to the hospital with appendicitis. As it seemed probable that the appendix had already ruptured, Dr. James S. Stone of Framingham was called and the boy was operated on the same day. In spite of his serious condition he made a good recovery. In June another boy with appendicitis was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he was operated on. Two weeks after the operation he developed some complication which quickly proved fatal.

Other cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment included one with a deep abscess in the throat, one with intussusception, one with hernia, and seventeen for removal of tonsils and adenoids. We are again greatly indebted to this hospital not only for operations performed, but for frequent consultations and advice. Eight boys were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, one for operation on his nose, one for injury to eye, one for strabismus, one for tonsils and adenoids, and four for consultation.

For a long time we have felt the need of more hospital accommodation whenever any emergency arose. The new ward now nearly completed will supply that need, and make it possible for us to treat boys sick with any infectious disease, outside the general ward.

Following is a summary of our work: —

Number of visits by physician	354
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients	10,737
Number of cases admitted to hospital	369
Number of different patients treated, out-patients	2,987
Number of different patients treated, ward patients	369
Average number of patients in hospital daily	6
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily	29

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients	62
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients	25
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients	3
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients	—
Number of new inmates examined by physician	341
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician	720
Number of inmates returned examined by physician	274
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse	6
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse	13
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	33
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	8
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Psychopathic Hospital	3
Monson State Hospital	1
Number of operations performed for —	
Tonsils and adenoids	20
Appendicitis	2
Hernia	1
Circumcision	4
Intussusception	1
Number of inmates whose vision was tested	341
Number of inmates whose vision was tested with atropine	57
Number of inmates given glasses	33
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated	43
Number of inmates whose ears were treated	62
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated	39
Special cases:	
Diphtheria	9
Rheumatism and pericarditis	1
Influenza	90
Fractures	4

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. William E. Moore.

Number of patients seen by dentist	1,156
Number of amalgam fillings	398
Number of cement fillings	385
Number of extractions	492
Number of roots filled	12
Number of treatments including after-extraction treatment . . .	341
Number of cleanings	801

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1920	454
RECEIVED: — Committed	338
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys	3
Returned from places	458
Runaways captured	160
Returned from hospitals	51
Returned from funerals	10
Returned from visits to sick relatives	8
Returned from court	1
Returned from visit home at Christmas	10
	— 1,039
Whole number in the school during the twelve months	¹ 1,493
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives	446
Paroled to others than relatives	165
Boarded out	141
Runaways	170
Sent to hospitals	56
Turned over to police	2
Died	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	15
Released to funerals	10
Released to Navy	2
Released to visit sick relatives	10
Released home for Christmas	10
	— 1,028
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1921	465

¹ This represents 992 individuals.

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1921.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	2	110	112
Berkshire	4	399	403
Bristol	39	1,240	1,279
Dukes	—	23	23
Essex	40	1,850	1,890
Franklin	1	107	108
Hampden	37	881	918
Hampshire	7	174	181
Middlesex	67	2,680	2,747
Nantucket	—	24	24
Norfolk	14	694	708
Plymouth	9	309	318
Suffolk	92	2,672	2,764
Worcester	29	1,346	1,375
Totals	341	12,509	12,850

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Fathers born in United States . .	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17	23
Mothers born in United States . .	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32	26
Fathers foreign born	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28	29
Mothers foreign born	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17	26
Both parents born in United States .	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40	44
Both parents foreign born	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190	178
Nativity of both parents unknown .	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51	44
Nativity of one parent unknown . .	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40	42
Per cent of foreign parentage . . .	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55	52
Per cent of American parentage . .	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11	13
Per cent of unknown parentage . .	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15	13

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of Boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Born in United States	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317	311
Foreign born	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27	24
Unknown nativity	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3	6

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1921.	Committed from 1885 to 1920.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	4	25	29
Eight	1	35	115	151
Nine	9	125	231	365
Ten	18	298	440	756
Eleven	34	566	615	1,215
Twelve	48	1,094	748	1,890
Thirteen	99	1,775	897	2,771
Fourteen	117	2,612	778	3,507
Fifteen	15	185	913	1,113
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	2	17	19
Unknown	—	12	32	44
Totals	341	6,737	5,518	12,596

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Had parents	238
Had no parents	19
Had father only	25
Had mother only	44
Had stepfather	19
Had stepmother	9
Had intemperate father	36
Had both parents intemperate	4
Had parents separated	11
Had attended church	341
Had never attended church	—
Had not attended school within one year	10
Had not attended school within two years	3
Had been arrested before	288
Had been inmates of other institutions	100
Had used tobacco	110
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested	79
Were attending school	130
Were idle	118
Parents owning residence	86
Members of family had been arrested	106

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
8	—	3 ¹	12	1	1
3	—	4	13	1	2
5	—	5	6	1	3
8	—	6	7	1	4
10	—	7	6	1	5
24	—	8	2	1	6
40	—	9	6	1	7
44	—	10	3	1	8
27	—	11	1	1	9
26	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 251; average length of stay in the school, 11.11 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Assault	2
Breaking and entering	98
Delinquent child	84
Larceny	104
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship	6
Stubbornness	23
Running away	15
Forgery	1
Vagrancy	2
Setting fires	3
Truancy	2
Receiving stolen property	1
Total number committed	341

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1911-12	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
Average for ten years	444.15	308.4	584.5	207

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1912	15.63	1917	14.33
1913	15.09	1918	14.06
1914	15.23	1919	13.82
1915	15.83	1920	13.98
1916	15.61	1921	14.04

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1912	19.76	1917	14.43
1913	18.42	1918	12.14
1914	17.24	1919	10.75
1915	16.12	1920	11.74
1916	15.47	1921	11.11

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1912	13.28	1917	12.98
1913	13.22	1918	12.91
1914	13.27	1919	13.04
1915	13.18	1920	13.19
1916	13.02	1921	13.20

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1912	374	1917	279
1913	410	1918	361
1914	377	1919	461
1915	405	1920	333
1916	386	1921	458

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys — Concluded.**E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1912	\$6 25	\$6 23	1917	\$5 90	\$5 89
1913	5 51	5 48	1918	7 00	6 98
1914	5 26	5 23	1919	8 00	8 06
1915	5 37	5 31	1920	9 85	9 83
1916	5 44	5 42	1921	9 86	9 55

TABLE 15. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In 1st grade	2
In 2d grade	9
In 3d grade	19
In 4th grade	47
In 5th grade	67
In 6th grade	92
In 7th grade	48
In 8th grade	29
In 9th grade	3
In high school	17
Special class	8

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$4,030 72
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement . . .	\$42 81
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Sales:

Clothing and materials	\$20 00
Furnishings and household supplies	20 00
Repairs, ordinary	32 53
	<hr/>
	72 53

Miscellaneous receipts:

Interest on bank balances	132 66
	<hr/>
	248 00

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	\$13,673 16
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	10,000 00
Approved schedules of 1921	207,585 26
	<hr/>
	231,258 42

Appropriation, extraordinary	2,265 94
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Lyman trust fund income	841 67
	<hr/>

Total	\$238,644 75
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts	\$248 00
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Maintenance appropriations:

Balance November schedule, 1920	\$17,703 88
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	207,585 26
November advances	6,845 38
November schedule on account	6,761 42
	<hr/>
	238,895 94

Amount carried forward	\$239,143 94
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$239,143 94
Appropriation, extraordinary:	
Approved schedules	2,265 94
Lyman trust fund income	841 67
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	¹ 3,606 80
Total	\$238,644 75

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$1,647 86
Appropriation, current year	234,400 00
Total	\$236,047 86
Expenses (as analyzed below)	232,431 40
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$3,616 46

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:

Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent	\$3,000 00
Medical	2,091 13
Administration	10,961 46
Kitchen and dining-room service	2,670 00
Ward service (male)	17,315 57
Ward service (female)	10,656 18
Industrial and educational department	23,311 65
Engineering department	8,090 00
Repairs	9,504 81
Farm	3,749 03
Stable, garage and grounds	780 00
	\$92,129 83

Religious instruction:

Catholic	\$1,475 16
Hebrew	248 90
Protestant	511 50
	2,235 56

Travel, transportation and office expenses:

Postage	\$526 15
Printing and binding	390 23
Stationery and office supplies	624 22
Telephone and telegraph	612 82
Travel	1,358 68
Sundries	17 30
Freight	41 73
	3,571 13

Food:

Flour	\$9,087 56
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	1,473 24
Bread, crackers, etc.	357 02

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$10,917 82	\$97,936 52
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¹ Deficit.

Amounts brought forward \$10,917 82 \$97,936 52

Food — *Con.*

Peas and beans (canned and dried)	1,238 06	
Macaroni and spaghetti	167 26	
Potatoes	136 82	
Meat	10,820 87	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,885 92	
Butter	74 06	
Butterine, etc.	1,299 25	
Peanut butter	506 93	
Cheese	379 72	
Coffee	258 40	
Coffee substitutes	74 59	
Tea	116 46	
Cocoa	163 61	
Eggs (fresh)	913 23	
Egg powders, etc.	203 26	
Sugar (cane)	2,147 91	
Fruit (fresh)	208 70	
Fruit (dried and preserved)	1,077 83	
Lard and substitutes	562 15	
Molasses and syrups	216 63	
Vegetables (canned and dried)	128 62	
Seasonings and condiments	1,114 86	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	416 21	
Sundry foods (canned soups)	6 68	
Freight	755 57	
Pie filling	112 50	
		35,903 92

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$578 22	
Clothing (outer)	5,760 01	
Clothing (under)	1,471 76	
Dry goods for clothing	3,225 51	
Hats and caps	243 50	
Leather and shoe findings	5,440 64	
Machinery for manufacturing	842 82	
Socks and smallwares	2,227 91	
Freight	240 37	
		20,030 74

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,885 66	
Carpets, rugs, etc.	288 03	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	762 62	
Electric lamps	524 85	
Fire hose and extinguishers	142 50	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	601 22	
Kitchen and household wares	2,142 06	
Laundry supplies and materials	1,370 70	
Laundry supplies and disinfectants	368 88	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	966 62	
Freight	126 48	
		9,179 62

Amount carried forward \$163,050 80

Amount brought forward \$163,050 80

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$229 90	
Entertainments, games, etc.	581 07	
Gratuities	1 20	
Ice and refrigeration	285 84	
Manual training supplies	70 98	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	794 83	
Medical attendance (extra)	619 12	
Return of runaways	1,469 75	
School books and supplies	759 99	
Trunks, handbags, etc.	186 39	
Water	1,111 39	
Sewer rental and repairs	677 00	
Freight	86 99	
		6,874 45

Heat, light and power:—

Coal (bituminous)	\$8,268 95	
Freight and cartage	12,781 21	
Coal (anthracite)	1,418 25	
Freight and cartage	1,071 93	
Wood	15 00	
Electricity	735 33	
Oil	160 88	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	264 76	
Freight	11 78	
		24,728 09

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$484 54	
Blacksmithing and supplies	436 54	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	260 51	
Dairy equipment and supplies	220 13	
Fencing materials	79 73	
Fertilizers	1,253 50	
Grain, etc.	9,705 07	
Hay	937 95	
Harnesses and repairs	167 65	
Horses	350 00	
Cows	295 00	
Other live stock	117 50	
Rent	169 37	
Spraying materials	163 65	
Stable and barn supplies	59 23	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	1,212 23	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	926 25	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	149 68	
Freight	471 40	
Tractor repairs and supplies	178 23	
		17,638 16

Garage, stable and grounds:

Automobile repairs and supplies	\$709 85	
Fertilizers	106 82	
Grain	44 77	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$861 44	\$212,291 50

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$861 44	\$212,291 50
Garage, stable and grounds — <i>Con.</i>		
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	48 71	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	75	
Freight	4 10	
		915 00
Repairs, ordinary:		
Brick	\$74 20	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	736 68	
Electrical work and supplies	930 67	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	387 35	
Labor (not on pay roll)	4 00	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	2,107 98	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	1,768 10	
Plumbing and supplies	388 64	
Roofing and materials	996 75	
Steam fittings and supplies	528 58	
Tools, machines, etc.	134 31	
Boilers, repairs	257 08	
Dynamos, repairs	271 01	
Engines, repairs	36 75	
Sundries, vault	136 95	
Freight	338 33	
Machinery repairs	94 71	
		9,192 09
Repairs and renewals:		
Repair and extension of railroad siding	\$1,280 00	
Vacuum valves and two coal cars	229 58	
Equipping new blacksmith shop	248 96	
Survey of institution	638 15	
Dust blower and motor	1,160 81	
Materials for finishing three rooms and toilets	1,520 14	
One Fordson tractor with plough and harrows	937 00	
One Ford ton truck	972 30	
Iron and lead-lined pipe	785 70	
Pipe covering	512 47	
Material for garage	439 82	
Office equipment	350 00	
Replacing toilets	73 50	
Pipe and connections	197 88	
One sewing machine	132 50	
Two fire ladders	152 20	
One 15 horse power motor	220 50	
One exhaust fan	181 30	
		10,032 81
Total expenses for maintenance		\$232,431 40

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for current year	\$2,500 00
Expended during the year (see statement below)	2,265 94
Balance Nov. 30, 1921, carried to next year	\$234 06

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Extraordinary: fire damage in laundry	- -	\$2,500 00	\$2,265 94	\$2,265 94	\$234 06

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$3,606 80	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):		
Account maintenance	\$6,845 38	
Account November schedule	6,761 42	
	<u>13,606 80</u>	
		\$10,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1921, schedule		14,846 14
		<u>\$24,846 14</u>

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$24,846 14
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 467.35.

Total cost for maintenance, \$232,431.40.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.5642.

Receipt from sales, \$72.53.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0030.

All other institution receipts, \$175.47.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0072.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.5540.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

38 acres, 67 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$10,774 81
103 acres, 146 rods mowing	13,503 75
87½ acres, 2 rods tillage	10,002 06
13½ acres orchard	1,710 00
11 acres, 45 rods woodland	338 43
115 acres pasture	2,875 00
19 acres, 119 rods waste and miscellaneous	729 04
⅓ acre railroad siding	200 00

\$40,133 09
Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000 00
Maple Cottage	3,700 00
Elms Cottage	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages	38,000 00
Gables Cottage	9,000 00
Hillside Cottage	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000 00
Oak Cottage	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage	17,000 00
Wayside Cottage	5,900 00
Davitt Cottage	5,500 00
Administration building	11,100 00
The Inn	1,000 00
Storehouse	12,300 00
School building	43,400 00
Power station	44,043 00
Greenhouse	2,000 00
Scale building	500 00
Hospital	13,000 00
Piggery	1,000 00
Cow barn	14,500 00

Amounts carried forward \$326,943 00 \$40,133 09

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$326,943 00	\$40,133 09
Creamery building	1,436 00	
Henhouses	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house	50 00	
Ice house	1,550 00	
Subways	6,765 00	
Heating system	10,049 00	
Hot-water system	3,465 00	
Sewerage system	10,650 00	
		374,188 00
Berlin house and grounds	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate		\$420,321 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	161,685 36
Total valuation of property	\$582,006 45

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	454	-	454
Number received during the year	1,039	-	1,039
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	1,028	-	1,028
Number at the end of the fiscal year	465	-	465
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year .	467.35	-	467.35
Average number of officers and employees during the year .	58.48	47.48	105.96

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1920 . .	1,685
Released on parole during year 1921	755
Total	2,440
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	671
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Net gain	84

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$92,129 83
2. Subsistence	35,903 92
3. Clothing	20,030 74
4. Ordinary repairs	9,192 09
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	75,174 82

Total for institution \$232,431 40

*Expenditures for Parole Branch.*¹

Salaries	\$27,781 32
Office and other expenses	18,129 38
Boarded boys under fourteen	26,458 22
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	1,621 61
<hr/>	
Total	\$73,990 53

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The past year has been one of steady but very real progress in the development of the school. A better type of employee, both men and women, is available. They are more ready to settle down and take a vital interest in the work. Personal example in conduct and ideals is by far the greatest factor in character development; hence, any improvement in the personnel of the staff is clearly evident in the improvement noted in the boy. To unify the boy's desires around a definite purpose — to work toward this end — is often to save him from a life of social failure. It has been possible during the past year to assign an experienced man to the sole task of guiding the boys through their course in the school, placing them after careful consideration of their desires and abilities in shop or school, and lending a sympathetic and understanding ear to all their difficulties.

Perhaps owing to the industrial depression, there has been a marked increase in the number of commitments and in the number of boys returned for failure on parole. During the year there came under our care 687 individuals, as against 621 the previous year. With a normal capacity of 280 boys, the average population has been over 300 during the greater part of the year. The overcrowding has made an intelligent segregation of types very difficult, and at times impossible. However, the standard of conduct has been maintained, and the average length of stay is the same as it was the previous year, nine and one-half months.

The proportion of boys, both of whose parents were foreign born, is about the same as last year, 50 per cent, with no marked change in nationality of parentage.

There has been a decided drop in the mentality of boys committed, about 40 per cent being able to do only fifth grade work or less in academic courses. The number of definitely feeble-minded boys, always a problem, has increased. Apparently many courts, confronted with the case of a feeble-minded boy who obviously is not fitted for the institution for feeble-minded, commit him to us as a last resort. Such lads cannot profit greatly by the training here and are a drawback to the life of the school.

On Dec. 1, 1921, about one-third of the population was composed of boys who had been trained at this or other institutions previous to their present admission. It is hoped that with better economic conditions the number of boys of this sophisticated type will be greatly reduced, thus giving a freer opportunity for work with new material.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new general kitchen and laundry building is nearly completed. The superstructure, steam fitting and plumbing were done by contract. A large part of the work, however, was done by the boys, including the excavating and grading, the completion of the building up to and including the first floor, the laying of 1,500 linear feet of sidewalk, and the laying of 400 feet of 8-inch water main. The building is a fine addition to the general appearance of the school, and supplies a great need in the proper care of the boys.

One of the old Shaker buildings has been relocated and rebuilt, making excellent additional quarters for employees.

A new water-tight covering has been placed on the industrial building and on the warehouse.

The work of building new roads and lawns has been continued in accordance with the plans laid out for the development of appearance and efficiency.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys continues unusually good and their gain in size and weight is remarkable, very few boys being able to wear away on parole the clothes in which they were committed. That mental life and conduct are to a large degree de-

pendent on general physical condition is constantly borne in on us as we watch the lads' all-around development. We are, of course, still greatly handicapped for want of a proper hospital and infirmary building where contagious diseases may be safely dealt with. At present we have but six beds available for the care of illness in a population of over 300 boys.

FARM.

One of the most important factors in the training offered our boys is the farm, and this has been emphasized during the past year. Not only in actual agricultural work, but also in the clearing and draining of land, the building of fences, the cutting and hauling of logs, the boys are learning something of how the work of the world is done and gaining the power to do their share. Incidental to the clearing of land, more than 300 cords of firewood and 80,000 board-feet of lumber were produced.

Following is a brief statement of the more important productions of the farm:—

Poultry (pounds)	3,904
Pork (pounds)	16,615
Eggs (dozens)	3,721
Milk (quarts)	180,084
Vegetables (bushels)	9,080
Fruits (bushels)	204

EDUCATION.

Vocational training is of prime importance for boys who must earn their own living, and the whole organization of the school tends toward the end of teaching boys to do things. There are sixteen departments that give the boy definite trade instruction. Besides this, all the general work of the school is done by the boys under men and women chosen because of their fitness to guide and to teach. Careful examination of all boys committed shows that 40 per cent have not attained sixth grade standing in academic work, and this side of the training has received greater attention than heretofore. By classifying them in small groups of not over twenty-four, which makes individual training possible, very substantial results are being obtained. Although the training in the trades offers much intellectual stimulus, boys

who have not completed at least the fifth grade should have the more direct training given them in the schoolroom. If the present low standing of academic accomplishment continues with new commitments, there should undoubtedly be a fourth teacher for this work.

It is always difficult to measure the results of work in character building. Nevertheless, the following data are of interest as pointing toward the relative efficiency of the work being done by the school. In 1915, 163 boys were paroled from the school. All of these have now become twenty-one. Sixty per cent were never any further trouble to the Commonwealth after being paroled. At twenty-one, 70 per cent were unqualifiedly good citizens, regularly employed on Dec. 1, 1921. Eleven per cent were failures, 10 of the 163 boys having been sent to some penal institution, and 8 others, although never committed to another institution, being burdens on society. Nineteen per cent are wavering still and may go up or down. The above statements are based on actual case histories obtained by the parole department, which has the care of the boys after leaving the school. Much might be written of the almost wonderful transformations brought about in some individual cases, but the facts quoted would seem a solid basis for the belief that we are working in the right direction and to good purpose.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1921 is hereby respectfully submitted.

We have had very little illness of a serious nature during the year. The cases that have given us most concern were those of boys who had some serious disability or disease when they were committed to the school. Although we have had very little serious illness, the work of the medical department has been greatly augmented by the large increase in the number of boys committed to the institution. The greater part of our work consists of the treatment of minor injuries and infections, colds, sore throats and other ailments that are always prevalent in an institution of this type.

We are greatly handicapped in our work both as to treatment and prophylaxis by the lack of room and proper equipment which cannot be installed in a building such as we are now obliged to use for hospital purposes. With a school population of more than 300 boys, we have only six beds available to take care of both our sick boys and our convalescents. It is my opinion that we should have an infirmary of at least twenty-five to thirty beds, with isolation ward, operating room, out-patient room, waiting room, diet kitchen and laboratory.

We have continued the use of toxin-antitoxin mixture for the prevention of diphtheria, and it is very gratifying to us, in view of the fact that we were the first to use this method of immunization in New England, to know that the State Department of Public Health and the boards of health of most of the cities and large towns in Massachusetts are recommending the use of the toxin-antitoxin mixture to prevent their school children from being infected by diphtheria. Our experience with

this prophylactic measure has been very successful. Since we began its use in 1915, we have immunized more than 2,000 boys; we have had absolutely no ill effects from its use, and have not had a case of diphtheria in our school for a number of years, in no case in a boy who had been properly immunized.

I find that the boys are well fed and comfortably housed, and in almost every instance leave the school in far better physical condition than when they were committed.

The following is a summary of the work of the physician and dentist during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school	360
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department . .	9,214
Number of cases admitted to hospital	239
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department	2,907
Total number of patients admitted to hospital	209
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital . . .	175
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	53
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	2
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day	8
Average number of patients in hospital	6
Average number of patients in out-patient department	26
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician . . .	352
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school . .	346
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school .	103
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Worcester State Hospital	2
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1
Operations performed:	
Tonsils and adenoids	8
Phimosis	4
Peritonsillar abscess	1
Colles fracture	1
Fracture of ulna	1
Amputation of finger	1
Incisions for septic condition	10
Etherization	10
Suturing of incised wounds	12
Glasses prescribed	18
Immunization by toxin-antitoxin	352

Special cases treated:

Tonsillitis	30
Pharyngitis	35
Laryngitis	4
Cardiac lesion	4
Tubercular knee	1
Infected knee	1
Infection of extremities	15
Antiarthritis	10
Erysipelas	1
Mastoiditis	2
Pneumonia	2
Gonorrhea	2
Wassermann test	2

Report of Dental Work performed.

Number of amalgam fillings	659
Number of cement fillings	277
Number of cleanings	902
Number of extractions	620

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920	232
Committed during the year	338
Received from Lyman School for Boys on transfer	14
Returned from parole	103
Returned from leave of absence	6
Returned from hospital	5
Returned from court	1
	— 699
Paroled	261
Returned paroles placed out	85
Granted leave of absence	8
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	3
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	5
Taken to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	1
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	2
Taken to State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2
Returned to court, over or under age	3
Absent without leave	8
	— 382
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921	317

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Both parents born in the United States	94
Both parents foreign born	187
Father foreign born and mother native	14
Father native born and mother foreign	17
Mother foreign born and father unknown	3
Father foreign born and mother unknown	6
Father native born and mother unknown	7
Mother native born and father unknown	5
Nativity of parents unknown	19
Total	— 352

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Born in the United States	306
Born in foreign countries	45
Italy	11
Canada and the Provinces	10
Poland	6
Portugal and the Western Islands	5
Russia	5
Ireland	2
England	1
Lithuania	1
Greece	1
Austria	1
Syria	1
West Indies	1
Unknown	1
<hr/>	
Total	352

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Larceny	117
Breaking and entering and larceny	92
Breaking and entering	13
Unlawful use of automobiles	10
Receiving stolen property	4
Carrying revolver or other dangerous weapon	7
Vagrancy	8
Idle and disorderly	6
Assault and battery	4
Runaways	4
Drunkenness	3
Forgery	1
Assault	3
Stubborn and disobedient	56
Miscellaneous	9
Not determined, transfers, etc.	15
<hr/>	
Total number admitted	352

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Had parents living, own or step	248
Had father only	41
Had mother only	31
Parents unknown	8
Both parents dead	24
Had stepfather	19
Had stepmother	18
Had intemperate father	38
Parents separated	33
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned . .	76
Had parents owning residence	71
Had not attended school within one year	89
Had not attended school within two years	97
Had not attended school within three years	81
Had been in court before	274
Had used intoxicating liquor	12
Had used tobacco	298
Had been inmates of another institution	111

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*¹

15-16 years	120
16-17 years	156
17-18 years	70
Apparently over 18 years ²	4
Apparently under 15 years	2
Total	352

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

² Including Lyman School transfers.

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In 3d grade	38
In 4th grade	32
In 5th grade	66
In 6th grade	75
In 7th grade	60
In 8th grade	45
In 9th grade	14
In high school	20
Total	350

TABLE 23. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	2	62	—	10
1	—	3	54	—	11
5	—	4	14	1	—
2	—	5	3	1	1
6	—	6	2	1	2
15	—	7	1	1	3
50	—	8	3	1	4
42	—	9			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 261; average length of stay in the school, 9½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$659 39
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$30 26
--	---------

Sales:

Farm:

Cows and calves	\$495 50	
Repairs and renewals	49 66	
		545 16

Miscellaneous receipts:

Interest on bank balances	\$79 45	
Sundries	2 25	
		81 70

657 12

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	332 07
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	\$16,639 33	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	8,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1921	130,140 40	
		154,779 73

Special appropriations	28,003 07
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Total	\$184,431 38
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution receipts	\$657 12	
Refunds, account maintenance, \$450.90; account special, \$168.24	619 14	
Refunds of previous year	332 07	
		\$1,608 33

Amount carried forward	\$1,608 33
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>			\$1,608 33
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance November schedule, 1920		\$17,298 72	
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	\$130,140 40		
Less returned	450 90		
		129,689 50	
November advances		3,530 41	
October schedule advances		3,532 09	
			154,050 72
Special appropriations:			
Approved schedules	\$28,003 07		
Less returned	168 24		
		\$27,834 83	
November advances		164 16	
			27,998 99
Balance Nov. 30, 1921: —			
In bank		\$368 61	
In office		404 73	
			773 34
Total			\$184,431 38

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$4,000 87
Appropriation, current year	146,700 00
Total	\$150,700 87
Expenses (as analyzed below)	149,880 93
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$819 94

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:	
Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent	\$3,000 00
Medical	1,600 00
Administration	6,795 12
Kitchen and dining-room service	810 00
Domestic	1,500 00
Ward service (male)	16,186 28
Ward service (female)	5,456 13
Industrial and educational department	12,825 07
Engineering department	2,597 33
Farm	6,274 55
Stable, garage and grounds	720 00
	\$57,764 48
Religious instruction:	
Catholic	\$700 00
Hebrew	400 00
Protestant	400 00
	1,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$59,264 48

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$59,264 48
Travel, transportation and office expenses:		
Advertising	\$2 44	
Postage	311 49	
Stationery and office supplies	719 35	
Telephone and telegraph	415 22	
Travel	947 27	
Sundries	10 70	
Freight	27 69	
		2,434 16
Food:		
Flour	\$6,377 76	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	668 48	
Bread, crackers, etc.	34 02	
Peas and beans (canned and dried)	629 75	
Macaroni and spaghetti	118 61	
Potatoes	40 50	
Meat	5,412 44	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,073 16	
Butterine, etc.	46 20	
Peanut butter	153 82	
Cheese	168 22	
Coffee	391 84	
Tea	103 41	
Cocoa	123 46	
Egg powders, etc.	149 50	
Sugar (cane)	1,966 88	
Fruit (fresh)	186 83	
Fruit (dried and preserved)	460 05	
Lard and substitutes	1,289 59	
Molasses and syrups	488 73	
Vegetables (fresh)	36 46	
Seasonings and condiments	435 89	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	262 36	
Sundry foods	375 29	
Freight	651 35	
		21,644 60
Clothing and materials:		
Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$4,571 56	
Clothing (outer)	444 06	
Clothing (under)	1,142 98	
Dry goods for clothing	2,654 53	
Hats and caps	299 08	
Leather and shoe findings	548 35	
Socks and smallwares	1,373 64	
Sundries	35 34	
Freight	246 51	
		11,316 05
Furnishings and household supplies:		
Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,083 24	
Carpets, rugs, etc.	213 37	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	631 10	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$1,927 71	\$94,659 29

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$1,927 71	\$94,659 29
Furnishings and household supplies — <i>Con.</i>		
Dry goods and smallwares	368 16	
Electric lamps	408 66	
Fire hose and extinguishers	82 80	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	671 52	
Kitchen and household wares	842 61	
Laundry supplies and materials	1,338 11	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	262 58	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	273 82	
Sundries	150 66	
Freight	182 26	
		6,508 89
Medical and general care:		
Books, periodicals, etc.	\$649 80	
Entertainments, games, etc.	143 95	
Manual training supplies	378 80	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	912 63	
Medical attendance (extra)	87 58	
Return of runaways	678 17	
School books and supplies	363 24	
Sundries	495 96	
Freight	50 64	
		3,760 77
Heat, light and power:		
Coal (bituminous)	\$6,576 29	
Freight and cartage	6,166 73	
Coal (anthracite)	2,626 20	
Freight and cartage	1,561 47	
Electricity	2,934 35	
Oil	105 95	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	133 07	
Sundries	3 75	
Freight	5 27	
		20,113 08
Farm:		
Bedding materials	\$113 85	
Blacksmithing and supplies	78 32	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	66 18	
Dairy equipment and supplies	322 30	
Fertilizers	1,528 20	
Grain, etc.	8,191 73	
Hay	475 70	
Harnesses and repairs	260 90	
Other live stock	86 50	
Rent	40 00	
Spraying materials	204 60	
Stable and barn supplies	77 93	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	921 71	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	1,082 31	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$13,450 23	\$125,042 03

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$13,450 23	\$125,042 03
Farm — <i>Con.</i>		
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	102 69	
Sundries	259 03	
Freight	382 16	
	<hr/>	14,194 11
Garage, stable and grounds:		
Automobile repairs and supplies	\$471 62	
Blacksmithing and supplies	32 57	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	9 30	
Grain	900 00	
Hay	125 00	
Harnesses and repairs	54 69	
Spraying materials	6 40	
Stable supplies	18 03	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	78 63	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	295 30	
Freight	5 96	
	<hr/>	1,997 50
Repairs, ordinary:		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	\$235 25	
Electrical work and supplies	2,008 11	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	549 89	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	232 50	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	1,396 15	
Plumbing and supplies	558 72	
Roofing and materials	783 72	
Steam fittings and supplies	198 34	
Tools, machines, etc.	127 71	
Boilers, repairs	494 14	
Sundries	10 26	
Freight	201 93	
	<hr/>	6,796 72
Repairs and renewals:		
Plumbing, heating, lighting, Shaker Cottage	\$1,466 42	
Warehouse roof	384 15	
	<hr/>	1,850 57
Total expenses for maintenance		\$149,880 93

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$1,733 96
Appropriations for current year	62,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$63,733 96
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$27,834 83
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	2 96
	<hr/>
	27,837 79
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1921, carried to next year	\$35,896 17

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Renovating Shaker Cottage	Res. 1917, chap. 88.	\$1,545 00	\$328 10	\$1,544 07	\$0 93*
Cottage for 30 boys . . .	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242.	33,000 00	1,402 90	32,997 97	2 03*
Kitchen and laundry building.	Acts 1921, chap. 203.	62,000 00	26,103 83	26,103 83	35,896 17
		\$96,545 00	\$27,834 83	\$60,645 87	\$35,899 13

*Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth \$2 96

Balance carried to next year 35,896 17

Total, as above \$35,899 13

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$773 34	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):		
Account maintenance	\$3,530 41	
Account special appropriations	164 16	
Advances account October schedule	3,532 09	
	<u>7,226 66</u>	\$8,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation,		
account November, 1921, schedule		11,659 34
October schedule		532 09
		<u>\$20,191 43</u>

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$16,659 34
Schedule of October bills	3,532 09
	<u>\$20,191 43</u>

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 288.23.

Total cost for maintenance, \$149,880.93.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.

Receipt from sales, \$545.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0364.

All other institution receipts, \$111.96.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0074.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.956.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres school grounds, at \$75	\$3,000 00	
157 acres tillage, at \$30	4,710 00	
116 acres mowing, at \$54	6,264 00	
30 acres orchard, at \$40	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20	3,780 00	
229 acres waste land, at \$10	2,290 00	
Sidewalks	2,200 00	
		<hr/>
		\$26,024 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	\$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	18,200 00	
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	33,000 00	
Old administration building	10,000 00	
Central building	97,700 00	
Infirmery	1,500 00	
Old chapel building	2,000 00	
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	4,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building (not completed)	26,103 83	
Industrial building	21,500 00	
Warehouse	18,000 00	
Old evaporation building	500 00	
Shaker Cottage	4,000 00	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$309,177 83	\$26,024 00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$309,177 83	\$26,024 00
Old shop building and sheds	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage)	200 00	
Cow barn and shed	13,743 00	
Horse barn	1,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees)	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement)	1,700 00	
Stone house	1,000 00	
Wagon house	1,500 00	
Workman's house, south meadow	1,200 00	
Piggery	1,200 00	
Dairy house	1,200 00	
Small tool house	100 00	
Corn house	100 00	
North woodshed	300 00	
North tool shed	700 00	
Three silos	550 00	
Two henhouses	800 00	
Brooder house	1,000 00	
Ice house	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator	1,489 00	
Work shed	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power)	200 00	
Water system (cost)	24,000 00	
Sewerage system (cost)	7,500 00	
Telephone system	3,000 00	
Electrical distributing system	1,800 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power	500 00	
	<hr/>	377,909 83
Total real estate		\$403,933 83

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	108,670 91
Total valuation of property	<hr/> \$512,604 74

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	232	—	232
Number received during the year	467	—	467
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	382 ¹	—	382 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year	317	—	317
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	288.23	—	288.23
Number of individuals actually represented	658	—	658
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	48.27	18.87	67.14

¹ Also 8 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1920	829
Paroled during year 1921	347
	<hr/>
	1,176
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	299
	<hr/>
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1921	877
Net gain	48

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages	\$57,764 48
2. Clothing	11,316 05
3. Subsistence	21,644 60
4. Ordinary repairs	6,796 72
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,359 08
	<hr/>
Total for institution	\$149,880 93

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 79.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

The year 1921 will long be remembered by each visitor in this branch as a period which tested his patience, resourcefulness and ability to handle difficult problems. Disturbed industrial conditions, necessity of complying with school attendance laws, and the spirit of unrest which is still so prevalent, all operated to the disadvantage of our boys. Yet, notwithstanding the unusual features, it is encouraging to note that results on the whole were extremely satisfactory. At the close of the year approximately 75 per cent of our wards were doing well. Of the 139 Lyman and 144 Shirley boys who became of age during the year, 68 per cent were doing well when they attained their majority. Twenty boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys and 12 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, who became of age in 1921, were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. The 68 per cent mentioned above does not include those boys who were honorably discharged.

A close study of the statistics incorporated in this report will give some idea of the amount of work involved in our problem. Roughly speaking, there were 13,000 visits made during the year, 1,350 homes of boys investigated, and in addition more than 250 foster homes were investigated, most of which proved satisfactory.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Constructive work on parole, however, was to a large extent neglected, as a result of emergency work. Our visitors spent more than 1,500 hours in seeking runaways from place and from both institutions, and over 2,000 hours in looking for jobs for boys. They were also obliged to attend court 463 days, and

on most of these days had to return boys to either Lyman School or to the Industrial School for Boys. With such a large number of boys on parole, it seems unfortunate that our visitors have to spend so much time in seeking school runaways and returning them. I feel strongly that much better results could be obtained if the matter of returning school runaways were not considered a part of our visitors' work. It seems a waste of time and money when one who could do the work just as well could be engaged at a much smaller salary. It is logical, however, to expect our visitors to devote some time to locating school runaways, but once located I feel it should be the business of the school authorities to see that such boys are returned.

The need of constructive work on parole was never so apparent as at present. Unfortunately, however, our visitors are overburdened with more cases than they can properly attend to. I hope the day is not far distant when the need of constructive work in the homes becomes so obvious that our force of visitors will be increased to handle the problem adequately.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the transition period from abnormally high wages to reduced employment, our visitors were keenly alive to their responsibilities and prepared their boys for the inevitable break in wages. The result was, therefore, that most of our boys held their jobs. In a way it is truly remarkable that so many of them, poorly equipped mentally and physically, have retained their employment when others, better equipped, have failed.

Yet we still have unemployment as a disturbing factor. Industrial conditions have not been so bad for years. Unemployment in the large cities is so common that unless due care is taken by our visitors our wards may offer unemployment as an excuse for their lack of desire to work. In such cases the visitor must know his boys and understand whether they are in earnest or lazy. Conditions in the country districts have also changed a great deal during the year. Lack of employment in the cities has driven many people to the farms in search of work, and for the first time in years the farmer has ceased to be an errand boy for his hired help. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of our boys, lacking in mental poise, and not

overfond of farm work, have not been able to hold their jobs under competition.

I notice, too, a growing feeling among the parents of some of our boys who find it hard to support them under present industrial conditions, to complain to the visitors in the hope that they will remove their boys until conditions improve and they can again become an earning power in the home.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Among our boys of present school age who formerly worked and were thrown out of employment, it is almost impossible to get them to return to school and not be truants. Primarily they left school because they disliked it, and their dislike has been accentuated the longer they have been free of school.

Continuation schools are dreaded by our boys who are obliged to attend, and among employers the feeling is common that they do not wish to bother with any boys who have to go to continuation school.

STATISTICS.

A disturbing feature of the year's work was the large number of boys who were returned to Lyman School. The total number was 458, of which number 355 were returned for violation of parole, and 103 for relocation and other purposes. It is hard to put one's finger on any definite reason for so many returns, but the consensus of opinion among our visitors is that returned boys were not disciplined enough, with the result that they looked upon a return to the school as of minor consequence. Efforts have been made at the school to make the stay of a returned boy less pleasant, and it is hoped that beneficial results will follow.

During the year 39 boys on parole from Lyman School and 25 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were granted honorable discharges by the trustees.

A glance at the statistical table will show a large number of our boys on parole whose whereabouts and occupation are unknown. Undoubtedly this is in keeping with the spirit of the times, which sends so many young men wandering all over the country.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

During the year the net gain in deposits of wards in our care was \$5,028.02. The total balance on deposit at the close of the fiscal year was \$19,877.81. This represents 692 accounts. The large net increase in deposits may be accounted for by the fact that our visitors were exercising great care in collecting wages due. The experiment of buying boys' clothing through the office has worked to good advantage, and marked savings are made.

The work of the visitors and office force has been most satisfactory, and the superintendent wishes to acknowledge appreciation of their efforts.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1920	1,685
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	755
	2,440
Boys on visiting list during the year 1921	2,440
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov.	
30, 1921	458
Became of age during year	139
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year	20
Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year	9
Boys died during the year	6
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	39
	671
Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Net gain	84

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	188	10.62
Out of State and occupation unknown	117	6.61
At board, attending school	87	4.92
Attending school, not boarded	293	16.56
Employed on farms	123	6.95
In mills (textile)	122	6.90
In other mills and factories	85	4.80
Idle	131	7.40
Classed as laborers	79	4.46
In machine shops	16	.90

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
In shoe shops	67	3.19
Clerks and in stores	54	3.05
In institutions	29	1.64
Ill	16	.96
Occupations unknown	6	.34
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	169	9.55
In printing plants	10	.56
College	2	.11
Messengers and doing errands	38	2.14
In 16 different occupations	137	7.74
	1,769	100.00

The records of the above 1,769 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,393, or 78.75 per cent, were doing well; 61, or 3 per cent, were doing fairly well; 29, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, were doing badly; out of State and occupation unknown, 117, or 7 per cent; and the whereabouts and conduct of 169, or $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

To court	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	445
Number of boys paroled to others	165
Number of boys paroled to Army or Navy	2
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	141

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation 755

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1921 87

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

For violation of parole	355
For relocation and other purposes	103
Total of returns	458

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	40	28.78
In machine shops	7	5.03
In textile mills	8	5.76
In different occupations	23	16.55
Teamsters	2	1.44
Out of State	8	5.76
Whereabouts unknown	30	21.58
Ill	1	.72
In factories	7	5.03
In jail	5	3.59
Laborers	8	5.76
	139	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	94	67.63
Doing fairly well	2	1.44
Doing badly	5	3.59
Out of State and conduct unknown	8	5.76
Whereabouts unknown	30	21.58
	139	100.00

During the year 20 boys who became of age in 1921 were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1921, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army	76
In the United States Navy	102
In the United States Marines	10
On parole to parents or other relatives	1,081
On parole to others	91
On parole on own responsibility	36
On parole at board	87
On parole out of the State	117
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	169
<hr/>	
Outside the school	1,769

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1920	829
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	347
<hr/>	
Number of boys on visiting list during year 1921	1,176
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	103
Became of age during year	144
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during year	25
Honorably discharged from custody during year	25
Number of boys died during year	2
<hr/>	
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1921	877
Net gain to department	48

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	123	14.03
Machinists	14	1.59
Employed on farms	51	5.82
Doing odd jobs	42	4.79
In textile mills	73	8.32
In shoe shops	12	1.37
Classed as laborers	89	10.15
Clerks and working in stores	33	3.76
Other factories	50	5.70
Recently released	10	1.14
Teamsters	31	3.53
In 20 different occupations	101	11.52
In institutions	21	2.39
Occupations unknown	8	.91
Out of State	41	4.68
Idle	85	9.69
In college and school	12	1.37
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	74	8.44
Printing	3	.34
Ill	4	.46
	877	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 877 boys show that at the time of the last report 656, or 74.80 per cent, were doing well; 85, or 9.69 per cent, were doing fairly well; 21, or 2.39 per cent, were doing badly; 41, or 4.68 per cent, were out of State; 74, or 8.44 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown	20	13.89
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	46	31.95
Teamsters	8	5.55
Employed on farms	1	.69
In shoe shops	7	4.86
In textile mills and other mills and factories	10	6.94
Classed as laborers	12	8.33
Machine shops	33	2.08
Out of State	9	6.25
Odd jobs	15	10.42
In other institutions	3	2.08
Ill	2	1.39
Idle	8	5.57
	144	100.00

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	96	66.67
Doing fairly well	6	4.17
Doing badly	13	9.02
Conduct unknown	9	6.26
Whereabouts unknown	20	13.88
	144	100.00

During the year 12 boys who became of age in 1921 were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 96 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and 7 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Salaries:

Superintendent	\$2,460 00	
Visitors	21,330 00	
Clerks	3,991 32	
	<hr/>	\$27,781 32

Travel, visitors and boys:

Travel of visitors	\$7,110 99	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	3,272 22	
Telephone and telegraph	1,339 16	
Travel of boys	3,275 12	
Carriage hire for boys	602 25	
Return of runaways and sundries	186 67	
	<hr/>	15,786 41

Office expenses:

Postage	\$620 97	
Printing	194 64	
Stationery	300 83	
Telephone and telegraph	332 57	
Rent	840 00	
Sundries	53 96	
	<hr/>	2,342 97

Boys boarded out:

Board	\$14,703 98	
Clothing	11,030 83	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care)	723 41	
	<hr/>	26,458 22

Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	<hr/>	1,621 61
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Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys
from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys . . . \$73,990 53

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The fiscal year began with an enrollment of 321 girls. During the year 133 girls were committed, 67 girls were returned, and 236 girls were placed, leaving at the end of the year 285 girls in the school. The daily average attendance has been 303.67 girls.

The same general policies were carried out as in previous years with but few changes.

DEATH OF DR. BECKLEY.

Chester Charles Beckley, M.D., who was in charge of the medical work at the school for the past fourteen years, passed away at the Clinton Hospital on the evening of Feb. 4, 1921, following a major operation. Dr. Beckley was friend, adviser and physician to both girls and officers, and in his death the school suffered a distinct loss.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. BARTOL.

Edward F. W. Bartol, M.D., was appointed by the trustees to succeed Dr. Beckley, and we are greatly indebted to Dr. Bartol for his efficient services so generously rendered at all times. With the exception of an unusually large number of operative cases, the health of the girls has been good. Medical treatment for specific diseases has been continued, and during the year there has been a noticeable decrease of those cases.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Each year appropriate exercises are given at Christmas and Easter by the girls. This year a very attractive play, "The Dawning," was presented on Easter Sunday evening, and during Christmas week a pageant was given.

All State and national holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises and plays.

Amateur theatricals, dances and moving-picture entertainments have been held from time to time in the chapel. House parties, indoor and out-of-door games furnish recreation for the girls, and competition in games between houses has been encouraged.

WORK AT BOLTON COTTAGE.

Because of a lower census it seemed feasible to reorganize the work at Bolton Cottage. As the returned girls at Roger were available for the laundry work, we decided to send a sufficient number, having them taken up in the morning and returned in the afternoon.

By this method we were able to employ only ten girls in the laundry instead of twelve (transferring the higher grade girls from Bolton to the main cottages, thus giving them the advantage of the work at the school building), to do away with the Bolton dormitory, and to transfer one teacher to the main school.

CHOIR GIRLS.

Arrangements were made this year whereby all choir girls were placed in one cottage. This has been a distinct advantage as these girls have been able to have their rehearsals in their own cottage, thus saving light and the going to and from chapel in the evening.

A minstrel entertainment was prepared in the early spring and was such a success that we decided to give it in the Town House at Lancaster Center. An unexpected sum was realized from this performance, and, by the addition of a small sum to this amount, a new organ was purchased and the old one placed in Clara Barton Cottage for the use of the choir.

We use both piano and organ with our choir, thus gaining orchestral effects so beautiful in choir work.

ACADEMIC WORK.

The problems of those in charge of educational work in institutions are many.

Besides the difficulties arising in the pupil herself, — her lack

of opportunity, her misdirected interests, her over-development along some lines and under-development along so many others, her retarded mental ability, — we have also to take into consideration, first, the fact that one is dealing with an everchanging population; second, that the demands of life in an institution seem to be such that there are constant interruptions to the school work.

In order to meet the first of these, the work must be planned in a sufficiently flexible way so that those who are constantly entering may have an equal and fair opportunity.

As regards the second, even in proportion as these demands are increased or diminished, in just such proportion are results to be measured. In this respect we feel that the year 1920-21 has been a particularly fortunate one.

In our institution the chief source of interruption is the work that must be done on the farm. This year, because of the fact that returned girls were available, it was possible to begin regular classes early in October, to run our academic classes without any interruptions, and with only a very small group of training girls absent from their handwork classes during the fall months.

Another distinct advantage is the fact that catechism and Sunday School are now held on Sunday and not on Friday afternoon as was formerly the custom.

Sunday seems a more fitting day for the religious work, and the school work gains practically an entire afternoon.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE WORK.

Our domestic science classes began in September of this school year, classes being arranged for the Mary Lamb girls at this time. With the opening of the regular academic school, classes for new girls were added.

As an experiment a class was started for girls who had previously been considered too small to take this work. These younger girls are frequently given school placing without having taken any part of their kitchen course.

It was with the hope of teaching this type of girl a little along household lines — such as table setting, waiting on table, and getting a simple breakfast — that the class was opened.

The teacher in charge of the domestic science department has given her classes only the cooking of plain, simple, economical food.

Food prepared in this class has, for the most part, been sent out to the different cottages.

In addition to this the girls have prepared supper for the teachers several times, and at Christmas time they prepared and served supper to guests from the parole branch.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Work in physical training began the middle of November. All girls except returned girls are required to take gymnasium work, unless excused by the doctor.

The new girls take gymnasium work as a cottage group, but the other girls take it in regular school time, the various classes having two forty-five minute periods per week.

The work has consisted of floor work, military tactics, drills in Indian clubs, wands and dumb bells. Folk dances were taught, and æsthetic dances were also given to special groups for use in the June pageant.

Much attention has been given to games. Bat ball furnished a competitive game for upper classes and inter-cottage teams during the winter months. In the spring baseball teams were organized and much enthusiasm aroused.

We feel that gymnasium work is of great value to our girls, — instant obedience is required, co-ordination is taught and wholesome teamwork and clean play insisted upon.

RECEIVING COTTAGE.

The fact that Richardson girls are remaining in the receiving cottage somewhat longer than in previous years has not interfered with their progress in school.

At the end of three months a girl is enrolled in the school building both for handwork and academic work, unless there is some exceedingly good reason why she should remain longer in the cottage schoolroom.

During the year several classes visited the Bird Museum at South Lancaster and the Public Library, where pictures and articles of historical interest are on exhibition.

The girls were much interested and we felt it profitable for them to be brought in touch with things outside of the institution.

GRADUATION EXERCISES.

This year feeling that more recognition should be given to such girls as are promoted from our upper grade class to commercial, and hoping that it might prove an incentive to lower grade girls, simple graduation exercises were held on our annual exhibition day in June.

In Judge McDonald's absence, Mr. Davenport addressed the class on behalf of the trustees and presented certificates of promotion to the twenty-seven members of the graduating class.

Musical selections, prepared during the year by the piano pupils, were rendered at intervals throughout the program.

This was followed by a cantata, "Pan, on a Summer's Day," by Paul Bliss. The cantata was given by the choir girls and was illustrated in pantomime on a stage set for a woodland scene. Several original dances were introduced. Exhibits of school work were held in all academic rooms.

Each handwork class besides having its own exhibit also had a group at work. It is hoped that this will become an annual event at the school.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

DR. EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, *Supervising Physician.*

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, is respectfully submitted.

There has not been as much sickness as in some years past although the number of surgical cases has been somewhat greater. There have been no serious accidents and we have been free from any contagious diseases.

There has been a gratifying decrease in the amount of venereal disease, and there has been no need to segregate any of these cases.

A definite system of quarantine, both for returned and new girls, has been instituted in the hope of preventing the introduction of any contagious diseases.

Dr. William E. Dolan has served as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Summary of Work done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department	4,689
Number of cases admitted to hospital	212
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital	468
Average number of patients in hospital	8
Number of new commitments examined by physician	133
Number of returned girls examined by physician	67
Number of girls examined on leaving school	124
Blood taken for Wassermann reaction	462
Number of smears taken	458
Total number of treatments for specific diseases	3,751
Case of pneumonia	1
Transferred to other hospitals for operations	11
Number pregnant when committed	19

X-rays	2
Girls referred to Massachusetts General Hospital, orthopedic department	6
Operation on cervical glands	1

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits	24
Number of commitments whose vision was tested	123
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested	49
Number of ear examinations	141
Number of nose examinations	131
Number of throat examinations	142
Operations for adenoids and tonsils	21
Prescriptions for glasses given	55
Deviated septum	20
Defective vision	35
Defective hearing	9
Glands positive	43
Glands negative	80
Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school	124
Paracentesis of right ear drum	1
Case of suspicious trachoma treated	1
Operation on nose at Massachusetts General Hospital	1

Report of Work of Dentist.

Amalgam fillings	1,183
Enamel fillings	266
Cement fillings	139
Extractions	377
Gas administrations	143
Novocaine administrations	104
Ether administrations	1
Cleansings	240
Charting	322
Partial plates	6
Full upper plates	2
Gold inlays	20
Gold crowns	13
Porcelain crowns	2
Bridge work, 3 teeth	1
Bridge work, 2 teeth	2
Pulps removed and canals filled	20

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1920	321	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1920	429	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1920	750	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	133	
		— 883
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	77	
Honorably discharged during year	24	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reform- atory for Women) during year	2	
		— 116
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1921	767	

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1920	321	
Since committed	133	
		— 454
Recalled to the school:		
For a visit to the school	21	
From a visit home	5	
From court	3	
From hospital	22	
On account of illness	6	
For further training	7	
Because unsatisfactory in place	4	
For larceny	7	
For running away from the school	8	
For running away from place	5	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For running away from home	3
For being immoral while a runaway	11
While a runaway from place	8
While a runaway from home	3
For immoral conduct	20
While in place	9
While at home	11
Because in danger of immoral conduct	4
	— ¹ 126
	<hr/> 580

Released from the school:

On parole to parents and relatives	64
On parole to other families for wages	142
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages	8
From a visit to the school	21
For a visit	5
To court	3
Ran away from Industrial School	9
Transferred to hospitals	41
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded	1
Transferred to hospital for the insane	1
	— ² 295

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921 285

¹ One hundred and seven individual girls were returned during the year.

² Two hundred and sixty-three individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	-	7 ¹	11	2	1
1	-	8 ¹	13	2	2
1	-	15 ¹	9	2	3
1	-	20 ¹	6	2	4
3	-	1	5	2	5
4	-	2	8	2	6
1	-	5	8	2	7
1	-	6	2	2	8
1	-	7	3	2	9
1	1	-	3	2	10
2	1	1	1	2	11
2	1	2	2	3	-
3	1	3	2	3	1
3	1	4	4	3	2
2	1	5	3	3	4
6	1	6	3	3	5
7	1	7	1	3	6
2	1	8	1	3	9
9	1	9	2	4	-
10	1	10	1	4	1
9	1	11	1	4	4
9	2	-	1	4	8

Total number paroled for first time during year, 169; average length of stay in school, 2 years, 1 month, 5 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39. — *Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Adultery	1
Being a runaway	10
Delinquency	25
Fornication	11
Idle and disorderly	6
Larceny	11
Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life	5
Lewdness	15
Nightwalking	3
Stubbornness	45
Wayward child	1
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Between 10 and 11 years	1
Between 11 and 12 years	2
Between 12 and 13 years	2
Between 13 and 14 years	8
Between 14 and 15 years	27
Between 15 and 16 years	46
Between 16 and 17 years	43
Between 17 and 18 years	4
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months and 13 days.

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Born in the United States	123
Born in foreign countries	10
Canada	3
Ireland	1
Italy	2
Poland	1
Russia	3
<hr/>	
Total	133

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Both parents born in the United States	47
Both parents foreign born	58
Father native born and mother foreign	10
Father foreign born and mother native	12
Mother native, father unknown	3
Mother foreign, father unknown	1
Nativity of both parents unknown	2
<hr/>	
Total	133

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In school	20
Housework at home	12
Housework at foster home	7
Factory	7
Miscellaneous	2
Idle	85
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In high school (first year)	8	In school when committed	20
In high school (second year)	3	Out of school less than one	
In high school (third year)	3	year	37
Through grade IX	2	Out of school between one and	
In grade IX	8	two years	40
In grade VIII	23	Out of school between two and	
In grade VII	29	three years	25
In grade VI	26	Out of school between three	
In grade V	21	and four years	10
In grade IV	5	Out of school between four	
In ungraded and special		and five years	1
classes	5	<hr/>	
<hr/>		Total number committed	133
Total number committed	133		

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$198 47
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	:	.	\$12 77
--	---	---	---------

Sales:

Farm:

Cows and calves	.	.	.	.	.	\$355 95	
Sundries	.	.	.	.	.	8 66	
							<u>364 61</u>

377 38

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	.	.	.	.	.	\$15 90	
Account maintenance	.	.	.	.	.	11 46	
							<u>27 36</u>

27 36

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,174 87	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	.	.	.	.	.	3,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1921	.	.	.	.	.	144,197 78	
							<u>154,372 65</u>

154,372 65

Special funds:

Fay	.	.	.	.	.	\$100 00	
Mary Lamb	.	.	.	.	.	62 68	
							<u>162 68</u>

162 68

Total	\$155,138 54
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution receipts	.	.	.	.	.	\$377 38	
Refunds account maintenance	.	.	.	.	.	86 46	
Refunds of previous year	15 90	
							<u>\$479 74</u>

\$479 74

Amount carried forward	\$479 74
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$479 74
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance November schedule, 1920	\$7,384 80	
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	\$144,197 78	
Less returned	86 46	
	<hr/>	144,111 32
November advances	2,939 97	
	<hr/>	154,436 09
Special funds:		
Fay	\$100 00	
Mary Lamb	62 68	
	<hr/>	162 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1921:		
In bank	\$30 82	
In office	29 21	
	<hr/>	60 03
Total		\$155,138 54

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$411 07
Appropriation, current year	162,400 00
Total	<hr/> \$162,811 07
Expenses (as analyzed below)	160,537 33
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$2,273 74

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:		
Catharine M. Campbell, superintendent	\$2,374 99	
Medical	3,078 11	
Administration	5,297 93	
Ward service (female)	18,882 90	
Industrial and educational department	11,125 95	
Repairs	3,481 14	
Farm	13,266 00	
Stable, garage and grounds	871 61	
	<hr/>	\$58,378 63
Religious instruction:		
Catholic	\$622 40	
Hebrew	236 90	
Protestant	440 00	
Other	50 00	
	<hr/>	1,349 30
Travel, transportation and office expenses:		
Advertising	\$2 48	
Postage	360 00	
Stationery and office supplies	435 61	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$798 09	\$59,727 93

Amounts brought forward \$798 09 \$59,727 93

Travel, transportation and office expenses — *Con.*

Telephone and telegraph	355 60	
Travel	440 48	
Freight	18 24	
	<hr/>	1,612 41

Food:

Flour	\$5,334 06	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	1,249 64	
Bread, crackers, etc.	149 17	
Peas and beans (canned and dried)	402 37	
Macaroni and spaghetti	218 88	
Potatoes	402 60	
Meat	5,756 17	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,513 95	
Butter	28 69	
Butterine, etc.	157 68	
Peanut butter	579 87	
Cheese	236 49	
Coffee	299 15	
Coffee substitutes	73 24	
Tea	78 74	
Cocoa	95 83	
Egg powders, etc.	203 58	
Sugar (cane)	971 43	
Fruit (fresh)	130 70	
Fruit (dried and preserved)	587 11	
Lard and substitutes	505 18	
Molasses and syrups	1,006 76	
Vegetables (fresh)	1 82	
Vegetables (canned and dried)	50 49	
Seasonings and condiments	513 83	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	263 75	
Sundry foods	41 00	
Freight	754 96	
	<hr/>	21,607 14

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$2,773 25	
Clothing (outer)	1,529 74	
Clothing (under)	363 77	
Dry goods for clothing	3,814 43	
Hats and caps	145 24	
Leather and shoe findings	487 01	
Machinery for manufacturing	57 15	
Socks and smallwares	819 45	
Freight	64 87	
	<hr/>	10,054 91

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,115 79	
Carpets, rugs, etc.	659 43	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	431 53	
Dry goods and smallwares	60 44	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward \$2,267 19 \$93,002 39

Amounts brought forward \$2,267 19 \$93,002 39

Furnishings and household supplies — *Con.*

Electric lamps	163 43
Fire hose and extinguishers	4 41
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	1,235 40
Kitchen and household wares	1,360 60
Laundry supplies and materials	1,603 83
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	665 74
Machinery for manufacturing	109 80
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	469 50
Sundries	312 26
Freight	159 99
Storehouse supplies	82 64

8,434 79

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$85 30
Entertainments, games, etc.	91 90
Gratuities, Christmas gifts to wards	102 99
Ice and refrigeration	459 33
Manual training supplies	170 40
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	961 91
Medical attendance (extra)	100 15
Patients boarded out	673 92
Return of runaways	55 00
School books and supplies	373 25
Girls' toilet articles	186 18
Girls' pictures	30 41
Trunks, handbags, etc.	467 99
Sundries, flags	26 14
Freight	45 21

3,830 08

Heat, light and power:

Coal (bituminous)	\$4,732 10
Freight and cartage	2,005 40
Coal (anthracite)	12,387 52
Freight and cartage	8,086 84
Wood	269 43
Electricity	1,255 52
Oil	99 63
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	239 15
Sundries, candles	5 13
Freight	4 08

29,084 80

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$251 98
Blacksmithing and supplies	199 83
Carriages, wagons and repairs	188 73
Dairy equipment and supplies	104 21
Fertilizers	1,654 90
Grain, etc.	7,270 60
Hay	392 46
Harnesses and repairs	165 65
Horses	175 00

Amounts carried forward \$10,403 36 \$134,352 06

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$10,403 36	\$134,352 06
Farm — <i>Con.</i>		
Cows	50 00	
Rent of pasture	100 00	
Spraying materials	226 11	
Stable and barn supplies	173 36	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	919 44	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	399 84	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	12 00	
Sundries, poultry house supplies	44 69	
Freight	31 46	
Tractor repairs and parts	13 80	
	<hr/>	12,374 06
Garage, stable and grounds:		
Automobile repairs and supplies	\$570 94	
Blacksmithing and supplies	55 10	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	30 00	
Grain	252 50	
Harnesses and repairs	116 30	
Labor (not on pay roll)	16 00	
Spraying materials	60 50	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	108 92	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	89 66	
	<hr/>	1,299 92
Repairs, ordinary:		
Brick	\$308 00	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	596 60	
Electrical work and supplies	432 38	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	498 76	
Labor (not on pay roll)	622 62	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	2,407 70	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	959 81	
Plumbing and supplies	684 63	
Roofing and materials	768 00	
Tents, awnings, etc.	70 00	
Tools, machines, etc.	105 48	
Boilers, repairs	303 02	
Engines, repairs	15 84	
Freight	22 28	
	<hr/>	7,795 12
Repairs and renewals:		
Furnace and heater sections	\$132 29	
Set tubs	339 00	
Plumbing and renewals	441 03	
Auto truck	1,071 70	
Installing Elm heating	998 81	
Material, Elm heating	411 07	
Repair of chapel roof	268 75	
Boiler repairs and smokestack	1,053 52	
	<hr/>	4,716 17
Total expenses for maintenance		\$160,537 33

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$60 03	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance	2,939 97	
		\$3,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1921, schedule		13,426 01
		<hr/> \$16,426 01
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Schedule of November bills		\$16,426 01

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 303.67.

Total cost for maintenance, \$160,537.33.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.1665.

Receipt from sales, \$364.61.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0230.

All other institution receipts, \$12.77.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0007.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$10.1428.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200 00
7 acres woodland	400 00
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835 00
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000 00
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700 00
10 acres woodland	300 00
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500 00
Sewer systems	10,000 00

 \$31,935 00
Buildings.

Storehouse	\$5,000 00
Hospital	10,000 00
Chapel	14,000 00
Putnam cottage	18,000 00
Fisher cottage	18,000 00
Richardson cottage	18,000 00
Rogers cottage	16,000 00
Fay cottage	16,300 00
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000 00
Elm cottage	7,000 00
Farmhouse	2,000 00
Bolton cottage	21,000 00
Honor cottage	31,000 00
Pines cottage	29,000 00
Dairy	1,200 00
Large barn	13,350 00
Bolton farm buildings	3,000 00
Holden shops	900 00
Hose house	200 00

 Amounts carried forward . . . \$239,950 00 \$31,935 00

Amounts brought forward \$239,950 00 \$31,935 00

Piggery	1,700 00	
Silo	500 00	
Ice houses	1,000 00	
Spring houses	100 00	
Reservoir gate house	200 00	
Pump building and machinery	1,500 00	
Administration building	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional	300 00	
Vegetable cellar	5,500 00	
	<hr/>	332,990 00
Total real estate		\$364,925 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	81,674 43	
	<hr/>	
Total valuation of property		\$446,599 43

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	-	321	321
Number received during year (committed, 133; returned from parole, 67).	-	200	200
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	-	236	236
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution . .	-	285	285
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	-	303.67	303.67
Average number of officers and employees during the year	19	52	71

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year . . .	572
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	116
Employees of Parole Branch	16

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

Salaries and wages	\$58,378 63
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,612 41
Food	21,607 14
Religious instruction	1,349 30
Clothing and material	10,054 91
Furnishings and household supplies	8,434 79
Medical and general care	3,830 08
Heat, light and power	29,084 80
Farm and stable	12,374 06
Grounds	1,299 92
Repairs, ordinary	7,795 12
Repairs and renewals	4,716 17

Total for institution \$160,537 33

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries	\$22,696 83	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses	8,899 73	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls	2,637 83	
Total		\$34,234 39
<hr/>		
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Branch		\$194,771 72

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent.*

Girls on parole from an institution for delinquents present from year to year much the same problems. One of the chief obstacles to overcome this year has been a great increase in the number of girls on parole. There have been 572 different girls on parole during the whole or a part of the year. Last year there were 506. The daily average number of girls has been 349.33. The daily average has increased steadily in the last five years from 267 in 1917 to 349.33 in 1921. The weekly per capita cost has increased from \$1.43 in 1917 to \$1.89 in 1921.

One hundred and sixty-nine girls paroled for the first time and 63 girls reparaoled have been taken from the school on parole this year, a total of 232 girls. This is the largest number taken from the school in one year.

An increase in the number of girls in the charge of each visitor has been added to somewhat by the withdrawal of one visitor, who has been in charge of finding homes and employment for about six and one-half years, and who has visited from 10 to 20 girls in addition to her other duties. These other duties have become so insistent this year that all her time has been absorbed by it.

A great deal of time and thought is put into locating the girl coming out of the school for the first time, in an effort to bridge the gap between the institution and the greater freedom and temptation outside. To provide each girl with the best possible chance means the use of every available resource and the exercise of judgment, intuition and imagination. The fact that many of the girls are incapable of sustained effort, or are too much of a responsibility for their employers or for their families, makes many changes necessary. Nevertheless, 87 girls

during the year completed a stay of at least a year in a place of employment, and of all the girls in homes or employment on Nov. 30, 1921, 46 had been in one place over a year.

Three hundred and sixty-five girls have been in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and eighty-seven homes have been used. There have been 197 new employment applications for girls, of which 180 have been looked up and 120 used.

There have been 133 investigations of the homes of the girls newly committed to the school. The following is a summary showing from what conditions the latter came: —

Of the 133 girls committed, 72 were living in their own homes and 7 in foster homes; 40 were runaways from their homes; 73 had had previous court records; 36 had been in other institutions; 36 came from homes where there were immoral influences; 56 had both parents living.

One hundred and ninety-three homes have been reinvestigated, because girls were ready to be paroled from the school, or had been petitioned for by parents or relatives. This added knowledge of developments in the family of the girl is of real value, not only if the girl goes home, but in the understanding of the relations of the girl to her family.

The problem of the girl at home is very different from that of the girl in a foster home, or one employed, for often it becomes the problem of the whole family. The relations between the girl and her visitor are different, for the girl naturally turns to her own people for sympathy, if not for advice. Often, in such cases, the visitor influences her girl through some receptive mother or sister.

Sometimes a girl thrives only at home with her own people; sometimes she is unable to stand up under the greater freedom allowed her at home. On Nov. 30, 1921, there were 103 girls in their own homes, and of those paroled for the first time during the year, 46 went directly to their homes or relatives.

Thirty-two girls have attended public schools, — 16 in high school, 12 in grammar school, 1 in normal school, 1 in an academy, and 2 in business college. No girl has been removed from a school because of misbehavior in school. There have been no cases of truancy. Eight of these girls have remained

in one home through the entire year; 6 are still in their first foster home; 5 have been entirely self-supporting during the year; and 6 have attended school from their own homes.

The public school teachers have been most kind and co-operative. The good behavior of the girls in the one high school which once refused to admit the Industrial School girl has won for the girls this year a cordial welcome.

The girls have shown remarkable progress, both in their studies and in the general formation of character. They have become normal, well-living, clean-minded girls, satisfied with the every-day pleasures and the every-day duties of life.

Fifty-eight girls with babies, or who were pregnant, have been in our care during the year. Twenty-three of the 58 girls were pregnant when committed to the school. In many instances their commitment could be avoided, principally because of their change of attitude after the birth of their children. This class of girls cannot be trained at the institution, and must be placed back in the community in about the same state of development as when committed. They are for the most part inefficient because of a lack of training, and present a difficult problem for the department.

Girls are returned to the school most reluctantly and only when our resources in the community are temporarily exhausted, or when the girl has become a menace to society. The reasons for return for serious cause may be roughly grouped under 5 heads, — immorality, stealing, running away, for medical treatment, and for training.

At the beginning of the year there were 41 girls at the school who had been returned. Of this number, 9 had been pregnant when committed and had been returned for training. There had been no mental examination in 5 instances. Twenty-eight out of the 36 examined were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Thirty-six of these girls have been placed.

Sixty-four girls have been returned to the school during the year, 8 for further training. Twenty-eight were taken out again before November 30, leaving 43 "returned girls" in the school. Of the 64 girls returned, 47 were examined mentally. Thirty-six of the 47 were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Of the 43 in the Industrial School at the end of the year, 33 had

been examined mentally and 23 were feeble-minded or psychopaths.

There are a large number of girls who have maintained themselves on a level of self-respect and efficiency which is most hopeful. One hundred and thirteen of the 365 girls employed at housework during the year have been entirely self-supporting throughout the year. Sixty-two girls, who have been employed at housework from three months to a year, have been entirely self-supporting during that time.

It is encouraging to note that \$2,317.16 more was deposited in the savings bank by the girls in 1921 than in 1920. On Nov. 30, 1921, there were 358 accounts of girls under twenty-one years, totaling \$12,977.80. Thirty girls during the year had accounts ranging from \$104.84 to \$320.10. Five had over \$200 earned and saved by themselves, and one had \$450.86 when she became twenty-one. This large sum included allotment money.

These figures are significant of the effort to inculcate habits of thrift. On the other hand, great emphasis is placed on wise spending, and girls are allowed to choose their own clothes as soon as they show signs of good judgment. The handling of their own money is a great incentive to the more thoughtful girls.

One of the most necessary services to be rendered to the girl on parole is the care of her health. Eyes, feet, throats and appendices are ever with us, clamoring for attention. During the year 540 visits have been made to the out-patient departments of hospitals. There have been 65 ward patients and 43 girls examined at the Psychopathic Hospital. Girls have consulted private doctors 54 times.

These visits to hospitals are so inevitably numerous that they are a great tax on the visitors' time, even when our devoted helper, Miss Field, is with us. During her long absence this last year we had the assistance of Mrs. Gould, who volunteered on certain mornings for a number of weeks, and during the vacation period the services of an extra visitor were secured temporarily. But with the increased number of girls the demands for hospital attention have necessarily increased, and the need for a regular worker becomes more insistent.

The only measure of success we know is the conduct of the girls when they pass out of the care of the trustees. Seventy-seven girls attained their majority, and 24 received honorable discharge for their constantly good behavior on parole.

Of the 101 who passed out of the trustees' care during the year, the conduct of 65 was good; of 6 was doubtful; of 4 was bad; and of 26 was unknown, because they were out of the State, runaways, or too recently out of an institution to determine which way they would turn.

A very clear need is the study of the personality — the body, the mind and the character — of all girls committed as delinquent to the care of the State, that treatment may be really intelligent and that its results may form the basis of the future action of the State. It is not enough to care for these girls as if they were children; the State needs to know of all of them if they are capable of growing up.

With the constantly increasing efficiency of the technique of the department, there has developed an unusually fine team spirit, so marked as to be worthy of comment. The constant demands of the girls upon the best one has to give are great mental and spiritual discipline to the workers, and serve to keep alight their enthusiasm.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Number of visits to girls in place	1,540
Number of visits to girls at home	535
Number of interviews, with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.)	2,366
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls	1,681
Number of trips to hospital with girls	763
Number of trips to private doctors with girls	53
Number of trips to dentists with girls	80
Number of homes visited and investigated	578
Number of homes visited with girl	40
Number of shopping trips with or for girls	653
Number of interviews with parents and relatives	2,427
Number of interviews with other people	4,493
Number of times runaways hunted	149
Number of places investigated	180
Number of visits to court	90
Number of visits at the Industrial School	92
Number of visits at other institutions	181
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.)	474
Number of visits to public schools	25

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1921, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	102
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	15
On parole in families, earning wages	198
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives	6
Attending school, earning wages	18
Attending school, living at home	5
Out of State, in place	2
In hospitals	17
Married (subject to recall for cause)	69
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd	2
In private institution, out of State	1
Boarding temporarily	4

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:

(a) This year	20
(b) Previously	20

Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown:

(a) This year	1
(b) Previously	2

482

In the school Nov. 30, 1921	285
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767

TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1920	\$14,251	14
Cash received from savings to credit of 366 girls from Dec. 1, 1920, to Nov. 30, 1921	\$18,080	94
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 13 girls	463	37
Cash received for trust funds	360	30
Cash received from other sources	274	39
Interest on deposits	697	33
By 1,443 deposits with the department	19,876	33
	\$34,127	47
Cash withdrawn by 365 girls	16,133	07
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1921	\$17,994	40

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 365 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

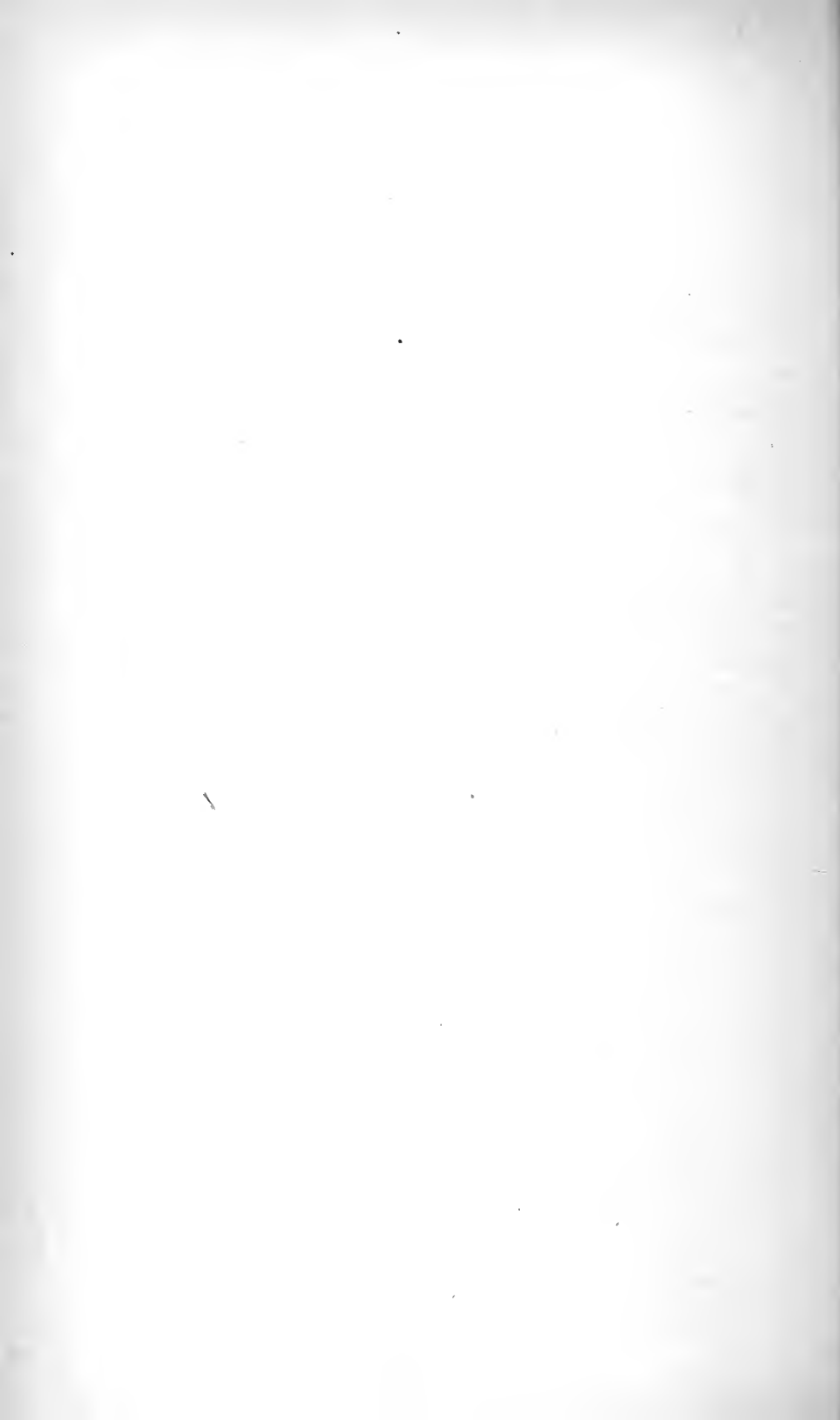
REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing	245	\$7,928 45
Dentist	89	1,063 75
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	84	539 27
To help at home	30	599 13
Board	123	926 17
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in returning runaway wards.	89	277 20
Expenses for baby	24	474 21
Hospital	27	389 16
Overpaid wages, returned to employer	7	41 45
Christmas, vacations and spending money	32	181 73
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	8	162 91
Schooling	4	75 75
Transferred to other institutions	4	32 22
To co-operative bank	1	37 44
Girls becoming of age	76	3,264 73
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies	5	\$15,993 57
		139 50
		\$16,133 07

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Salaries:		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent	\$2,016 13	
Visitors	16,256 11	
Clerks	3,889 35	
Extra clerks	535 24	
	<hr/>	\$22,696 83
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,089 89	
Carriage hire	377 81	
	<hr/>	4,467 70
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$55 05	
Postage	356 94	
Printing	399 07	
Stationery and office expenses	288 00	
Telephone and telegrams	817 14	
Rent	2,520 00	
Sundries	95 83	
	<hr/>	4,432 03
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$31,596 56
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$467 81	
Clothing	905 05	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	545 70	
Travel	715 57	
Miscellaneous	3 70	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls		2,637 83
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$34,234 39

PART III

TRUST FUNDS



TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$5,957 45	\$24,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments . . . \$960 81			960 81
Securities matured, sold or transferred 5,000 00	5,960 81		
Securities purchased or transferred		11,500 00	
	\$11,918 26	\$35,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>*Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred	11,500 00		
Securities matured, sold or transferred		5,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$418 26	\$30,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates		300 00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500 00	
Everett bond		3,000 00	
New York bond		1,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company		400 00	
Easthampton note		6,000 00	
Norwood note		6,000 00	
		\$30,700 00	
Cash on hand		418 26	
			\$31,118 26

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$6,792 65		\$6,792 65
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	1,735 04		1,735 04
	\$8,527 69		\$8,527 69
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	841 67		841 67
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$7,686 02		\$7,686 02
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$7,686 02

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921 . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$386 99	\$100 00	\$486 99
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	61 20		61 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$448 19	\$100 00	\$548 19
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock . . . . .	. . . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	448 19	\$548 19

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	1,000 00	1,000 00
<hr/>			
<i>Present Investment.</i> American Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany bonds	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$83 05		\$83 05
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i> Income from investments	42 17		42 17
	\$125 22		\$125 22
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i> Industrial School for Girls	62 68		62 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$62 54		\$62 54
<hr/>			
<i>Present Investment.</i> Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$62 54

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921 . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<hr/>			
<i>Present Investment.</i> Middleborough bond . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$178 45		\$178 45
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i> Income from investments	43 73		43 73
	\$222 18		\$222 18
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i> Industrial School for Girls	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$122 18		\$122 18
<hr/>			
<i>Present Investment.</i> Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$122 18

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$41 50		\$41 50
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	36 59		36 59
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$78 09		\$78 09
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand	\$78 09

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1922

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

APPROVED BY THE

COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 1, 1923.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, constituting the Division of Juvenile Training of the Department of Public Welfare, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1922, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,
Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman*.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1922, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
RALPH A. STEWART, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

R E P O R T .

SCHOOL POPULATION.

A glance at the following tables will show that during the year 1922 the number of commitments to the three schools dropped considerably as compared with the previous two years. Commitments to the Lyman School for Boys decreased 18.75 per cent in 1922 from 1921. The Industrial School for Girls shows a decrease of only 9 per cent, while the Industrial School for Boys shows a decrease of 22.5 per cent.

The decrease in the number of commitments has resulted in a lower daily average number of inmates in all of the schools. This is very fortunate, for many reasons, but particularly because it brings the population of the schools down to their normal capacities. More personal attention can thus be given to the individual boy and girl.

TABLE 1. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Lyman School for Boys	347	341	277
Industrial School for Girls	118	133	121
Industrial School for Boys	285	352	273

TABLE 2. — *Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1922, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1922.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1922.
	1920.	1921.	1922.		
Lyman School for Boys	439	467	442	450	391
Industrial School for Boys	221	288	278	284	230
Industrial School for Girls	334	304	292	268	272

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1913	254	202	126	582
1914	246	239	125	610
1915	289	218	90	597
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
Totals	3,146	2,711	1,351	7,208

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1922, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,121, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1922.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School for Boys	391	1,865	2,256
Industrial School for Boys	230	906	1,136
Industrial School for Girls	272	457	729
Total	893	3,228	4,121

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1922, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report	\$8,048 88
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole	79,062 25
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch	34,517 69
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys	221,020 70
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys	143,074 36
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls	144,158 84
Total	\$629,882 72

DEATH OF MISS ELIZABETH CABOT PUTNAM.

Miss Elizabeth Cabot Putnam, a former trustee of the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Girls, died Oct. 9, 1922, at the age of 86 years.

Miss Putnam was appointed as Trustee in June, 1880, and for almost a quarter of a century, or until 1904, labored incessantly for the unfortunate wards of the State, giving herself to the work with unexampled devotion. At that time Miss Putnam decided to resign her public office, but her interest continued unabated in

the boys and girls of the Lyman and Industrial Schools and for many years thereafter she continued her work as a volunteer visitor.

The following excerpt from a "Minute unanimously adopted by the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools at a meeting held in Lancaster, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1904, all of the trustees being present, upon the resignation of Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam of Boston" will undoubtedly prove of interest at this time: —

Partly by law and partly by custom the trustees previously exercised a divided responsibility over their wards during the critical years of probation, the visiting system being directed by the State Board of Charity. In 1895, at the cost of incalculable effort, in which Miss Putnam as ever took the lead, legislation was enacted under which the trustees assumed the full care of Lyman School boys up to the time of their majority; and they are now in process of assuming a similar undivided responsibility toward the probationers of the State Industrial School.

This brief outline of advance in methods and conditions gives meagre indication of what each step forward has meant in the way of improved opportunity for a multitude of boys and girls, and of how unsparingly Miss Putnam has surrendered herself to their service.

Never careful that her services should be recognized, she has been content to undertake the most humble offices, and to work in indirect and most laborious ways. Never desirous of prominence, she yet outstripped all her comrades in securing the legislation without which improvement in method was impossible, and in combating proposed legislation hostile to the interests of the school. She has sought always not to build up an imposing institution, but to open a way for the individual, to use the institution as a means toward a freer and a fuller life. Above all, the standard of what is due from the State to the disinherited among its children has been permanently raised in Massachusetts by Miss Putnam's twenty-four years of public service.

DEATH OF WALTER A. WHEELER.

Walter A. Wheeler, for 25 years Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch of Massachusetts Training Schools, passed away on Sept. 7, 1922, at the age of 72 years.

Mr. Wheeler had served the State in various capacities for nearly fifty years, beginning as a teacher in 1872. He served a term in the State Legislature in 1890, and in 1892 was appointed superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson, the state home for dependent children. It was in this position that he conceived the ideas which later were to make him known as the father of the system of placing boys and girls in foster homes instead of keeping them in an institution for a long period of time. By carrying out his ideas and finding homes for all of these children, he soon made the State School at Monson unnecessary and it was closed in 1895, and in that year he was selected to take charge of the work among the boys who were paroled from the Lyman School. He occupied the position of Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch until he retired on June 1, 1920, having reached the age of 70.

No one who has had the privilege of being associated with Mr. Wheeler can ever forget his kindly, gentle nature and his love for and interest in the boy and in his welfare.

RESIGNATION OF EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

On Aug. 31, 1922, Miss Edith N. Burleigh resigned as superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, to accept a higher salaried position with the Massachusetts Civic League. For ten years Miss Burleigh had been directing the work of the Girls Parole Branch, which has charge of all girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls.

The efficiency and high standards of the parole department are well known throughout the country. This is due, in a large measure, to the untiring efforts and whole-hearted devotion of Miss Burleigh. During her years of service, she has built up a splendid organization and trained a most loyal and efficient staff of workers. Under her guidance much progress has been made in the supervision of

paroled girls in the community. There are many young women, both in this Commonwealth and throughout the country, who will always remember Miss Burleigh's administration because of her help and inspiration to them. Much of their success in life is due to the training received while under her care and the guidance of her able assistants.

The Trustees wish Miss Burleigh the greatest success and happiness in her new work.

ALMEDA F. CREE, NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Almeda F. Cree, for several years assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, was, on Sept. 1, 1922, promoted to the position of superintendent made vacant by the resignation of Miss Edith N. Burleigh.

Miss Cree has been connected with the parole department since 1909, first as a visitor, then as investigator of the girls' families, homes and delinquencies, and as assistant superintendent. She is thoroughly familiar with all of the details of the work, having acted as superintendent at various times during the absence of the superintendent.

Miss Cree's work of investigating and recording the histories of the girls committed to the Industrial School deserves special mention because of the highly important part these records play in the study and treatment of the individual girl. In this work she displayed unusual tact, extreme thoroughness and a keen sense of fair-mindedness — all very essential for such difficult and delicate work. This experience is bound to be of great value to her as superintendent where she must deal with so many girls, parents, employers and public officials. The trustees feel very fortunate to have in the department a person so well fitted by training and experience to take up the work which Miss Burleigh had been doing so efficiently.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 regular meetings during the year, in addition to the 48 meetings of the various committees. The question of the parole of a boy or girl requires much attention and careful thought in order to make a decision which, after all the factors and circumstances of the case are considered, will be consistent with the future welfare of the boy or girl. During the past year, the Board considered 1,785 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

At the regular monthly meetings of the Board, the heads of the institutions and departments are present to discuss their particular problems with the trustees. Parents, friends, attorneys and public officials appear before the Board regarding certain inmates whom they think should be paroled to their homes. The trustees give full consideration to all such requests and try to reach the decision which will be for the best interests of the boy or girl concerned. There were 16 such hearings in 1922.

The trustees are consulted many times during the year by different officers of the institutions and parole departments regarding matters upon which they need assistance before the regular meeting of the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board for September was combined with an outing at the home of Miss Bleakie, Worcester Road, Framingham. In addition to the Trustees, there were invited the Governor, the Trustees' wives, the Judges of the local and nearby courts, several neighbors, the superintendents of the training schools and parole branches, the visitors of the parole branches and the clerical force of the central offices of the trustees. A delicious luncheon was served, after which the Chairman of the Board called upon several persons for speeches. A male quartet from the Boys Parole Branch furnished some music.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 133 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. The Parole Committees of the Lyman School and Industrial School for Boys meet each month at the schools. In addition to the above visits by the trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 33 times during the year.

The inmates of all the training schools have the right to communicate with the Trustees by letter at any time and they are privileged to speak to the Trustees or their secretary on their visits to the schools.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

Special attention is given to the spiritual welfare of the boys and girls in the training schools. An opportunity is provided for all boys and girls to attend religious worship according to their own faith. Religious instruction is provided at appropriate times. Many officers in the school assist in this work and some workers come regularly from the outside to conduct services and to administer generally to the spiritual needs of their faith. During the year \$5,331.76 was expended on religious instruction in the three training schools.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

With the exception of an outbreak of influenza in the early part of the year at the boys' schools, the general health of both the inmates and officers of all three schools has been very good. All of the schools are now equipped with a hospital which will enable them to take care of any emergency. Competent physicians visit the schools regularly and give careful attention to the health of the inmates. Regular hours of work and play, of eating and sleeping, are responsible in a large measure for the excellent health of the boys and girls in the training schools.

An interesting statement, showing the gain in weight of boys in the Industrial School for Boys (see report of superintendent, page 26) is typical of the other schools.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

The savings accounts of boys and girls on parole continue to grow. All boys and girls are urged to save in order that they may have something to start with when they reach the age of 21 and pass out of the trustees' care. At the close of the year the Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit of \$23,990.40, representing 750 accounts. This is a net gain of \$4,112.59 over the previous year. The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit of \$20,072.91 for the corresponding period, representing 567 accounts, a net gain of \$2,078.51.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

At the Lyman School for Boys, a new central kitchen and storehouse has been constructed, the Legislature appropriating \$75,000 for this purpose. This building was nearly completed at the close of the fiscal year. The excavating, plumbing, steam fitting, grading and electric wiring were done by the boys under the supervision of competent officers.

An account of other improvements at the Lyman School will be found under the superintendent's report.

At the Industrial School for Boys, the central kitchen and laundry building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$62,000 the previous year, was completed and placed in service in July. It has added much to the efficiency of the school. Steam from this building is used to heat three others, bringing about a great saving in fuel.

The new infirmary building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$45,000, was nearly completed at the close of the fiscal year.

At the Industrial School for Girls, two cottages were connected with the central heating plant. New steam heating systems were installed in four other cottages. A new barn was constructed at the Bolton branch.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The trustees have requested the Legislature for funds to move and relocate a cottage at the Industrial School for Boys, and for material for rebuilding a barn, for hay storage and horses, at the same institution; also for an appropriation for the construction of a chapel and assembly building at the Lyman School for Boys.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*.

The past year has been one of encouragement in many respects despite many trying incidents. In the statistical tables you will note that the number of new commitments has dropped from 341 in 1921 to 277 during 1922, and that the daily average was 442.34, or a decrease of 25.01 from the daily average of the previous year. This means that we have been able to reduce the numbers in our cottages and give the masters an opportunity for work with the boys of a more personal nature than is possible with a larger number.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The school grades have done commendable work. The course of study has been much the same as last year. The boys have shown keen interest — a fact due largely to the earnestness and efficiency of the teachers. Many of our boys come to the school with a dislike for study and for the restraint of school life, and it requires unusual tact and patience on the teacher's part to overcome this dislike. There has been a spirit of loyalty through the year, not one of the boys having run away from the school department.

The drawing, music, gymnasium and manual training classes have continued their successful work, as well as the class in wood turning and forging, the latter class devoting a part of the day to repair work for the institution. The printing department has done more and better work this year than usual. The boys have applied themselves diligently to their tasks. The work of the three institutions and of the two parole departments furnishes good material for instruction. The department is greatly handicapped for the want of a new cylinder press. An appropriation for this has been asked for, and it would be an advantageous outlay.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The boys have derived much pleasure from the varied entertainments provided during the year. Besides the moving-picture entertainments, special holiday programs appropriate to the day have been given. Much interest and friendly rivalry have been shown in the inter-cottage games, each cottage having its major and minor baseball, football and basketball teams.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been excellent, with the exception of an epidemic of influenza the first of the year. During the past year there has been noted a great improvement in the boys' teeth, due to the fact that special emphasis has been placed upon better care of the teeth. The efficiency of the dental operating room has been greatly increased by the addition of a Clark dental electric unit with Ritter engine, new chair and dental cabinet, overhead indirect light for operating, and a new set of operating and extracting instruments. The dentist is now able to care for more patients and in a more thorough manner.

Death has claimed one of our efficient officers, Mr. Frank A. Buxton, express and truck driver for nearly four years, who was stricken with septic pneumonia and lived only a few days.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The year just ended has been an especially busy one along the line of construction and repair work. The Legislature appropriated \$75,000 for a new central kitchen and storehouse building, to be fully equipped, and to have a refrigerating plant. This building is nearly completed. The excavating, grading, plumbing, steam fitting and electric wiring are being done by the boys under the supervision of competent instructors.

A concrete subway, two hundred feet in length, connecting the new building with the central heating plant has been built by boys of the industrial classes.

Extensive repairs were made at Berlin cottage. The interior was entirely renovated with paint and paper, and new ceilings were put into the schoolroom, dining room and kitchen. A new floor was laid in the kitchen and new windows put in to give added light and ventilation. Electric light fixtures were installed in the dining room and kitchen.

The old 35 kilowatt generator at the power plant has been replaced with a new 50 kilowatt Ames generator, which adds to the efficiency of the plant. New electric wire cable was installed in the subways. A line of water pipe was placed in the school building for fire protection.

At Riverview cottage one side of the house was shingled, several rooms painted, ceilings repaired, and a new boiler for heating installed. At Davitt cottage, the foundation of the barn was rebuilt and a new floor laid. All of the farm buildings, and several cottages (Gables, Maple, Wayside and the Inn) were painted on the exterior. The interior of several cottages (Elms, Chauncy, Boulder, Gables, Oak and Davitt) was painted throughout.

Many of the electric light poles and wires were replaced, due to damage from the ice storm of November, 1921. A new bull and ox stable, of cement and wood construction, was built by boys of the carpentry and masonry classes. New partitions, a telephone booth, and new furniture were installed in the office of the administration building, adding greatly to the efficiency of the work. Alterations were made in the basement of the administration building to provide clothing and recreation rooms for the employees.

GROUNDS.

A large amount of work has been done for the improvement of the lawns, trees and shrubbery. Fifteen hundred feet of cement sidewalks, from the administration building to the Park Street station, and from Elms cottage to the central kitchen and storehouse, have been completed and much grading has been done. The greenhouse produced a large quantity of cut flowers for institutional use, as well as the seedlings and young plants for the farm.

FARM.

The farm produced abundantly, although the season was unfavorable for the growing of some crops. Potatoes, although a large acreage was planted, rotted badly at the time of digging, due to the cold, wet season. Ensilage corn did not do as well as usual. The supply of vegetables and small fruits was good. A large apple crop was harvested. The dairy produced sufficient milk and butter for institution needs. The poultry department was most productive, supplying eggs and poultry in abundance. A large flock of young birds has been raised, by which it is hoped to keep up our record of the past year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, for the year 1922 is respectfully submitted.

Early last spring we had quite an epidemic of influenza, something over one hundred and fifty cases. In October between the 9th and the 15th we had thirty cases of follicular tonsillitis. Cultures were taken from all these cases and in every instance the report was negative. We had a number of cases of diphtheria, one in January, one in April, one in May, four in June and one in November. Four boys who were found to be carriers were also in quarantine at various times. There were but two cases of appendicitis during the year and but one case of pneumonia. Most of the acute sickness, as usual, was due to ordinary colds, accidents and incidental ills.

The amount of actual sickness does not vary much from year to year, aside from epidemics. The routine hospital work however has increased materially in the last few years, each year more and more time being required, and still the work is being done by one nurse and a matron, the same as when the hospital was built fifteen years ago.

Following is a summary of our work: —

Number of visits by physician	359
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients	11,065
Number of cases admitted to hospital	432
Number of different patients treated, out-patients	4,872
Number of different patients treated, ward patients	432
Average number of patients in hospital daily	7
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily	30
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients	50
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients	24
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients	9
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients	1
Number of new inmates examined by physician	277
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician	761
Number of inmates returned examined by physician	306
Number of inmates released to other hospitals or institutions:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	63
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	12
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions:	
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	1
Westfield State Sanatorium	1
Number of operations performed	8
Number of inmates whose vision was tested	53
Number of inmates given glasses	26
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated	36
Number of inmates whose ears were treated	45
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were tested	35

Special Cases:

Influenza	165
Tonsillitis	40
Diphtheria	8
Pneumonia	1
Diabetes	1
Appendicitis	2
Varicocoele	1
Burns	2
Ingrowing nail	1
Frozen feet	1
Fractures	5
Tonsils and Adenoids	43

Report of Dental Work Performed by Dr. William E. Moore.

Number of patients seen by dentist	2,252
Number of amalgam fillings	629
Number of cement fillings	507
Number of extractions	560
Number of treatments	470
Number of root fillings	18
Number of cleanings	885
Number of gold crowns	7
Number of partial upper plates with clasp	2
Number of partial lower plates with clasp	2

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1921	465
RECEIVED: — Committed	277
Recommitted	3
Returned from places	440
Runaways captured	118
Returned from hospitals	59
Returned from funerals	9
Returned from visits to sick relatives	5
	911
Whole number in the school during the twelve months	1,376
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives	478
Paroled to others than relatives	145
Boarded out	138
Runaways	124
Sent to hospitals	64
Turned over to police	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	20
Released to funerals	8
Released to visit sick relatives	7
Transferred to Westfield Sanatorium	1
	986
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1922	390

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1922, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1922.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	1	112	113
Berkshire	5	403	408
Bristol	38	1,279	1,317
Dukes	1	23	24
Essex	29	1,890	1,919
Franklin	2	108	110
Hampden	33	918	951
Hampshire	4	181	185
Middlesex	42	2,747	2,789
Nantucket	1	24	25
Norfolk	8	708	716
Plymouth	13	318	331
Suffolk	75	2,764	2,839
Worcester	25	1,375	1,400
Totals	277	12,850	13,127

¹ This represents 645 individuals.

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Fathers born in United States	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17	23	16
Mothers born in United States	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32	26	22
Fathers foreign born	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28	29	19
Mothers foreign born	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17	26	17
Both parents born in United States	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40	44	38
Both parents foreign born	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190	178	171
Nativity of both parents unknown	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51	44	18
Nativity of one parent unknown	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40	42	29
Per cent of foreign parentage	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55	52	62
Per cent of American parentage	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11	13	14
Per cent of unknown parentage	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15	13	6

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of Boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Born in United States	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317	311	244
Foreign born	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27	24	31
Unknown nativity	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3	6	2

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1922.	Committed from 1885 to 1921.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	4	25	29
Eight	2	36	115	153
Nine	5	134	231	370
Ten	29	316	440	785
Eleven	30	600	615	1,245
Twelve	41	142	748	1,931
Thirteen	64	1,874	897	2,835
Fourteen	90	2,729	778	3,597
Fifteen	16	200	913	1,129
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	2	17	19
Unknown	—	12	32	44
Totals	277	7,078	5,518	12,873

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Had parents	186
Had no parents	6
Had father only	20
Had mother only	27
Had stepfather	16
Had stepmother	10
Had intemperate father	43
Had parents separated	16
Had attended church	277
Had never attended church	—
Had not attended school within one year	9
Had not attended school within two years	4
Had been arrested before	223
Had been inmates of other institutions	73
Had used tobacco	96
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested	25
Were attending school	152
Were idle	78
Parents owning residence	51
Members of family had been arrested	99

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	4	25	1	1
1	—	5	10	1	2
10	—	6	11	1	3
12	—	7	6	1	4
23	—	8	7	1	5
29	—	9	4	1	6
41	—	10	1	1	7
44	—	11	1	2	3
28	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 254; average length of stay in the school, 11.53 months.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Assault	1
Breaking and entering	87
Delinquent Child	39
Larceny	94
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship	13
Stubbornness	22
Running away	9
Forgery	3
Vagrancy	1
Ringing Fire Alarm	1
Carrying Loaded Revolver	2
Receiving Stolen property	1
Incest	2
Disturbing the Peace	1
Breaking Glass	1
Total number committed	277

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by Paroling.
1912-13	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
Average for ten years	452.52	314.6	621.2	214.2

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1913	15.09	1918	14.06
1914	15.23	1919	13.82
1915	15.83	1920	13.98
1916	15.61	1921	14.04
1917	14.33	1922	14.18

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months.		Months.
1913	18.42	1918	12.14
1914	17.24	1919	10.75
1915	16.12	1920	11.74
1916	15.47	1921	11.11
1917	14.43	1922	11.53

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1913	13.22	1918	12.91
1914	13.27	1919	13.04
1915	13.18	1920	13.19
1916	13.02	1921	13.20
1917	12.98	1922	13.04

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1913	410	1918	361
1914	377	1919	461
1915	405	1920	333
1916	386	1921	458
1917	279	1922	443

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys — Concluded.**E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1913	\$5 51	\$5 48	1918	\$7 00	\$6 98
1914	5 26	5 23	1919	8 00	8 06
1915	5 37	5 31	1920	9 85	9 83
1916	5 44	5 42	1921	9 56	9 55
1917	5 90	5 89	1922	9 61	9 60

TABLE 15. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In 1st grade	1
In 2d grade	8
In 3d grade	20
In 4th grade	51
In 5th grade	54
In 6th grade	60
In 7th grade	50
In 8th grade	18
In 9th grade	2
In high school	9
Special class	4

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1921 (overdraft)	\$3,606 80
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*Receipts.**Income.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$24 73
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Sales	10 25
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Miscellaneous:

Interest on bank balances	132 61
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167 59¹

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	16 00
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1921	\$14,846 14
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Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30)	15,000 00
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Approved schedules of 1922	197,080 97
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226,927 11

Special appropriations:

Approved schedules of 1922	32,797 21
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Lyman trust fund income	803 91
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Total	\$257,105 02
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$167 59
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Refunds, account maintenance	15 00
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Refunds of previous year	16 00
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\$198 59

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of schedules of previous year	\$11,239 34
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Approved schedules of 1922	\$197,080 97
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Less returned	15 00
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197,065 97

November advances	10,272 25
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218,577 56

Special appropriations	32,818 90
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Lyman trust fund income	803 91
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Balance November 30, 1922	4,706 06
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Total	\$257,105 02
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MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$2,200 00
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Appropriation, current year	218,825 00
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Total	\$221,025 00
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Expenses (as analyzed below)	221,020 70
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Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$4 30
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¹ In addition to \$167.59 there was credited direct to institution through the Auditor's account, \$113.90; total income credit is \$281.49.

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$94,912 89
Religious instruction	2,246 06
Travel, transportation and office expenses	3,599 06
Food	30,652 48
Clothing and materials	16,613 08
Furnishings and household supplies	9,419 60
Medical and general care	7,308 92
Heat, light and power	22,307 90
Farm	14,387 45
Garage, stable and grounds	1,484 40
Repairs, ordinary	10,186 17
Repairs and renewals	7,902 69
Total expenses for maintenance	\$221,020 70

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance December 1, 1921	\$234 06
Appropriations for current year	75,000 00
Total	\$75,234 06
Expended during the year (see statement below)	34,062 31
Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year	\$41,171 75

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Extraordinary appropriation: fire damage in laundry	— —	\$2,500 00	\$234 06	\$2,500 00	—
Central kitchen and storehouse	Acts 1922, chap. 129	75,000 00	33,828 25	33,828 25	\$41,171 75
		\$77,500 00	\$34,062 31	\$36,328 25	\$41,171 75

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

Cash on hand	\$4,706 06
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account maintenance	\$10,272 25
Account special appropriations	21 69
	10,293 94
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1922, schedule	\$15,000 00
Special appropriations	8,954 73
	1,265 10
	\$25,219 83

Liabilities.

Schedules of November bills	\$23,954 73
Special schedules	1,265 10
	\$25,219 83

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 442.34.
Total cost for maintenance, \$221,020.70.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.6089.
Receipt from sales, \$124.15.¹
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0054.
All other institution receipts, \$157.34.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0068.
Net weekly per capita, \$9.5967.

¹ Included \$113.90, which was credited to institution direct through auditor's accounts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$8,743 74
135 acres, 18 rods mowing	16,711 46
81 acres, 37 rods tillage	9,643 56
24 acres, 106 rods orchard	2,332 62
32 acres, 133 rods woodland	984 93
124 acres, 48 rods pasture	3,107 50
14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous	549 36

\$42,073 17
Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000 00
Maple Cottage	3,700 00
Elms Cottage	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages	38,000 00
Gables Cottage	9,000 00
Hillside Cottage	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000 00
Oak Cottage	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage	17,000 00
Wayside Cottage	5,900 00
Davitt Cottage	5,500 00
Administration building	11,100 00
The Inn	1,000 00
Storehouse	12,300 00
School building	43,400 00
Power station	44,043 00
Greenhouse	2,000 00
Scale building	500 00
Hospital	12,000 00
Piggery	1,000 00
Cow barn	14,500 00
Creamery building	1,436 00
Henhouses	1,200 00
Horse barn and fire station	7,980 00
Superintendent's house	3,500 00
Superintendent's barn	600 00
Superintendent's summer house	50 00
Ice house	1,550 00
Subways	6,765 00
Heating system	10,049 00
Hot-water system	3,465 00
Sewerage system	10,650 00
Equipment for heat, light and power	24,402 00
Water system	2,800 00
Laundry equipment	2,285 00
Railroad siding	456 25
Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc.	4,800 00

407,931 25

Berlin (house)	\$3,200 00
Berlin barn and sheds	1,500 00
Riverview	4,000 00

8,700 00

Total real estate

\$458,704 42

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	157,858 37
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Total valuation of property

\$616,562 79

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	465	—	465
Number received during the year	911	—	911
Number passing out of the institution during the year	986	—	986
Number at the end of the fiscal year	390	—	390
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year	442.34	—	442.34
Average number of officers and employees during the year	61.76	44.47	106.23

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Released on parole during year 1922	761
Total	2,530
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	670
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1922	1,860
Net gain	91

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —	
1. Salaries and wages	\$94,912 89
2. Subsistence	30,652 48
3. Clothing	16,613 08
4. Ordinary repairs	10,186 17
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	68,656 08
Total for institution	\$221,020 70

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$28,280 00
Office and other expenses	18,024 57
Boarded boys under fourteen	26,471 41
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	6,286 27
Total	\$79,062 25

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

A striking feature of school affairs has been the return, during the last half of the year 1922, to the average population that we had in 1920. During the first of 1920 there were 223 boys in the school; the number of commitments suddenly increased until in May, 1921, we had 301 boys. The population remained at this average until April, 1922, when the number fell off rapidly until in November, 1922, there were but 230 boys in the school. Phenomena of this sort suggest the possibility of some variable condition in the open community. The small population is making possible a better segregation of types and allowing more time for study of individuals and a more careful adaptation of the training to the needs of each boy. The plan of having an experienced man devote his whole time to the consideration of the boys' needs and abilities and guide him through his course in the school, has so developed as to emphasize once more the essential value of individualization in character education.

Although no formal mental tests are given, the number of definitely feeble-minded boys is still probably on the increase. Whereas in 1921 there were nine per cent of the boys doing fourth grade work or less, this year we have 20 per cent in these classes. Many of them are nearly as much retarded in physical as in mental growth. Last year attention was called to the large number of boys — about 33½ per cent of the whole school — who had had previous institutional training. This has fallen to 23 per cent, which is a matter for some congratulation, inasmuch as the influence of this type of boy makes work with new comers much more difficult.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school still continues exceedingly good, and the physical development of the boy under the regular and carefully planned régime of the school is always remarkable. Seven per cent have gained under 5 pounds; 23 per cent between 5 and 10 pounds; 29 per cent between 10 and 15 pounds; 26 per cent between 15 and 20 pounds; 10 per cent between 20 and 25 pounds and about 5 per cent over 25 pounds. During the entire year but 12 boys failed to show a gain in weight. The tremendous need of a proper infirmary building was again brought home to us last winter when we had a considerable epidemic of a minor type of influenza.

FARM.

Very many of our boys are of the type who must earn their living by the sweat of the brow, so to speak, and although most of them will return to city homes, the training offered through the work on the farm is of tremendous value. On the farm some 5 acres of land have been cleared and put in condition for use, and a ditch 4,000 feet long and about 4 feet wide has been opened up, which drains and makes available for agriculture about 60 acres of good meadow land. Incidental to the clearing of land, about 60,000 feet of lumber has been put through our own saw-mill.

This work of clearing and draining land, cutting of lumber and the like, has been found to be of great value in fitting boys to take their place in the world's work.

Specifically, from 50 to 60 boys are each year trained in dairy work and go directly to places on farms. The following is a brief statement of the more important farm products: —

Poultry (pounds)	2,884.5
Pork (pounds)	13,302
Eggs (dozens)	3,861
Milk (quarts)	158,528
Vegetables (bushels)	7,116
Fruit (bushels)	1,976.7

There is no doubt but that the work of furnishing the above products on the farm aids greatly in the boy's physical development.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new general kitchen and laundry building has been completed and was placed in service early in July. It has already justified the expense involved through the added efficiency and economy it makes possible. By utilizing the steam of the boilers in this new building to heat three others, there has been accomplished a saving in labor and fuel. An excellent job of grading has been done, giving the building a very fine setting, and it is a great addition to the appearance of the school.

The erection of a new infirmary building has gone forward rapidly and this should be ready for occupancy in the early spring. Twelve hundred square yards of sidewalk, 420 feet of six-inch water main, and 750 feet of eight-inch sewer pipe, for serving this building, have already been placed, thus connecting the infirmary with the existing system.

The water system was thoroughly gone over during the summer, and the stand pipe cleaned and painted inside, putting this in condition for another ten years of service.

There is great need of a new horse barn. The old Shaker barn is very nearly unfit for use. Much of the timber, however, is available for use and this barn should be relocated and rebuilt.

The need of a swimming pool is still apparent. In a school of this sort, where so much of correction and repression is essential, everything that makes for spontaneous activity is of great help in getting the boy over the hard places, and a boy's love of water makes swimming for him the greatest possible help in this direction.

EDUCATION.

While character training is the chief aim of the school, character always has a social reference which must be determined by the social failure or success of the individual. It cannot, therefore, be taught as a thing apart, but must be incidental to the work and play of daily living. Moreover, it is only through living that the character becomes evident. As the various traits are evinced, the good are encouraged and an effort made to repress the bad. A good citizen has been defined as one who can take care of himself and have a little left over for some one else. At least earning one's own living is essential; hence industrial efficiency must be the foundation of any successful career. Realizing this, the school has always emphasized vocational and industrial education. There is little value in trying to force a boy into higher types of learning than his abilities allow, and such academic training as is given has been for the purpose only of bringing the boys up to their best possible level of attainment and in training them to use their intellectual capacities on this level. Therefore, while there is no definite course in character training, as such, character development runs all through the day's living, in the shops, the schoolroom, on the farm, in the playground, and in the home life of the cottage. Often unrecognized by the boy, this character formation is uppermost in the minds of the instructors.

Several times attention has been called to the general apathy and lack of ambition in the type of boy that comes to this school. As individualization becomes

more developed, we find that much of this attitude has as a basis the constant failure of the lad before commitment. Perhaps the most important source of this failure has been through contact with the public school system. About 60 per cent of the boys committed this year have not satisfactorily finished the 6th grade. While under the law they must remain in school until 14 years of age, or until 16 if they have not completed the 6th grade, they may have reached the level of their ability in the 4th and 5th grades. It is not unusual to find boys who have attended the 6th and 7th grades who could not read and could scarcely write their names. It should not be difficult to imagine, when one considers the importance of school contact in the early life of the boy, what the effect must be of having borne in on him constantly through the months and years the fact of his inferiority. Failure in school work soon brings failure in conduct, then truancy, and the stage is all set for a delinquent career. By so placing the boys in the school that their tasks shall be within the limit of their capacities, the development of their whole personalities under the influence of success in work or in play is in many cases quite astonishing. Even in academic work, when this is kept within their grasp, there is quite as much interest as one finds in the average boy in public school. It may be true that many of our boys do well after leaving the school solely because they have tasted, while here, the joy of succeeding, and the confidence that comes with success.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1922 is hereby respectfully submitted.

With the exception of an epidemic of influenza during the months of February and March, the health of the school population on the whole has been good. The same improvement in height, weight, and physical condition of the boys while at the school continues as in past years. The epidemic of influenza which occurred in the early part of the year was of a much less virulent type than the great epidemic of 1918. While the number of boys infected was quite large, the disease was of a comparatively mild type and left no serious sequelæ in its wake. As we had more than one hundred boys ill at once and the capacity of our hospital consisted of only six beds we were obliged to use three of the cottages as temporary hospitals until conditions became normal. The infected boys all recovered without any serious consequences.

It gives me pleasure to note that a new infirmary is in process of construction which will be ample for our needs. It is situated in a central location and when finished will contain two large wards, a number of separate rooms for isolation and observation, an operating room, dentist's room, adequate quarters for out-patient work, and a convalescent room, together with quarters for a nurse. This new building will be of great service to us in taking proper care of ill and convalescent boys.

We are still using the toxin-antitoxin immunization for diphtheria which we have used so successfully for nearly eight years, and consequently are entirely free from that insidious and terrible disease. The boys are all carefully examined upon entering and leaving the school and go back to the outside world assured that they are physically fit to take their places in earning a livelihood. The eyes and ears of all new boys are carefully examined, and all having defects of vision are given special attention and glasses are prescribed if needed.

Dr. H. A. Draffin, who has performed the dental work for several years with entire satisfaction, was obliged to resign on account of his inability to devote sufficient time to the work, and was succeeded by Dr. I. W. Smith of Leominster whose report is appended.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work done at the school during the year:—

Number of physician's visits to the school	345
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department	12,164
Number of cases admitted to hospital	339
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department	654
Total number of patients admitted to hospital	339
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital	256
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	133
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	1
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day	114
Average number of patients in hospital	15
Average number of patients in out-patient department	33

Number of new inmates of school examined by physician	273
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school	423
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school	136
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Worcester State Hospital	2
Operations performed:	
Tonsils and adenoids	8
Phimosis	3
Peritonsillar abscess	1
Incisions for septic condition	12
Etherization	19
Suturing of incised wounds	10
Glasses prescribed	16
Immunization by toxin-antitoxin	273
Fracture of clavicle	1
Dislocation of humerus	1
Special cases treated:	
Influenza	172
Tonsillitis	44
Pharyngitis	25
Laryngitis	4
Tubercular knee	1
Infected knee	1
Infection of extremities	33
Arthritis	4
Pneumonia	2
Gonorrhea	3
Wassermann test	4
Syphilis	1

Report of Dental Work performed.

Number of amalgam fillings	447
Number of cement fillings	219
Number of cleanings	510
Number of extractions	419

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921	317
Committed during the year	255
Received from Lyman School for Boys on transfer	18
Returned from parole	99
Returned from leave of absence	7
Returned from hospital	7
	<hr/> 703
Paroled	310
Returned paroles placed out	105
Granted leave of absence	7
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	6
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	2
Taken to State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2
Taken to State Farm, Bridgewater	2
Returned to court, over age	1
Taken to Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg	1
Died as result of accident	1
Absent without leave	32
	<hr/> 473
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1922	230

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Both parents born in the United States	45
Both parents foreign born	141
Father foreign born and mother native	17
Father native born and mother foreign	15
Mother foreign born and father unknown	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown	6
Father native born and mother unknown	13
Mother native born and father unknown	8
Nativity of parents unknown	24
Total	<hr/> 273

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Born in the United States	247
Born in foreign countries	26
Italy	6
Canada and the Provinces	4
Poland	4
Portugal and the Azores	3
England	2
Russia	2
Australia	1
Scotland	1
Porto Rico	1
Greece	1
Sweden	1
Total	<hr/> 273

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Larceny	78
Breaking and entering and larceny	45
Breaking and entering	31
Unlawful use of automobiles	11
Receiving stolen property	2
Carrying revolver or other dangerous weapon	3
Vagrancy	4
Assault and battery	7
Runaways	9
Forgery or uttering	3
Assault	4
Incest and other sex cases	9
Stubborn, disobedient, delinquent	40
Ringling in false alarm of fire	2
Idle and disorderly	1
Gambling	1
Drunkenness	1
Not determined, transfers, etc.	22
Total number admitted	273

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents	187
Had father only	34
Had mother only	37
Parents unknown	6
Both parents dead	9
Had stepfather	7
Had stepmother	10
Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor	59
Parents separated	15
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned	57
Had parents owning residence	76
Had not attended school within one year	66
Had not attended school within two years	67
Had not attended school within three years	47
Had been in court before	202
Had drunk intoxicating liquor	39
Had used tobacco	218
Had been inmates of another institution	78

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*¹

15-16	111
16-17	102
17-18	60
Total	273

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In 3d grade, or below	11
In 4th grade	15
In 5th grade	63
In 6th grade	75
In 7th grade	43
In 8th grade	31
In high school	35
Total	273

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TABLE 23. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	1	38	—	9
1	—	2	67	—	10
2	—	3	95	—	11
1	—	4	49	1	—
5	—	5	21	1	1
9	—	6	6	1	2
6	—	7	1	1	4
7	—	8	1	1	5

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 310; average length of stay in the school, 10½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922:—

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Balance December 1, 1921	.	.	\$773 34
<i>Receipts.</i>			
<i>Income.</i>			
Personal services:			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	.	\$35 55	
Sales	.	1,157 55	
Miscellaneous	.	108 20	
			1,301 30
Other receipts:			
Refunds of previous year	.		70
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of 1921	.	\$12,191 43	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30)	.	6,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1922	.	122,646 09	
			141,337 52
Special appropriations:			
Approved schedules of 1922	.		56,851 44
Total	.		\$200,264 30
<i>Payments.</i>			
To treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution income	.	\$1,301 30	
Refunds, account maintenance	.	281 08	
Refunds of previous year	.	70	
			\$1,583 08
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of schedules of previous year	.	\$13,128 93	
Approved schedules of 1922	.	\$122,646 09	
Less returned	.	281 08	
		122,365 01	
November advances	.	6,363 59	
			141,857 53
Special appropriations	.		56,812 28
Balance November 30, 1922	.		11 41
Total	.		\$200,264 30
MAINTENANCE.			
Balance from previous year, brought forward	.		\$719 72
Appropriation, current year	.		144,650 00
Total	.		\$145,369 72
Expenses (as analyzed below)	.		143,074 36
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	.		\$2,295 36

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$58,483 36
Religious instruction	1,725 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,472 36
Food	18,999 77
Clothing and materials	10,899 68
Furnishings and household supplies	6,399 04
Medical and general care	3,699 28
Heat, light and power	15,603 91
Farm	12,591 84
Garage, stable and grounds	2,493 51
Repairs, ordinary	4,606 23
Repairs and renewals	5,100 38

Total expenses for maintenance \$143,074 36

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance December 1, 1921	\$35,896 17
Appropriations for current year	45,000 00

Total \$80,896 17

Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$61,749 11
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	19
	61,749 30

Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year \$19,146 87

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Kitchen and laundry building	Acts 1921, chap. 203	\$62,000 00	\$35,895 98	\$61,999 81	\$0 19*
Infirmary and hospital building	Acts 1922, chaps. 129, 546	45,000 00	25,853 13	25,853 13	19,146 87
		\$107,000 00	\$61,749 11	\$87,852 94	\$19,147 06

*Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth \$0 19
Balance carried to next year 19,146 87

Total, as above \$19,147 06

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

Cash on hand	\$11 41
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account maintenance	\$6,363 59
Account special appropriations	125 00
	6,488 59
	\$6,500 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account	
November, 1922, schedule	14,209 35
Special appropriation schedules November	4,897 67

\$25,607 02

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$20,709 35
Special appropriation schedules, November	4,897 67

\$25,607 02

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 277.75.

Total cost for maintenance, \$143,074.36.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.9061.

Receipt from sales, \$1,157.55.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0801.

All other institution receipts, \$143.75.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0099.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.8161.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

45 acres lawns and buildings, at \$75	\$3,375 00
100 acres tillage, at \$30	3,000 00
100 acres mowing, at \$54	5,400 00
30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40	1,200 00
297 acres pasture, at \$20	5,940 00
184 acres woodland, at \$20	3,680 00
134 acres waste land, at \$10	1,340 00
Sidewalks	3,400 00

\$27,335 00*Buildings.*

Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	\$12,000 00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	6,000 00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	5,000 00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	13,700 00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	13,700 00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	6,500 00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	15,274 00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	18,200 00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	33,000 00
Old administration building	10,000 00
Central building	97,700 00
Infirmery (old)	1,500 00
Infirmery and hospital building (not completed)	25,853 13
Old chapel building	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building (new)	62,000 00
Industrial building	21,500 00
Warehouse	18,000 00
Old evaporation building	500 00
Shaker cottage	4,000 00
Old shop building and sheds	1,000 00
Brick shop (storage)	200 00
Cow barn and shed	13,743 00
Horse barn	1,200 00
Farmer's house (employees)	1,000 00
House with brick basement (three-tenement)	1,700 00
Stone house	1,000 00
Wagon house	1,500 00
Workman's house, south meadow	1,200 00
Piggery	1,200 00
Dairy house	1,200 00
Small tool house	100 00
Corn house	100 00
North woodshed	300 00
North tool shed	700 00
Three silos	550 00
Two henhouses	800 00

Amounts carried forward

\$395,920 13

\$27,335 00

Amounts brought forward	\$395,920 13	\$27,335 00
Brooder house	1,000 00	
Ice house	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator	1,489 00	
Work shed	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power)	200 00	
Water system (cost)	24,625 00	
Sewerage system (cost)	7,775 00	
Telephone system (cost)	3,785 00	
Electrical distributing system	2,600 00	
		439,144 13
Total real estate		\$466,479 13
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property		115,412 95
Total valuation of property		\$581,892 08

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	317	-	317
Number received during the year	372	-	372
Number passing out of the institution during the year	459 ¹	-	459 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year	230	-	230
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year	277.75	-	277.75
Number of individuals actually represented	661	-	661
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	50.98	20.03	71.01

¹ Also 32 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1921	877
Paroled during year 1922	411
	1,288
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	381
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1922	907
Net gain	30

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages	\$58,483 36
2. Clothing	10,899 68
3. Subsistence	18,999 77
4. Ordinary repairs	4,606 23
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	50,085 32
Total for institution	\$143,074 36

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent.
(See page 44.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

Notwithstanding that each visitor was overburdened with the large number of boys, the past year has been one of encouragement. When one considers that at the close of the year there were 1,860 boys on parole from Lyman School with 82.95 per cent doing well, and 907 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys with 80.17 per cent doing well, our visitors may feel justifiably proud of their work. To be sure the marked improvement in business conditions during the greater part of the year aided materially. Every experienced worker in social service work knows that steady industrial work is one of the surest means of helping those whose greatest need is to be constantly employed.

Perhaps the best test of parole work is the percentage of boys who are doing well when they attain their majority. There were 134 Lyman School boys who became of age during the past year, 64.93 per cent of whom were doing well, and in addition, 24 others who became of age were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees, who are not included in the percentage table. There were 179 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys who became of age during the year, 69.83 per cent of whom were doing well, and 26 others who became of age were honorably discharged by the Trustees. This large percentage, we may safely assume, represents those who are good citizens, and who bid fair not to become charges of the Commonwealth again.

The United States Army, Navy and Marines still claim a large quota of our wards. At the close of the year 140 from Lyman School for Boys and 93 from the Industrial School for Boys were in different branches of the Service. The lure of travel and excitement has impelled many of our wards to join the Service, and many have become so well satisfied with conditions that they have re-enlisted. It is only natural, however, to expect that some tire of the monotony and are discharged as undesirable.

Some indication of the improvement in business as affecting our boys may be seen by noting that of the 1,860 on parole from Lyman School for Boys, only 47 were classed as idle, and of the 907 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, only 35 were idle. Most of our boys during the business depression learned the lesson of holding on to their jobs, with the result that now most of them are steadily employed.

There were 51 boys committed to other institutions from both schools, 37 from the Industrial School for Boys and 14 from Lyman School for Boys. Throughout the State the courts have shown a disposition to commit to the Massachusetts Reformatory and State Prison those convicted of very serious offences, rather than request that they be returned to our institutions.

So far as possible, the Trustees have paroled to their own homes boys who had a reasonable chance to make good there. It is becoming more and more apparent that though a home may be weak, a boy will do better in it than with strangers. However, if a boy has been tried at home and has failed, then his parents and the boy himself feel that an opportunity to make good at home has been given and all are better satisfied when the boy is placed out in a foster home.

The number of boys returned to Lyman School during the year totals 440, as compared with 458 in 1921, and to the Industrial School for Boys 99 as compared with 103 in 1921. We are glad to note an improvement in the number of boys returned to Lyman School, because of violation of parole.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

During the year 56 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys and 47 on parole from Lyman School for Boys were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This is by far the largest number honorably discharged in any one year. Our boys look forward with much satisfaction to an honorable discharge, for they realize that these discharges are given only to those boys who have done exceptionally well.

SAVINGS.

The net gain in deposits for the year was \$4,112.59. The balance on deposit on November 30, 1922 was \$23,990.40, representing 750 accounts. One of our wards, though only eighteen years of age, has saved nearly \$900, while several have from \$300 to \$400 to their credit. We have expended for boys placed at wages nearly \$5,000, spent for clothing, doctors' and dentists' bills, and sundry charges. We have also turned over to boys who became of age, or to the parents of boys still in our care who needed financial assistance \$5,286.64. It is customary to hold a boy's money for him until he becomes of age, except when there is urgent need of it by the boy or by his family.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1922.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1921	1,769
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1922	761
Boys on visiting list during year 1922	2,530
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	440
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	134
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year	30
Boys committed to other institutions during the year	14
Boys died during the year	2
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	47
Boys recommitted	3
	<hr/> 670
Number of boys on parole November 30, 1922	1,860
Net gain	91

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	140	7.52
Out of State	79	4.24
At board, attending school	95	5.10
Attending school, not boarded	363	19.51
Employed on farms	123	6.61
In mills (textile)	157	8.44
In other mills and factories	125	6.73
Idle	47	2.52
Classed as laborers	123	6.61
In machine shops	23	1.23
In shoe shops	57	3.06
Clerks and in stores	30	1.63
In institutions	14	.75
Ill	12	.65
Occupation unknown	60	3.25
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	117	6.29
In printing plants	18	.97
Recently released	12	.65
Messengers and doing errands	39	2.09
In 12 different occupations	226	12.15
	<hr/> 1,860	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,860 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,543, or 82.95 per cent, were doing well; 47, or 2.52 per cent, were doing fairly well; 14, or .75 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 79, or 4.24 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 117, or 6.29 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown 60, or 3.25 per cent.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	478
Number of boys paroled to others	145
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	138

Total number paroled within the year, and becoming subjects of visitation 761

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1922 95

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

For violation of parole	392
For relocation and other purposes	48

Total number returned, 440

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	29	21.64
On farms	7	5.22
In textile mills	3	2.24
In different occupations	10	7.47
Teamsters	7	5.22
Salesmen	9	6.71
Whereabouts unknown, and out of State	39	29.10
Idle	6	4.48
In factories	6	4.48
In shoe shops	6	4.48
Laborers	12	8.96
	134	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	87	64.93
Doing fairly well	2	1.49
Doing badly	7	5.22
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	38	28.36
	134	100.00

During the year 24 boys who became of age in 1922 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1922, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army	52
In the United States Navy	77
In the United States Marines	11
On parole to parents, or other relatives	1,284
On parole to others	135

On parole on own responsibility	10
On parole at board	95
On parole out of the State	79
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	117
Outside the school	1,860

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1921	877
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	411
Number of boys on visiting list during year 1922	1,288
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	99
Became of age during year	179
Committed to other institutions during year	37
Honorably discharged from custody during year	56
Number of boys died during year	7
Number of boys recommitted during year	3
	381
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1922	907
Net gain to department	30

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	93	10.35
Machinists	25	2.75
Employed on farms	66	7.27
Doing odd jobs	40	4.41
In textile mills	71	7.82
In shoe shops	27	2.97
Classed as laborers	112	12.34
Clerks and working in stores	55	6.06
Other factories	81	8.93
Recently released	11	1.21
Teamsters	65	7.16
In different occupations	48	5.29
In institutions	21	2.31
Occupations unknown	15	1.63
Out of State	51	5.62
Idle	35	3.85
In school	7	.77
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	73	8.05
Printing	5	.55
Ill	6	.66
	907	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 907 boys show that at the time of the last report 727, or 80.17 per cent, were doing well; 35, or 3.85 per cent, were doing fairly well; 21, or 2.31 per cent, were doing badly; 51, or 5.62 per cent, were out of State; 73, or 8.05 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown	30	16.76
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	39	21.78
Teamsters	8	4.48
Employed on farms	8	4.48
Salesmen	14	7.82
In textile mills, other mills and factories	16	8.94
Classed as laborers	24	13.41
Machine shops	5	2.79
Out of State	6	3.35
Odd jobs	11	6.14
In other institutions	6	3.35
Idle	12	6.70
	179	100.00

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	125	69.83
Doing fairly well	12	6.70
Doing badly	10	5.59
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	32	17.88
	179	100.00

During the year 26 boys who became of age in 1922 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 87 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1922, and 12 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Salaries:			
Superintendent	\$2,580	00	
Visitors	21,660	00	
Clerks	4,040	00	
			\$28,280 00
Travel of visitors and boys:			
Travel of visitors	\$7,216	31	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	3,123	66	
Telephone and telegraph	1,327	31	
Travel of boys	2,810	49	
Carriage hire for boys	561	18	
Return of runaways and sundries	205	13	
			15,244 08
Office expenses:			
Postage	\$770	05	
Printing	351	78	
Amounts carried forward	\$1,121	83	\$43,524 08

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$1,121 83	\$43,524 08
Office expenses — <i>Con.</i>		
Stationery	178 13	
Telephone and telegraph	323 22	
Rent	840 00	
Supplies and equipment	317 31	
		2,780 49
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$14,879 51	
Clothing ¹	11,160 38	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care)	431 52	
		26,471 41
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out		6,286 27
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys		\$79,062 25

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$113.90. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL POPULATION.

On December 1, 1921, there were enrolled in the School 285 girls. During the year 121 girls were committed, 71 girls were returned and 205 girls were placed, leaving on December 1, 1922, 272 girls in the School. The daily average was 292 girls and numbers ranged from 271, the smallest number, to 304, the largest number in any one day.

ACADEMIC WORK.

Because of the amount of farm work to be completed, it was not possible to begin classes at the central school building until October. At this time gymnasium, music and domestic science classes, as well as all academic classes, were organized. At Bolton Cottage, however, school opened early in September. In planning the school work in our institutions it must be remembered that our problem is peculiar to ourselves. The majority of our girls have disliked school and have attended only as the law demanded. The reasons for this are varied. Perhaps the girl is mentally below normal age, with the result that she has been obliged to sit — a great over-grown girl — with little children, a fact humiliating in her eyes; perhaps the attitude of the home has been hostile to the school, and mother or father, or both, have insisted that the child become a wage earner at the earliest possible moment; perhaps, as in the case of so many, the lure of personal finery has been so great that she has left school early in the grades to earn money to satisfy the desire for fine clothes. Others are handicapped by their foreign parentage. Still others have never had an opportunity for school work, but have been buffeted about and worked all their lives, their employers evading in some way the school laws of the country, with the usual result that when the girls come to us at the age of fourteen to sixteen years, they have lost the desire to learn or are so unused to mental processes that it is difficult to arouse them. Many of the girls have been out of school from one to three years before coming to us. Consider, in addition, that all of our girls are delinquent, and that even if they were attending school at the time of commitment, it is probable that their interests were not upon their school work.

It is girls such as these that we must so train and educate that when, at the end of the brief period of eighteen to twenty-four months, they are ready to take their places again in the community, they will cease to be a menace to society and become law-abiding citizens, ready to live clean, decent lives, and as they make homes for themselves to train their children so that they in turn may not become state charges. It will readily be seen that the task is not a light one.

When the girl enters the institution we test her school ability, and place her in the grade for which she seems best qualified. Our purpose then becomes, first, to interest her in school, and second, to make her feel the real value of such work. Thus it is that every effort is made to make our school work practical, yet broad enough to include some of the finer things of life. It must, of course, be adapted to the individual, and, because of the type of girl, it must be objective. Incentive to progress must be given and a constant attempt made to arouse the sluggish

mentality, almost lethargy, into which so many of our girls have fallen. For these reasons, our school work is based in general on the requirements of the public schools, yet of necessity these requirements are lessened, and the number of promotions per year in the lower grades is increased. Competitive work is encouraged. If, at the end of her training here, we find that the girl has come to realize the value of an education, even though the actual amount of knowledge assimilated by her may have been small, we feel that our work has not been in vain. From the nature of our task it is evident that our teachers should not only be capable women, but women of vision.

It is most unfortunate that we are obliged to keep under our care girls whose mentality is such that the training is without definite value to them, who are a needless burden to the teachers, and a hindrance to other girls who are able to profit by our training.

Departmental work was tried out in our two highest classes this year with marked success. The subject of Community Civics has been added to the curriculum in these same grades. All girls who are members of these classes are enthusiastic in its praise. The lessons are made distinctly practical and it has proved a subject that offers great possibilities, handled, as it is at the present time, by an efficient teacher. During the year, members of this class with their teacher have visited Clinton and inspected the post office, the bank and the telephone exchange, besides attending the exhibition held by the Chamber of Commerce in the Town Hall. Representatives of the class also attended the town meeting at Lancaster. These trips have not only been instructive but have had a social value as well. They have also proved an aid to discipline as only deserving girls were allowed the privilege.

We have adopted the policy of giving the girls report cards each month. The report includes all work done in the central school building — handwork, as well as academic. Ranks are given for effort and conduct. The matron's signature is required on these cards. If a matron feels that some cards are not as good as they should be, she refers such cards to the superintendent. The girls work for good cards and many are sending their reports home to their parents. The result is good and there is a gain in co-operation in the various departments of the institution. To promote continuity of work between cottage and school, matrons are encouraged to make weekly visits to the central school building and to confer with the teachers in charge of the girls in their respective cottages.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Basketry class began November 1. This class besides lending interest and industry to many girls who seem unable to keep abreast with the work in the dress-making and academic classes, develops in these same children marked ability in handling cane, reed and raffia — fashioning same into most artistic patterns and shapes, decorated and finished up to commercial standard. On this department falls the work of decorating the Chapel at Christmas and Easter, the school building at exhibition time, and of all cane weaving and gluing of cottage furniture. The paper work done by some of these girls is most artistic, delicate handling of materials and the correct combination of colors being taught.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Recognizing the value of music for our girls, we have planned our schedule so that every academic class has one forty-five minute period per week. In addition to this the whole school comes together for at least one period each week for a general rehearsal.

"Music Appreciation" afternoons have been held in the Chapel for all of the girls. These have been given either on Saturday or Sunday afternoons. The programs have included talks by the girls on the various composers, assisted by victrola records and selections by the choir. It is our aim to cultivate in the

girls a taste for better music and to have them become familiar with some of the works of noted composers.

There are at present thirty-five girls in the general choir. In addition separate choir groups have been trained for Protestant and Catholic services. Two quartettes have also been organized — one composed of colored girls.

Piano lessons are given to girls who are interested and show promise.

We have been fortunate in being able to purchase four new pianos this year. They were much needed in the cottage life and with the increased facilities for practicing, more girls are now able to take lessons.

The annual exhibition was held on June 17. The program for the afternoon was divided into two parts. The first part consisted of the graduation exercises of the upper grade class. This took the forms of a debate between the upper grade class and commercial class. The subject, "Resolved, that country life is better for a girl than city life," was the result of work in the civics class. Miss Anna Campbell, Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie, Trustee, and Mr. Robert J. Watson acted as judges. The award was made to the negative side — the commercial class girls being the winners. Certificates of promotion were awarded by Miss Mary J. Bleakie, Trustee, who addressed the class in the absence of Judge McDonald.

The second part of the program was given by the choir. It consisted of a cantata in pantomime, "The Three Springs" by Paul Bliss. The stage was made particularly lovely by the addition of quantities of Southern moss to the woodland setting. The pool at the back of the stage made a resting place for the water lilies — little girls with wide petals framing their faces. The whole — costumes, stage setting, dances and music — was unusually attractive.

Exhibits of all departments were held at the School Building. Booths that were to have been a feature on the lawn had to remain in the hall of the school building because of threatening weather, but other than this, the afternoon program was carried out as planned.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the central heating plant has been extended to include the heating of Fisher and Clara Barton cottages and new steam heating systems have been installed at Fay, Roger, Mary Lamb and Pines cottages.

During the month of July the barn at Bolton was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The barn has been rebuilt and is now in use although not entirely completed.

A dairy room is being constructed at the extreme east end of the cow barn which when completed will take care of the milk supply and afford a place for the making of butter.

A new gravel roof has replaced the worn-out roof on the barn and the slate roofs on the cottages have been repaired and are now in good condition. Roofs at the Hospital and Elm Cottage have been partially shingled and put in good repair.

Five new refrigerators were purchased during the year to replace worn-out refrigerators, and have been much appreciated in the cottages where they were sent.

The hospital and Eastman cottage have been painted and the woodwork on the school building, store house, Pines, Fisher and Mary Lamb cottages has received several coats of paint and the appearance of all has been greatly improved.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

During the year the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to forty-eight Catholic girls by the Right Reverend Thomas M. O'Leary, Bishop of the Springfield diocese and the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to nine Episcopal girls by the Reverend Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of western Massachusetts.

We are most grateful to the officiating clergymen — Rev. Edward J. Fitzgerald of Clinton, Rev. Robert R. Carmichael of Clinton and Rev. David P. Hatch of Lancaster — for their assistance and efficient, faithful service, and to Mrs. J. J. Dann of Worcester, Jewish Instructor, for her keen interest, help and encouragement to the Jewish girls.

GENERAL.

There were 2,000 visitors to see the girls during the year and 600 visitors to see the institution. Thirty-eight visits were made by the trustees during the year.

We are indebted to Mr. Walter W. Morrison of Boston for his generous Christmas gift of Victrola records which have been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by girls and officers.

Through the generosity of Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie, Trustee, each girl in the school was able to send a Christmas card of greetings to her family, in addition to the Christmas letter which had gone out earlier in the month.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending November 30, 1922 is respectfully submitted.

We have had very little sickness of importance the past year and the health of the girls on the whole has been excellent. There has been very little contagious disease.

The increase in out-patients over last year, noted in our report, is due to the fact that a limited number of chronic cases have had to make repeated visits to the hospital for treatment.

Dr. William E. Dolan has continued to serve as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department	6,589
Number of cases admitted to hospital	465
Total number of different cases admitted to hospital	360
Average number of patients in hospital	8
Number of new commitments examined by physician	121
Number of returned girls examined by physician	71
Number of girls examined on leaving school	127
Number having blood taken for Wassermann reaction	447
Smears taken	363
Total number of treatments for specific diseases	6,048
Transferred to other hospitals for operation	6
Taken to other hospitals for treatment and advice	12
Pregnant, returned girls	9
Pregnant, when committed	11
X-rays	2

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits	24
Number of commitments whose vision was tested	127
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested	23
Number of ear examinations	164
Number of nose examinations	164
Number of throat examinations	141
Operations for adenoids and tonsils	17
Girls given prescriptions for glasses	60
Deviated septum	28
Defective hearing	11
Glands "positive"	58
Glands "negative"	69
Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school	127
Operation on ear	1

Report of Work of Dentist.

Amalgam Fillings	1,098
Enamel Fillings	314
Cement Fillings	95
Extractions	340
Gas administrations	106
Noval administrations	80
Novocaine administrations	13
Cleansings	252
Full upper plates	2
Partial plates	8
Bridged teeth	18
Gold inlays	12
Trubyte crowns	9
Gold crowns	13

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1921	285	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1921	482	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1921	767	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	121	
Received on parole from Reformatory for Women	1	889
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1922	117	
Honorably discharged during year	25	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reformatory for Women) during year	2	
Died	2	
Deported	1	160
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1922	729	

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1921	285	
Since committed	121	406
Recalled to the school:		
For a visit to the school	24	
From a visit home	5	
From hospital	7	
For treatment	4	
For further training	10	
Because unsatisfactory in place	5	
For larceny	2	
For running away from school	12	
For running away from place	7	
For discipline	2	
Too feeble-minded to place	2	
For running away from home	5	
For being immoral while a runaway	17	
While a runaway from place	10	
While a runaway from home	7	
For immoral conduct	14	
While in place	10	
While at home	4	
Because in danger of immoral conduct	1	117
Released from the school:		523
On parole to parents and relatives	52	
On parole to other families for wages	112	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages	15	
For a visit to the school	23	
For a visit	5	

Released from the school — *Con.*

Ran away from Industrial School	11
Transferred to hospitals	28
Transferred to Monson State Hospital	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reformatory for Women)	
during year	2
To be deported	1
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	1
	<hr/> 251
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1922	272

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	1 ¹	5	1	11
1	—	6 ¹	6	2	—
1	—	15 ¹	7	2	1
1	—	16 ¹	6	2	2
1	—	2	7	2	3
2	—	4	9	2	4
1	—	6	2	2	5
1	—	7	3	2	6
1	—	8	5	2	7
2	—	10	4	2	8
1	—	11	4	2	9
1	1	—	1	2	10
1	1	1	2	2	11
4	1	2	1	3	—
2	1	3	1	3	3
3	1	4	2	3	5
6	1	5	3	3	6
3	1	6	2	3	7
3	1	7	1	3	8
8	1	8	3	3	9
3	1	9	1	3	10
7	1	10			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 120; average length of stay in school, 2 years, 2 days.

¹ Days.TABLE 39. — *Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Adultery	1
Being a runaway	8
Delinquent	21
Fornication	8
Idle and disorderly	5
Larceny	11
Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life	1
Lewdness	8
Nightwalking	1
Stubbornness	54
Wayward Child	3
Total number committed	<hr/> 121

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Between 10 and 11 years	1
Between 11 and 12 years	4
Between 12 and 13 years	2
Between 13 and 14 years	10

Between 14 and 15 years	19
Between 15 and 16 years	41
Between 16 and 17 years	33
Between 17 and 18 years	11
Total number committed	121
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months and 26 days.	

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Born in the United States	108
Born in foreign countries	13
Canada	4
England	1
Italy	4
Nova Scotia	1
Russia	3
Total	121

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Both parents born in the United States	35
Both parents foreign born	58
Father native born and mother foreign	13
Father foreign born and mother native	4
Mother native, father unknown	5
Mother foreign, father unknown	2
Father native, mother unknown	3
Nativity of both parents unknown	1
Total	121

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In school	32
Housework at home	7
Housework at foster home	5
Factory	7
Miscellaneous	11
Idle	59
Total number committed	121

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

In high school (first year)	5	In school when committed	32
In high school (second year)	5	Out of school less than one year	25
Through grade IX	2	Out of school between one and two years	30
In grade IX	3	Out of school between two and three years	25
In grade VIII	22	Out of school between three and four years	8
In grade VII	20	Out of school between four and five years	1
In grade VI	28		
In grade V	17		
In grade IV	6		
In grade III	4		
In ungraded and special classes	9		
Total number committed	121	Total number committed	121

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922: —

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance December 1, 1921		\$60 03
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Income.</i>		
Personal services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$10 84	
Sales	524 49	
		535 33
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of 1921	\$13,426 01	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30)	5,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1922	117,438 66	
		135,864 67
Special appropriations:		
Approved schedules of 1922		14,475 30
Trust funds:		
Rogers book	\$34 50	
Fay	70 00	
		104 50
Total		\$151,039 83
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$535 33	
Refunds, account maintenance	8 06	
		\$543 39
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$13,486 04	
Approved schedules of 1922	\$117,438 66	
Less returned	8 06	
	117,430 60	
November advances	4,071 65	
		134,988 29
Special appropriations		14,379 55
Rogers book fund	\$34 50	
Fay fund	70 00	
		104 50
Balance, November 30, 1922		1,024 10
Total		\$151,039 83
MAINTENANCE.		
Balance from previous year, brought forward		\$1,090 42
Appropriation, current year		147,500 00
Total		\$148,590 42
Expenses (as analyzed below)		144,158 84
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth		\$4,431 58

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$56,593 23
Religious instruction	1,360 70
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,596 16
Food	17,412 83
Clothing and materials	9,260 21
Furnishings and household supplies	9,074 01
Medical and general care	3,484 40
Heat, light and power	18,786 40
Farm	11,599 88
Garage, stable and grounds	1,399 74
Repairs, ordinary	6,796 62
Repairs and renewals	6,794 66
Total expenses for maintenance	\$144,158 84

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for current year, heating certain cottages	\$18,000 00
Expended during the year (see statement below)	14,475 30
Balance November 30, 1922, carried to next year	\$3,524 70

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year
Heating certain cottages	Acts 1922, Chap. 129	\$18,000 00	\$14,475 30	\$14,475 30	\$3,524 70
		\$18,000 00	\$14,475 30	\$14,475 30	\$3,524 70

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

Cash on hand	\$1,024 10
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance	4,071 65
	\$5,095 75
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1922, schedules	21,728 24
	\$26,823 99

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$26,728 24
One voucher on schedule against special appropriation	95 75
	26,823 99

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 292.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$144,158.84.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.4941.
 Receipt from sales, \$524.49.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0345.
 All other institution receipts, \$10.84.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.00.
 Net weekly per capita \$9.4596.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

<i>Land.</i>		
176 acres (Lancaster farm)		\$9,200 00
7 acres woodland		400 00
33 acres (Bolton)		2,835 00
12 acres (Broderick lot)		1,000 00
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)		700 00
10 acres woodland		300 00
Water works, reservoir and land		7,500 00
Sewer systems		10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$31,935 00

<i>Buildings.</i>		
Storehouse		\$5,000 00
Hospital		10,000 00
Chapel		14,000 00
Putnam cottage		18,000 00
Fisher cottage		18,000 00
Richardson cottage		18,000 00
Rogers cottage		16,000 00
Fay cottage		16,300 00
Mary Lamb cottage		16,000 00
Elm cottage		7,000 00
Farmhouse		2,000 00
Bolton cottage		21,000 00
Honor cottage		31,000 00
Pines cottage		29,000 00
Dairy		1,200 00
Large barn		13,350 00
Bolton farm buildings		3,000 00
Holden shops		900 00
Hose house		200 00
Piggery		1,700 00
Silo		500 00
Ice houses		1,000 00
Spring houses		100 00
Reservoir gate house		200 00
Pump building and machinery		1,500 00
Administration building		14,900 00
Electric wiring and telephone system		10,500 00
Schoolhouse		40,000 00
Heating unit and underground conduits		11,500 00
High-pressure water system		5,340 00
Fire escapes, additional		300 00
Vegetable cellar		5,500 00
		<hr/>
		332,990 00
Total real estate		<hr/>
		\$364,925 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property		87,559 92
Total valuation of property		<hr/>
		\$452,484 92

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	-	285	285
Number received during year (committed, 121; returned from parole, 71)	-	192	192
Number passing out of the institution during the year	-	205	205
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	-	272	272
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year	-	292	292
Average number of officers and employees during the year	21	54	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year	596
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	142
Employees of Parole Branch	16

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$56,593 23
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,596 16
Food	17,412 83
Religious instruction	1,360 70
Clothing and material	9,260 21
Furnishings and household supplies	9,074 01
Medical and general care	3,484 40
Heat, light and power	18,786 40
Farm and stable	11,599 88
Grounds	1,399 74
Repairs, ordinary	6,796 62
Repairs and renewals	6,794 66
Total for institution	\$144,158 84
Extraordinary expenses:	
Heating Cottages	14,475 30
	\$158,634 14

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries	\$22,955 19
Visitors' traveling and office expenses	9,136 15
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls	2,426 35
Total	\$34,517 69
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Branch	\$193,151 83

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.¹

¹ Edith N. Burleigh resigned as superintendent on Aug. 31, 1922.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

The year has been exceptional because of the many changes in personnel in the Girls Parole Branch. Miss Edith N. Burleigh, who had been its able executive for ten years, left on Aug. 31, 1922, to take up new duties. The assistant superintendent was promoted to the office of superintendent.

Miss Sarah Dechter, who had been a competent visitor for two years, was given the field work which the assistant superintendent had done — that of making the first investigations of the families from which our new commitments come.

Miss Goldie Basch and Miss Marguerite Gould resigned their positions as visitors on Aug. 1, 1922. Miss Gould left to be married and Miss Basch to accept a higher salaried position in the West. Miss Adele Chandler, Miss Marion Flanders and Miss Louise Sweeney, all experienced social workers, were selected to fill these vacancies.

In general the policies of previous years will be continued, but it is the plan of the Parole Branch to give special attention to the following phases of the work:—

First: More frequent visiting of girls paroled to parents and relatives. The work can be readjusted so that girls in their own homes may be visited more frequently. Many of the failures of girls paroled to parents in the past might have been averted, perhaps, if they had been adequately visited.

Our foster homes are selected with the greatest care. That does not mean that girls, even in these homes, can be left without visiting. All girls should be visited often enough for the visitors to be a real influence over them and to keep them interested and encouraged, and to guide the employers or relatives in judicious management of them. Visitors should be ever on the watch to keep in the foster home, as well as in the girl's own home, a sympathetic, wholesome attitude toward the girl, and to know that she is given the best opportunities to succeed.

The girl in her own home is often with parents who are ignorant and illiterate — distrustful and resentful of all authority. The officer who calls quarterly, or semi-annually, for a report on the girl is met with antagonism. But the visitor, who "drops in" frequently in a friendly, sympathetic, interested, unofficial manner gets the good will of the entire family. Her advice, which at first may be unwelcomed, in time will be sought, and she will be looked upon as a real "friend in need."

Second: Consideration of the advisability of dividing the State into geographical districts, for the purposes of visiting, and the developing more fully of the community resources of the State.

A table showing the distribution of our girls in foster homes indicates that nearly every one was within a fifteen-mile radius of Boston. It is a pity to lose the splendid opportunities that our country village homes offer. There the girl can enter into the church and neighborhood activities as she is not always allowed to do in the city or near-city home.

To spread our girls out over the State and utilize the new opportunities for their

development, is a big step which cannot be taken in a day or a week, but in a few months our work ought to show a decided change in location.

If each visitor has her girls grouped in a territory wholly her own, she may have more time for visiting and can search out and open up many new avenues for the advancement of her girls. This readjustment, to be successfully done, must be made gradually and without causing commotion among the girls. A careful study of this question will be made during the year.

Third: Secondary investigations of all homes made by one person.

The homes of all girls petitioned for and of all girls who are ready to be paroled from the School should be reinvestigated to ascertain what changes have taken place since the first investigations were made.

A person doing only investigating can become skilful and expeditious. She will learn the short cuts to the most reliable sources of information. She will give sufficient time to all interviews. A good investigator must be a good listener, for investigating is not asking reams of questions, but is talking in a kindly, confidential way as friend to friend. It takes much time to search out facts and at the same time create a feeling of good will. To gather facts without arousing undue suspicions against the person investigated and at the same time create and strengthen the confidence of these unfortunate ones in all welfare work and workers is a real science which must be studied.

THE GIRL ON PAROLE.

There have been 596 individual girls on parole during the year, — 24 more than last year. One hundred and thirty girls were taken on parole from the school for the first time and 77 returned girls have been reparaoled this year, making a total of 207 girls.

At the beginning of the year there were remaining in the school 43 girls who had been previously returned. Thirty-nine of those girls were placed again on parole this year. Thirty-four of the 43 returned girls were mentally examined and 88 per cent were diagnosed as feeble-minded or psychopaths.

Three hundred and forty-four girls have been in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and forty-nine foster homes have been used. Two hundred and eighteen new applications for girls to do housework have been investigated and 105 new foster homes used.

Eighty-five girls during the year completed at least a year's stay in a foster home; 62 had been in their places over a year; 17 remained in the same places at least 2 years; and 6 for 3 years. Forty-three girls were in the same foster homes from Dec. 1921 to Dec. 1, 1922.

Thirty-four girls have attended school during the year — 21 in High School, 10 in grammar school, 1 in normal school, 1 in an academy and 1 in business college. Three girls were graduated from High School. Two of these became of age. Seven of these 34 girls have lived in their own homes and were no expense to the department apart from that of visiting. Nineteen school girls in foster homes have earned wages sufficient to be self-supporting. Seven girls in grammar school have earned fifty cents a week during school time. One girl only has been boarded and her father has reimbursed the State for her board.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Seventy girls have been returned to the school during the year, 11 for further training. (Ten were committed pregnant and had had no training.) Thirty-nine girls were paroled again before Nov. 30, 1922, leaving 35 returned girls in the school. Of the 70 girls returned, 54 were mentally examined and 88.8 per cent of that number were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Of the 35 remaining in the school at the end of the year, 24 had had mental examinations and 95 per cent were found to be feeble-minded or psychopaths.

A girl is not returned to the school until every resource in the community has been thoroughly tested or she has become a menace to society. Girls are returned for serious causes, such as repeated stealing, running away, immorality, and for medical care and training.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Sixty-five girls with babies, or pregnant girls, have been in our care during the year, 40 per cent of whom were committed to the school pregnant. One cannot help wondering whether, if the commitment of the pregnant girl were postponed until after the birth of the child, in most cases, she could not be cared for in the community and her commitment to an institution be unnecessary. As she is not kept at the school but is transferred to another institution to await confinement, and then taken by the parole branch wholly untrained, she is a serious problem.

To teach her how to care for herself and her baby and be self-supporting at the same time is a difficult situation and one under which many girls go to pieces. To find a suitable home for such a girl and keep her encouraged and happy takes as much time and planning as two or three girls without babies would require.

MEDICAL CARE OF GIRLS.

Our visits to the hospitals, private doctors and dentists have increased noticeably this year. The need of a regular hospital worker is more and more urgent. Had it not been for the devotion of our faithful friend, Miss Caroline Field, who has just completed 13 years of volunteer service for our department, our girls could not have had the medical attention that has been given them.

There have been 890 visits to the out-patient departments of hospitals and 164 ward patients, including those who were committed to the Psychopathic Hospital for 10 days' observation. Girls have been seen by private doctors and dentists 107 times.

INVESTIGATIONS OF HOMES.

There have been 121 investigations of the homes of the girls committed to the school during the year. The following figures tell something of the conditions in those homes and of the girls themselves when committed:—

Both parents living in the home	52
Living in their own homes when committed	63
Homes which had either immoral or alcoholic relatives in them	69
Girls with previous court records	58
Girls who had been on probation from court	52
Girls who had been in other institutions	27
Girls who had had mental examinations before commitment (70 per cent of whom were found to be feeble-minded or psychopaths)	47
Girls who were known to have venereal disease before commitment	34

There have been 279 secondary investigations of girls' homes made this year. Whether the girl is paroled to her home or not, this additional information is a great help in studying the girl and the relation of her family to her.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

On Nov. 30, 1922, there were 341 bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, totaling \$14,002.45. Thirty-six girls had accounts ranging from \$100.56 to \$335.86. Six had over \$200 each. Several girls had aided their families financially. The girls are encouraged to do this when there is need in the home. One girl has sent her mother \$150 this year to help in the support of the family.

CONCLUSIONS.

Of 142 girls who passed out of the care of the Trustees this year, 25 were honorably discharged. The conduct of the 117 who reached their majority may be divided as follows: 68, good; 11, fair; 14, bad; 25, unknown, because they were out of the State or runaways.

When one remembers that all of the girls when committed to the school were considered failures by social agencies, by probation officers, and by parents, the above figures are most encouraging.

Parole, however, cannot be estimated by figures alone, because there is so much of the human element, the personal touch, that enters into character building. Many times it has been noted that a girl who was considered a failure at 21, was a real success at 24. The influence of the friendly contact with her visitor was only temporarily forgotten.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Number of visits to girls in place	1,340
Number of visits to girls at home	574
Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.)	2,425
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls	1,260
Number of trips to hospital with girls	890
Number of trips to private doctors with girls	17
Number of trips to dentists with girls	90
Number of homes visited and investigated	510
Number of homes visited with girl	26
Number of shopping trips with or for girls	665
Number of interviews with parents and relatives	2,872
Number of interviews with other people	4,510
Number of times runaways hunted	143
Number of places investigated	218
Number of visits to court	48
Number of visits at the Industrial School	98
Number of visits at other institutions	196
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.)	401
Number of visits to public schools	15
Judge Baker Foundation	14
Hours overtime	1,643

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1922, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	111
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	16
On parole in families, earning wages	175
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives	8
Attending school, earning wages	19
Attending school, living at home	2
Attending school, boarding	1
Out of State, in place	1
In hospitals	15
Married (subject to recall for cause)	57
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd	3
Boarding temporarily	3
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:	
(a) This year	28
(b) Previously	17
Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown:	
(a) This year	1
	457
In the school Nov. 30, 1922	272
	729

TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1921	\$17,994 40
Cash received from savings to credit of 316 girls from Dec. 1, 1921, to Nov. 30, 1922	\$18,060 71
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 13 girls	226 43
Cash received for trust funds	1,336 00
Cash received from other sources	292 40
Interest on deposits	641 01
By 1,440 deposits with the department	20,556 55
	\$38,550 95
Cash withdrawn by 362 girls	18,478 04
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1922	\$20,072 91

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 362 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing	246	\$3,532 73
Dentists	48	771 34
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	85	557 30
To help at home	17	313 70
Board	125	935 27
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in re- turning runaway wards	137	396 96
Expenses for baby	17	357 16
Hospital	35	639 08
Overpaid wages, returned to employer	4	19 01
Christmas, vacations and spending money	64	253 57
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	6	256 00
Schooling	8	52 74
Transferred to other institutions	5	173 57
To co-operative bank and insurance	3	82 72
Girls becoming of age	88	4,929 76
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies	5	\$18,270 91 207 13
		\$18,478 04

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1922.*

Salaries:		
Edith N. Burleigh, Supt.	\$1,875 00	
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.	570 00	
Visitors	16,168 33	
Clerks	3,891 76	
Extra clerks	450 10	
		\$22,955 19
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,158 98	
Carriage hire	388 52	
		4,547 50
Office Expenses:		
Advertising	\$66 08	
Postage	444 89	
Printing	179 94	
Stationery and office expenses	480 73	
Telephone and telegrams	828 96	
Rent	2,520 00	
Sundries	68 05	
		4,588 65
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$32,091 34
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$654 66	
Clothing	606 76	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	363 18	
Travel	801 75	
Total expended for girls		2,426 35
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Indus- trial School for Girls		\$34,517 69

VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Caroline I. Field	Boston.
Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan	Boston.

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$418 26	\$30,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investments	1,609 68		1,609 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$2,027 94	\$30,700 00	\$32,727 94
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bond		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. bonds		300 00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500 00	
Everett bond		3,000 00	
New York (State) bond		1,000 00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400 00	
Easthampton note		6,000 00	
Norwood notes		6,000 00	
		\$30,700 00	
Cash on hand		2,027 94	\$32,727 94

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate		1,000 00	\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$7,686 02		\$7,686 02
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investments	1,760 74		1,760 74
	\$9,446 76		\$9,446 76
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	803 91		803 91
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$8,642 85		\$8,642 85
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$8,642 85

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$448 19	\$100 00	\$548 19
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investment	63 02		63 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$511 21	\$100 00	\$611 21
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100 00	
Cash on hand		511 21	\$611 21

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$62 54		\$62 54
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investments	42 68		42 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$105 22		\$105 22
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$105 22

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1921-22.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$122 18		\$122 18
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investment	42 62		42 62
	\$164 80		\$164 80
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	70 00		70 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$94 80		\$94 80
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$94 80

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1921		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Securities matured	\$1,000 00		
Securities transferred		1,000 00	
	\$1,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Securities transferred	1,000 00		
Securities matured		1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1922		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
United States bonds		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1921	\$78 09		\$78 09
<i>Receipts in 1921-22.</i>			
Income from investment	36 20		36 20
	\$114 29		\$114 29
<i>Payments in 1921-22.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	34 50		34 50
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	\$79 79		\$79 79
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$79 79

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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1923



DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Publication of This Document Approved by the Commission on Administration and Finance.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman*.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

The Division of Juvenile Training—one of three divisions of the Department of Public Welfare—is in charge of an unpaid Board of Trustees (seven men and two women), appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. One of the Trustees is designated by the Governor as Director of the Division.

They are responsible for the administration of the three State training schools—the Lyman School for Boys, which receives all boys under 15 who are sent to institutions by the court for various causes except truancy; the Industrial School for Boys, which receives boys over 15 but under 18, whose offences are not serious enough to cause them to be sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory; and the Industrial School for Girls, which receives all girls under 17 whose offences are not serious enough to cause them to be sentenced to the Reformatory for Women.

All boys and girls are committed to the care and supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age.

The Trustees may parole a boy or girl at any time, but this is not usually done until they complete the course of training prescribed by the particular school to which he or she is committed. The average length of stay at the Lyman School is a little less than a year; at the Industrial School for Boys, about eleven months; and at the Industrial School for Girls a little less than two years.

When the course of training is finished, the boy or girl is paroled. If there is a home which is at all suitable, they are paroled there; otherwise, they are placed out in other families where they can earn wages, or go to school, if of school age. All homes are carefully investigated by a competent staff of parole visitors before they are used for placing.

The Trustees may revoke the parole of boys or girls at any time before they reach 21.

The mere fact that a boy or girl gets married does not affect the commitment. There are 56 married girls in the care of the Trustees at the present time. Most of these girls are married with the approval of the Trustees after they have made good on parole.

Some girls are married before commitment. In few such cases, the girl goes back to her husband after finishing her training at the school.

It is not necessary for parents to apply for the parole of their children, because their cases will come before the Trustees automatically when their training is finished, and parole to their parents made if the home is at all suitable.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

It is interesting to note the rise and fall in the number of commitments to the three training schools year after year, but it is not a simple task to submit accurate reasons for these changes. When one considers the fact that practically all of the boys and girls who are committed to the care of the Trustees have been before the courts many times previous to commitment and placed on probation or given suspended sentences, he can see that the more important question is as to how many boys and girls become delinquent in a particular year rather than the number who are actually adjudged such by the courts and committed to our institutions.

Commitments to the Lyman School for Boys for 1923 increased 6 per cent over the number for 1922, while the Industrial School for Girls showed a decrease of 4 per cent, and the Industrial School for Boys a decrease of 17 per cent.

TABLE 1.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1923.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Lyman School for Boys.....	341	277	295
Industrial School for Boys.....	352	273	227
Industrial School for Girls.....	133	121	116

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1923, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1923.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1923.
	1921.	1922.	1923.		
Lyman School for Boys.....	467	442	408	450	450
Industrial School for Boys.....	288	278	211	284	224
Industrial School for Girls.....	304	292	263	268	243

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1914.....	246	239	125	610
1915.....	289	218	90	597
1916.....	257	221	134	612
1917.....	384	258	155	797
1918.....	419	289	169	877
1919.....	332	374	180	889
1920.....	347	285	118	750
1921.....	341	352	133	826
1922.....	277	273	121	671
1923.....	295	227	116	638
Totals.....	3,187	2,736	1,341	7,264

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1923, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,097, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1923.*

	In the Schools	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School for Boys.....	450	1,833	2,283
Industrial School for Boys.....	224	881	1,105
Industrial Schools for Girls.....	243	466	709
Total	917	3,180	4,097

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1923, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report	\$8,049.24
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole.....	80,864.04
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch.....	33,988.58
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys.....	238,956.63
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys.....	143,131.57
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls.....	136,617.64
Total	\$641,607.70

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 40 meetings of the various committees. During the past year, the parole committees of the three schools considered 1,646 cases involving the parole of boys and girls.

No effort is made to pass on a case until all the facts which both the institutions and the parole departments are able to obtain are placed before the trustees.

For some time every boy who is returned to either the Lyman School for Boys or the Industrial School for Boys for violation of his parole has been brought before the parole committee of that school and allowed to state his own case and explain his failure on parole or the reasons for his return. It has been found that the boy then feels that he has been treated fairly and sees the justice in any decision the Trustees make in his case.

During the past year an effort has been made to see all the girls who are returned to the Industrial School for Girls for violation of their parole and

discuss their shortcomings with them before deciding how long they should remain in the School before being paroled again. In considering the question of paroling a girl, where the parents have applied for her, many factors must be given attention. Most of the girls would be much better fitted to take their places in the community if they were required to finish the prescribed course of training at the school before being paroled. Many times, however, where there is illness in her home and her financial assistance is greatly needed, the Trustees are willing to grant an early parole to her home on trial.

It is a difficult problem in all cases of boys and girls whose parents want them and need them at home, to safeguard the boy or girl and, at the same time, do justice to the parents.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 109 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 45 times during the year.

The inmates of all the training schools have the right to communicate with the Trustees by letter at any time and they are privileged to speak to the Trustees or their Secretary on their visits to the schools.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

Most of the boys and girls in the training schools attend religious services of their own faith much more faithfully and regularly than when they were in their own homes. The trustees recognize the importance of religious instruction in their plans for the training and discipline of delinquent boys and girls. Many officers in the schools assist in this work and some workers come regularly from the outside to conduct services and to administer generally to the spiritual needs of their faith. During the year \$5,327.65 was expended on religious instruction in the three training schools.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The general health of both the inmates and officers of all the schools has been very good during the year 1923. The new hospital and infirmary building at the Industrial School for Boys was completed and opened during the year. It is adequately equipped in every way and is large enough to take care of the needs of the school for many years to come. All of the schools now have hospital facilities sufficient for any emergency. There is a competent physician in charge of the medical work of each school who makes regular visits to the school and looks after the health of the inmates.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

Every boy and girl who is placed in a family other than his own home is urged to save a portion of his wages. This money is usually forwarded to the parole branch by the employer and placed in the Savings Bank to the credit of the boys and girls. When they reach the age of 21, their savings are turned over to them. In many cases the girls who get married when they reach 21 or before have as much money saved as have the young men whom they are going to marry.

At the close of the year the Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit of \$30,788.58, representing 845 accounts. This is a net gain of \$6,798.18 over the previous year. The largest single account was \$1,040.92.

The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit for the corresponding period of \$22,222.40, representing 550 accounts. This is a net gain of \$2,149.49. The largest single account was \$310.46.

BERLIN BRANCH OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

This farm was purchased in 1895 when the Trustees became convinced that it was unwise to keep the very young boys who were committed for minor offences, with the older boys who were more used to the ways of the world and whose influence upon these small boys might not be very wholesome.

It consisted of a fine old-fashioned farmhouse with large barn and sheds and

90 acres of land, located about 7 miles from the main school. Here it was thought about 20 of the youngest boys could be given all of the comforts and benefits of a real home atmosphere and be trained without the rigid discipline of an institution.

The wisdom of the Trustees' selection of a Master and Matron—the house-mother and father—to assume the responsibilities of such a family group is shown by the fact that the same couple—Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley—are still in charge of this cottage, having served the Commonwealth for 28 years.

There is a great opportunity for these children to get the fresh air—to swim in the summer—to skate in winter—to go to school and learn about farm work by doing such chores as they can. There is plenty of fruit and fresh vegetables in season and lots of fresh milk the year round—which mean so much to growing boys.

Separating these young boys from their former environment usually works wonders in their outlook upon life in a very short time. As soon as they can be “cleaned up”—morally, physically and spiritually—they are placed out in foster homes to go to school, even though it is necessary to pay board for them.

Special attention is given to this cottage at the present time because the house has been completely remodelled during the past year. A new steam heating system has been installed and an entirely new plumbing system has been put in. The school room has been enlarged so that there is ample space now for all the boys and plenty of light.

The basement has been made over—shower baths, toilets and steel lockers for the boys' clothing installed. The kitchen has been equipped with all modern conveniences and the sleeping quarters have been rearranged. A new sun parlor has been added. Nothing has been left undone to make this cottage into a modern home, well equipped for the work of training these young boys. A new coat of paint on the outside will be the finishing touch.

Other improvements in this school and in the other schools will be found in the Superintendent's report for the institution.

MENTAL TESTS.

During the year, agents of the Department of Mental Diseases, under the direction of Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham, visited all of the training schools and gave mental tests to all of the inmates. It is hoped that the results of these tests will enable the schools the better to classify their inmates and to carry out their training in a more efficient way.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

In 1915 the Legislature passed the following statute:—

“The trustees may grant an honorable discharge to any person in their custody who, in their opinion, for meritorious conduct is worthy and deserving thereof, and whom they believe permanently reformed. The court of commitment shall be so notified in writing and thereupon shall make an entry to the foregoing effect in its records concerning this particular person. If a person is honorably discharged by the trustees or becomes twenty-one, he shall be completely released from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment.”

Under this statute, the Trustees have granted honorable discharges to 101 boys and 31 girls during the year 1923. It is a great incentive for the boys and girls to do their best while on parole.

The following are two typical cases of wards who have received honorable discharges in accordance with this statute:—

“Frank was born in 1904 in one of our mill cities, the son of poor but respectable foreign-born people. His mother was unable to speak English. The home surroundings were fair, but as both parents worked all the time, Frank did not receive much attention, and twice in his 9th year was before the court and placed on probation for delinquency.

“As his delinquency and truancy continued, he was then committed, at nine years of age, to a county training school, where he remained for over five

years. During this time he ran away frequently and at last was committed to the Lyman School when he was about 15 for not obeying the rules of the county training school.

"After a stay of about 7 months in the Lyman School, he ran away from that institution and joined the United States Navy, where he served 9 months. His father secured his release from the Navy by proving that he was under age at the time of enlistment.

"The following year (the boy being then 16 years old) he was before the court on three counts of robbery and was committed to the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. The police reported that he had been hanging around with the toughest gang in the city and was considered a very bad boy.

"After a stay of about 11 months at the Industrial School for Boys, he was paroled to his home. The old gang that he had associated with in the past was waiting for him when he was paroled, but he would not have anything to do with them. He immediately got work in one of the local mills and continued steadily at work whenever the mill was in operation. He finally changed his work to that of teamster for an ice company.

"In a little over two years from the date of his parole, he was given an honorable discharge. He was then 19 years of age and excellent reports had been received regarding his conduct covering the preceding two years.

"Notwithstanding the weakness of home conditions and his long period of delinquency, the boy made good from the time he was paroled from the Industrial School for Boys."

"Nellie was the daughter of a man of heavy drinking habits and a mother who was feeble-minded. The mother died when Nellie was about 16 years of age. For several years previous to the mother's death, the family had been under observation on account of the neglected condition of the children due to the father's drinking and the mother's carelessness and inability to care for them. Previous to her mother's death Nellie had been working about in several different families at housework.

"After her mother's death, complaint was made that Nellie and her sister (two years younger) were living at home in a condition of extreme neglect. Both girls were in a deplorable condition of filthiness and raggedness, with heads infested with vermin. It was found that Nellie had had immoral experiences while at housework in families and that she was diseased. At the age of 16½ she was committed to the Industrial School for Girls on a charge of lewdness. It was felt, however, that she was not essentially a bad girl, but rather the victim of extremely unfavorable circumstances.

"After remaining in the Industrial School for Girls about a year and a half, Nellie was placed at housework on a farm in a family where there were several children. This home was exactly suited to Nellie, who loved the freedom and outdoor life of the country. She was fond of children and on the whole did very well indeed. She was rather slow about her work, but showed a wonderful spirit of willingness and her behavior was entirely satisfactory. She remained in this home over a year and was then placed in another home where she could receive more pay. She remained here about a year. She did exceedingly well in this home also—was absolutely trustworthy and honest and much loved by her employer and her children.

"Nellie had a brother older than herself who was a hopeless invalid and a charity patient in a hospital in their home county. Nellie was exceedingly fond of this brother and constantly, during the period she had been placed out, had kept in touch with him and visited him from time to time. An opportunity was obtained for Nellie to become a ward maid in this hospital where she could have the privilege of being with her brother and caring for him. He had by this time become totally blind and Nellie showed a most unselfish devotion in looking out for him and making life as happy as possible for him. Her younger sister, who had meanwhile been placed in various families in the community, also obtained work at the same hospital, so that the two sisters were together with their invalid brother.

"Just before Nellie was 21, she was given an honorable discharge. Her conduct and work had been exceedingly good and her attitude toward her brother and sister most remarkable. Shortly after her honorable discharge she was married and is now keeping house on a farm. She seems very happy and very well married."

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

The Lyman School for Boys closes its fiscal year with 450 boys in the institution. At the time of the last annual report there were 390 boys in the school. The number of new commitments during the year has been 295. The daily average attendance for the year was 407.91, a decrease of 12½% over the previous year.

In a study of the statistical tables the most encouraging record is that 45 fewer boys were returned from places. There has been no material change in the average time the boys have remained in the school—it still remains about eleven and one-half months. The average age of commitment is also about the same, namely, 12.97 years.

EDUCATIONAL.

The work in the academic department has been substantially the same as in the previous year and the satisfactory results obtained reflect credit on our corps of efficient teachers. Although they encounter hindrances unknown to teachers in public schools, their classes compare favorably with those on the outside. The staff of teachers remains the same as last year with two exceptions. Mr. Harry Butler, who for five years faithfully served as principal, resigned in July to accept a more lucrative position in the public schools. Miss Emma J. McHugh, a teacher of broad experience, was promoted to fill the position. Miss Mary R. Stewart, who taught drawing efficiently for two years, resigned in July to enter private school work.

Manual training is one of the regular features of the school work. The boys in these classes are interested and like the work and many of them show marked skill. The advanced classes in wood turning and forging have continued their good work and as they devote part time to repair work for the institution, they receive much practical experience. One hundred thirty boys have received this training during the year.

The music and gymnastic classes have been kept up to their usual high standard.

A new band of thirty pieces was formed in September and the boys are making such progress that they will be able to entertain in the near future.

HEALTH.

The health record of the boys has been exceptionally good during the past year. We have had an unusual number of cases of appendicitis and a large number have been operated upon for adenoids and tonsils. In September all boys in the school were given the Schick test and those found susceptible to diphtheria were given toxin-antitoxin, and all boys who have come to the school since that time have been immunized.

The dental work has been carried on during the year by Dr. William Moore, who spends four mornings a week at the school. He examines each boy's teeth and does such work as is necessary for their preservation. Each boy must go before the physician and dentist for a final examination before being paroled.

FARM.

The farm takes a most important place among the school activities and we aim to give every boy some of this training, as we believe the freedom of farm life, and the care of stock, plants and trees are important in character building.

The past year has been one of the most successful years we have had, especially in the production of fruit and vegetables. Over 2,000 bushels of

apples and 1,980 bushels of potatoes were harvested, also an abundant supply of other fruits and vegetables. All fruit and vegetables are now stored in the new Central Storage Building.

The dairy produced sufficient milk for the institution needs. A few more cows have been purchased to replace old or unprofitable milkers. The poultry department, although not a large one, produced an abundant supply of eggs and dressed poultry. We have started the next year with a larger flock of birds and also a flock of ducks. The piggery has produced 16,400 pounds of dressed pork.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the matter of improvements a new fire alarm system, connecting the school with the Westboro Town system, has been installed and pipe and connections have been purchased for connecting Davitt Cottage with the town sewer system, also for relaying the water mains. Materials have also been purchased for remodeling the hospital basement for an out-patient department. This work is now in progress. Four new refrigerators were purchased to replace worn-out ones. A Ford Sedan and Fordson Tractor were purchased for institution use.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The trades instruction has been carried on in its usual efficient manner. In the shoe shop thirty-five boys were trained to make shoes from the cutting to the finished shoe. It is our aim to fit these boys to take a good position when they leave the school.

The printing class, besides its regular school work, has demonstrated its usefulness by doing a large amount of practical work for the various departments under the Department of Public Welfare. After alterations and improvements have been made in the former storehouse building, the printing department will be moved, giving much needed additional space. A new cylinder press has been purchased and will be installed in the new room.

The carpenter section has done exceptionally well. Besides doing a large amount of general repair work for the institution, the class has made doors and windows for the Berlin improvements, also a large amount of shelving in the new Central Kitchen and Storehouse.

There is a considerable amount of electrical work to be done by the boys under the instruction of a competent electrician, the entire work of installing wires in the new Central Kitchen and Storehouse and subway being done by this class. The covering of all steam pipes with asbestos covering has been done well and is a credit to the boys who did the work.

The laying of 900 feet of new cement sidewalks, the transplanting of trees and shrubbery and regrading of the grounds have added greatly to the appearance of the institution.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys for the year 1923 is respectfully submitted.

Most of the boys are in fairly good health when they come to the school, and of those who are not, nearly all improve in health while here. When we look back over the year, or over a series of years, we realize that we have been very fortunate as regards serious sickness. Since the epidemic of influenza in nineteen hundred eighteen, nineteen and twenty, we have had hardly a boy dangerously ill other than with some condition requiring surgical interference. The cases of boys who come to the hospital for treatment are mostly minor injuries, local infections and ordinary colds and sore throats, very many of them due to the thoughtlessness of the boys themselves.

We have had a large number of cases of appendicitis, nearly all operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Several boys were sent there for hernia operations.

There have been three mild cases of diphtheria and three boys, whose cultures

were taken when they came to the school, were found to be carriers.

Last September we requested the State Board of Health to give at the Lyman School the Schick test for diphtheria. All the boys in the institution at that time were given the test, and those who were found susceptible to diphtheria were given the three doses of toxin-antitoxin. Since then every boy coming to the school has been tested and immunized if necessary. This we propose to continue to do, since there can no longer be any question as to the efficacy of this method of preventing diphtheria.

Following is a partial summary of the work done at the hospital:—

Number of visits by physician, 344.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 10,871.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 447.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,198.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 462.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 28.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 55.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 22.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 6.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 0.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 294.
 Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 529.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 347.
 Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse, 0.
 Number of inmates returned examined by nurse, 6.
 Number of inmates released to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 97.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 30.
 Worcester City Hospital, 1.
 Worcester Memorial Hospital, 1.
 Belmont Hospital, 2.
 Collis Huntington Hospital, 1.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 28.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 21.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 39.
 Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated, 18.

Special Cases:—

Diphtheria, 1.	Abscess in thigh, 1.
Scarlet fever, 1.	Septicoemia, 1.
Rheumatic heart, 1.	Ruptured urethria, 1.
Chorea, 1.	Amputation of finger, 1.
Cellulitis, 7.	Fracture, clavicle, 1.
Appendicitis, 10.	Fracture, leg, 1.
Hernia, 9.	Cleft palates, 2.
Varicocele, 1.	Tonsils and adenoids removed, 51.
Infected hand, 2.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1922.....	390
Received :—Committed	294
Recommitted	1
Returned from places.....	397
Runaways captured	69
Returned from hospitals.....	106
Returned from leave of absence.....	14
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1
Whole number in the school during the twelve months.....	882
	*1,272

Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives.....	377
Paroled to others than relatives.....	140
Boarded out.....	85
Runaways.....	81
Released to hospitals.....	107
Turned over to police.....	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	10
Granted leave of absence.....	15
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3
Committed to other institutions.....	3
American School for Deaf.....	1
Monson State Hospital.....	1
Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater....	1
	822
Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1923.....	450
* This represents 894 individuals.	

TABLE 6.—Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1923, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1923	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	2	113	115
Berkshire.....	9	408	417
Bristol.....	30	1,317	1,347
Dukes.....	—	24	24
Essex.....	35	1,919	1,954
Franklin.....	4	110	114
Hampden.....	21	951	972
Hampshire.....	3	185	188
Middlesex.....	55	2,789	2,844
Nantucket.....	—	25	25
Norfolk.....	4	716	720
Plymouth.....	13	331	344
Suffolk.....	81	2,839	2,920
Worcester.....	38	1,400	1,438
Totals.....	295	13,127	13,422

TABLE 7.—Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed to Lyman School for Boys During Past Ten Years.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fathers born in United States.....	12	23	23	30	27	18	17	23	16	24
Mothers born in United States.....	29	20	20	26	48	33	32	26	22	15
Fathers foreign born.....	34	21	19	29	41	27	28	29	19	17
Mothers foreign born.....	17	24	26	42	24	24	17	26	17	17
Both parents born in United States...	24	33	32	53	49	37	40	44	38	44
Both parents foreign born.....	111	149	104	183	212	196	190	178	171	165
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	51	32	50	37	33	27	51	44	18	38
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	26	31	38	48	52	47	40	42	29	29
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	45	52	40	48	58	59	55	52	62	56
Per cent of American parentage.....	10	11	12	14	12	11	11	13	14	14
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	20	11	19	10	8	8	15	13	6	13

TABLE 8.—Nativity of Boys Committed to the Lyman School for Boys During Past Ten Years.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Born in United States.....	234	282	249	333	363	292	317	311	244	284
Foreign born.....	10	7	7	49	53	36	27	24	31	11
Unknown nativity.....	2	—	1	3	3	4	3	6	2	—

TABLE 9.—Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923, and previously.

AGE (YEARS)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1923	Committed from 1885 to 1922	Committed previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	—	4	25	29
Eight.....	4	38	115	157
Nine.....	8	139	231	378
Ten.....	19	345	440	804
Eleven.....	35	630	615	1,280
Twelve.....	63	1,183	748	1,994

Thirteen	76	1,938	897	2,911
Fourteen	83	2,819	778	3,680
Fifteen	7	216	913	1,136
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	2	17	19
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	295	7,355	5,518	13,168

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Had parents, 211.
 Had no parents, 18.
 Had father only, 18.
 Had mother only, 20.
 Had stepfather, 21.
 Had stepmother, 17.
 Had intemperate father, 96.
 Had intemperate mother, 2.
 Had both parents intemperate, 1.
 Had parents separated, 10.
 Had attended church, 293.
 Had never attended church, 2.
 Had not attended school within one year, 8.
 Had not attended school within two years, 3.
 Had been arrested before, 179.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 52.
 Had used tobacco, 157.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 41.
 Were attending school, 172.
 Were idle, 79.
 Parents owning residence, 51.
 Members of family had been arrested, 114.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
5.....	—	3	17.....	1	1
2.....	—	4	14.....	1	2
2.....	—	5	11.....	1	3
9.....	—	6	7.....	1	4
13.....	—	7	4.....	1	5
12.....	—	8	3.....	1	6
33.....	—	9	2.....	1	7
41.....	—	10	2.....	1	8
22.....	—	11	1.....	1	9
21.....	1	—	1.....	1	10
1.....	2	1	1.....	3	5
Total number paroled for first time during year, 224; average length of stay in the school, 11.59 months.					

TABLE 12.—*Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Breaking and entering, 101.
 Delinquent child, 36.
 Larceny, 111.
 Stubbornness, 22.
 Running away, 13.
 Ringing fire alarm, 3.
 Placing obstruction on railroad, 1.
 Malicious mischief, 7.
 Setting fires, 1.
 Total, 295.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New Commitments	Paroled	Released Otherwise than by Paroling
1913-14.....	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15.....	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16.....	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17.....	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18.....	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19.....	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20.....	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21.....	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22.....	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23.....	407.91	295	602	220
Average for ten years.....	452.47	318.7	638.1	218.7

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1914.....	15.23	1919.....	13.82
1915.....	15.83	1920.....	13.98
1916.....	15.61	1921.....	14.04
1917.....	14.33	1922.....	14.18
1918.....	14.06	1923.....	13.95

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1914.....	17.24	1919.....	10.75
1915.....	16.12	1920.....	11.74
1916.....	15.47	1921.....	11.11
1917.....	14.43	1922.....	11.53
1918.....	12.14	1923.....	11.59

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1914.....	13.27	1919.....	13.91
1915.....	13.18	1920.....	13.19
1916.....	13.02	1921.....	13.20
1917.....	12.98	1922.....	13.04
1918.....	12.91	1923.....	12.97

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1914.....	377	1919.....	461
1915.....	405	1920.....	333
1916.....	386	1921.....	458
1917.....	279	1922.....	443
1918.....	361	1923.....	398

E. *Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

YEAR	Gross	Net	YEAR	Gross	Net
1914.....	\$5.26	\$5.23	1919.....	\$8.00	\$8.06
1915.....	5.37	5.31	1920.....	9.85	9.83
1916.....	5.44	5.42	1921.....	9.56	9.55
1917.....	5.90	5.89	1922.....	9.61	9.60
1918.....	7.00	6.98	1923.....	11.26	11.21

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In 1st grade, 1.	In 8th grade, 38.
In 2d grade, 8.	In 9th grade, 1.
In 3d grade, 29.	In high school, 7.
In 4th grade, 44.	Special class, 11.
In 5th grade, 53.	Vocational class, 1.
In 6th grade, 57.	Continuation school, 2.
In 7th grade, 43.	Total, 295.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1923:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1922.....	\$4,706.06
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Receipts.

PERSONAL SERVICES :—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	24.57	
SALES :—	682.24	

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Interest on bank balances.....	\$181.86	
Sundries	200.00	381.86

TOTAL INCOME \$1,088.67

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :—

Balance of 1922.....	\$8,954.73	
Advance money (Amount on hand Nov. 30).....	15,000.00	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	205,867.87	229,822.60

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—

Balance of 1922.....	\$1,265.10	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	42,215.24	43,480.34

LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME :—

Approved schedules of 1923.....	\$663.31	663.31
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TOTAL \$279,760.98

Payments.

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH :—

Institution income	\$1,088.67	
		\$1,088.67

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :

Balance of schedules of previous year.....	\$13,682.48	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	205,867.87	
November advances.....	14,027.32	\$233,577.67

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :

Balance of schedules of previous year.....	\$1,265.10	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	\$42,215.24	
Less advances, last year's report	21.69	42,193.55
		\$43,458.65

LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME.....		663.31
Balance, November 30, 1923.....		972.68
TOTAL		\$279,760.98

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year.....	\$241,325.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	238,956.63
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$2,368.37

Analysis of Expenses.

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$94,591.84	
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,381.47	
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES.....	3,850.35	
FOOD	31,913.22	
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.....	13,210.26	
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	9,165.92	
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE.....	7,050.85	
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.....	38,174.44	
FARM	15,900.68	
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS.....	1,813.15	
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	8,147.42	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.....	12,757.03	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$238,956.63

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance December 1, 1922	\$41,171.75
Appropriations for current year.....	4,000.00

Total	\$45,171.75
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$42,215.24

Balance November 30, 1923, carried to next year..... \$2,956.51

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended During Fiscal Year.	Total Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central Kitchen and Storehouse	Acts 1922 Acts 1923	\$75,000.00 4,000.00	\$42,215.24	\$76,043.49	\$2,956.51
		\$79,000.00	\$42,215.24	\$76,043.49	\$2,956.51
Balance carried to next year.....					2,956.51

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand.....	\$972.68	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), Account of Maintenance.....	\$14,027.32	
	14,027.32	\$15,000.00
Due from Treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1923, schedule.....		18,088.76
		<u>\$33,088.76</u>

Liabilities.

OUTSTANDING SCHEDULES OF CURRENT YEARS—		
Schedule of November bills.....		\$33,088.76
		<u>\$33,088.76</u>

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 407.91.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$238,956.63.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.2655.
 Receipts from sales, \$682.24.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0322.
 All other institution receipts, \$406.43.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0097.
 Net weekly per capita, \$11.2142.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1923.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings).....	\$8,743.74
135 acres, 18 rods mowing.....	16,711.46
81 acres, 37 rods tillage.....	9,643.56
24 acres, 106 rods orchard	2,332.62
32 acres, 133 rods woodland	984.93
124 acres, 48 rods pasture.....	3,107.50
14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous.....	549.36
	<u>\$42,073.17</u>

Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage.....	\$5,000.00
Maple Cottage	3,700.00
Elms Cottage	22,000.00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages.....	38,000.00
Gables Cottage	9,000.00
Hillside Cottage	15,000.00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages.....	47,000.00
Oak Cottage	16,000.00
Boulder Cottage	17,000.00
Wayside Cottage	5,900.00
Davitt Cottage	5,500.00
Administration building	11,100.00
The Inn	1,000.00
Storehouse	12,300.00
School building	43,400.00
Power station	44,043.00
Greenhouse	2,000.00
Scale building	500.00
Hospital	12,000.00
Piggery	1,000.00
Cow barn	14,500.00
Creamery building	1,436.00
Henhouses	1,200.00
Horse barn and fire station.....	7,980.00
Superintendent's house	3,500.00
Superintendent's barn	600.00
Superintendent's summer house	50.00
Ice house	1,550.00
Subways	6,765.00

Heating system	10,049.00	
Hot-water system	3,465.00	
Sewerage system	10,650.00	
Equipment for heat, light and power.....	24,402.00	
Water system	2,800.00	
Laundry equipment	2,285.00	
Railroad siding	456.25	
Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc.....	4,800.00	
		407,931.25
Berlin (house)	\$3,200.00	
Berlin barn and sheds.....	1,500.00	
Riverview	4,000.00	
		8,700.00
Total real estate.....		\$458,704.42

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	178,151.95
Total valuation of property.....	\$636,856.37

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	390	—	390
Number received during the year.....	882	—	882
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	822	—	822
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	450	—	450
Daily average (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	407.91	—	407.91
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	58.87	44.61	103.48

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1922.....	1,860
Released on parole during year 1923.....	602
Total	2,462
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	629
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1923.....	1,833
Net loss	27

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$94,591.84
2. Subsistence	31,913.22
3. Clothing	13,210.26
4. Ordinary repairs	8,147.42
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	91,093.89

Total for institution.....\$238,956.63

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$29,133.74
Office and other expenses.....	18,345.66
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	25,413.90
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	7,970.74
Total	\$80,864.04

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The past year has been a busy one for the school. The small average number of boys, two hundred and ten, made it difficult to accomplish the large amount of construction and repair work laid out. The old Shaker horse barn has been torn down and a new barn, one hundred by forty feet, built for horses and for hay storage. It is of cement construction on the ground floor with a large wooden hay loft above. New roads have been built allowing teams to drive in on three levels. Our new infirmary and hospital building is completed and occupied. This fills a long-felt want in caring for the sick. The isolation ward will almost entirely obviate the danger of widespread contagion in the school. A new creamery is built and nearly ready for use. This is located near and north of the new cow barn and provides for the efficient and sanitary handling of milk and butter. Cottage number Four has been moved to its new location as called for in the general plan adopted for the development of the institution. The building itself looks much better and the general appearance of the grounds is greatly improved. Additional walks and roads have been built, and water and sewer connections installed as called for by the new construction outlined.

Four more acres of land have been cleared and prepared for cultivation. About one hundred feet of lumber was sawed. The farm, as usual, occupies a most important place in the economy of the school program. Following is a list of the more important items produced during the past year:—

Poultry	2,208 pounds
Pork	14,467 "
Eggs	4,193 dozens
Milk	147,112 quarts
Vegetables	7,026 bushels
Fruit	1,131 "

I would again call your attention to the great need of individualization in the training of our boys. A large measure of our success is due to the emphasis laid on this side of the organization of the school, and there is still much more that can be done. The work done by the Department of Mental Diseases in giving mental tests has helped greatly in arriving at a just estimate of the industrial boy, thus making it possible to do more for him. It is hoped that this may be continued.

EDUCATION.

Most of our boys are motor minded—that is, they learn best by doing, and have a somewhat limited power to do the highly abstract work demanded by the academic courses. This does not mean, however, that what power they have for acquiring book knowledge should be abandoned. The results gained in our academic work have proved beyond doubt the value to even the simplest minds, of effort in the school room, and warrants a further development of this side of the training offered to the boys committed to our care.

It is, of course, obvious that, for boys over sixteen years of age, coming as they do, for the most part, from homes where they must early become bread winners, social success is based on industrial efficiency. They must, therefore, be taught to do things so well that they may be of real value in the world's work. It is primarily a pedagogic problem as to what relation shall hold between teaching and production, but inasmuch as character training involves good teaching, this problem has always been a serious one with us. A careful study and comparison with the work of some of our city trade schools has convinced us that the all too common assumption that good teaching methods hinder production is in no sense true. Good teaching and efficient production is not only entirely possible, but results in more rapid progress and greater interest on the part of the boy. Boys want to produce as men do and they profit immensely by the doing. It is very difficult to get teachers to see the need of

careful, well-planned instruction in the simpler tasks of the school life, yet housework, farming, and so forth, offer the finest opportunities for the good teacher. With the above in mind we have always planned to have plenty of real productive work for our lads. Raising our own farm produce, cutting lumber, building all our furniture and many of our buildings, have given the boy his chance to learn to produce efficiently. Some of our boys have no homes and must be placed on farms, but it is a poor home indeed that is not better than a place among strangers, hence our boys must if they can, and they can, be taught to be industrially efficient through truly productive work.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1923 is hereby respectfully submitted.

During the year there was less illness than usual. With the exception of a case of mumps, we have had no cases of contagious disease. In spite of the small amount of sickness there is always a great deal of routine work done, as every inmate is examined when he enters and when he is paroled, and again if he is at any time returned to the school. The immunization against diphtheria is also a routine measure with every boy and requires considerable attention.

The most serious cases treated were two cases of acute appendicitis and one case of perforated duodenal ulcer, all of which were transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation; two cases of pneumonia, which were taken care of at the school; five serious cases of septic infection, which were also transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital; one case of fractured tibia; two cases of fractured clavicle, and one case of dislocation of the wrist. We have had a large number of cases of tonsillitis and pharyngitis, all of which were non-specific in origin; a considerable number of minor infections of feet and hands from traumatic abrasions, and quite a number of incised wounds requiring suturing.

It gives me pleasure to record the fact that the new infirmary is now occupied. The new building is well adapted to our needs and will undoubtedly be of great service to us in conserving the health of the boys. A small X-ray apparatus would be of great benefit to us, both in diagnosis and treatment of such injuries as fractures and dislocations.

The boys, as in past years, invariably improve physically while at the school, their increase in weight and height when paroled being much greater than the increase in boys of the same age who are at home. The eyes and ears of all the inmates are examined when entering and leaving the school, and those needing glasses are given special attention and are supplied with proper lenses.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work done at the school during the year:—

Number of physicians' visits to the school, 336.

Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, 8,987.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 180.

Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department, 881.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 180.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 152.

Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day, 103.

Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day, 5.

Largest number of patients in hospital in one day, 8.

Average number of patients in hospital, 3.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 227.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 237.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 163.

Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 8.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.

Operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 4.

Peritonsillar abscess, 3.

Incisions for septic condition, 20.

Etherization, 9.

Suturing of incised wounds, 15.

Glasses prescribed, 7.

Immunization by toxin-antitoxin, 227.

Fracture of clavicle, 2.

Dislocation of wrist, 1.

Special cases treated:

Tonsillitis, 92.

Pharyngitis, 10.

Laryngitis, 4.

Tubercular knee, 1.

Septic infections, 19.

Arthritis, 4.

Pneumonia, 2.

Phlebitis, 1.

Gonorrhea, 2.

Wassermann test, 2.

Syphilis, 1.

Report of Dental Work Performed.

Number of amalgam fillings, 241.

Number of cement fillings, 74.

Number of cleanings, 355.

Number of extractions, 375.

Number of treatments, 92.

Synthetic porcelain fillings, 6.

Porcelain crowns, 2.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16.—*Number Received at and Leaving Industrial School for Boys for Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Boys in school, Nov. 30, 1922.....	230	
Committed during the year.....	216	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	10	
Transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory.....	1	
Returned from parole.....	107	
Returned from leave of absence.....	5	
Returned from hospital.....	6	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
		577
Paroled.....	237	
Returned paroles re-paroled.....	79	
Granted leave of absence.....	5	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	3	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	8	
Taken to State infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4	
Returned to court, over age.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	16	
		353

Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1923..... 224

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Both parents born in the United States, 43.

Both parents foreign born, 120.

Father foreign born and mother native, 15.

Father native born and mother foreign, 12.

Mother foreign born and father unknown, 5.

Father foreign born and mother unknown, 4.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 8.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 8.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 12.
 Total, 227.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Born in the United States, 194.	
Born in foreign countries, 33.	
Canada and provinces, 9.	Greece, 1.
Italy, 5.	Syria, 1.
England, 3.	Scotland, 1.
Russia, 3.	Portugal, 1.
Poland, 2.	Austria, 1.
Ireland, 2.	Lithuania, 1.
Sweden, 2.	Armenia, 1.
	Total, 227.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of Commitment of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Larceny, 76.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 35.
 Breaking, entering and larceny, 27.
 Breaking and entering, 27.
 Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 17.
 Transfers, 11.
 Vagrancy, 4.
 Assault, 4.
 Assault and battery, 4.
 Drunkenness, 4.
 Malicious injury to real estate, 3.
 Robbery, 3.
 Stealing a ride, 3.
 Selling intoxicating liquor, 2.
 Attempted larceny, 1.
 Setting fires, 1.
 Burning a building, 1.
 Operating automobile without license, 1.
 Runaways, 2.
 Fornication, 1.
 Total, 227.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic Condition and Habits at Time of Commitment of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 145.
 Had father only, 26.
 Had mother only, 31.
 Parents unknown, 2.
 Both parents dead, 16.
 Had step-father, 7.
 Had step-mother, 7.
 Had intemperate father, *i.e.*, father who drank liquor, 60.
 Parents separated, 28.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 58.
 Had parents owning residence, 48.
 Had not attended school within one year, 93.
 Had not attended school within two years, 58.
 Had not attended school within three years, 29.
 Were attending school, 24.
 Had been in court before, 185.

Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 24.

Had used tobacco, 170.

Had been inmates of another institution, 47.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of Boys When Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

15-16	101
16-17	82
17-18	44
Total	227

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of Boys Admitted to Industrial School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In 3rd grade or below	6
In 4th grade	9
In 5th grade	14
In 6th grade	37
In 7th grade	50
In 8th grade	78
In high school	33
Total	227

TABLE 23.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of All Boys Paroled for First Time During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.
1	4 months
4	5 "
8	6 "
6	7 "
12	8 "
26	9 "
48	10 "
58	11 "
41	1 year
19	1 "1 month
9	1 "2 "
3	1 "3 "
1	1 "4 "
1	1 "5 "

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 237; average length of stay in the school, 10½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1923:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1922 \$11.41

Receipts.

Income.

Personal services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$40.00	
Sales	894.65	
Miscellaneous	86.36	
Total income		1,021.01
Other receipts:		
Refunds of previous year.....		7.41

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance of 1922.....	\$14,209.35	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30).....	8,000.00	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	122,380.23	
		144,589.58
Special appropriations:		
Balance of 1922.....	\$4,897.67	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	18,534.64	
		23,432.31

Total \$169,061.72

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution income		\$627.79	
Refunds, account maintenance, \$22.49; account Special, \$29.60		52.09	
Refunds of previous year		7.41	
			687.29
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of schedules of previous year.....		\$14,345.76	
Approved schedules of 1923	\$121,197.52		
Less returned	22.49		
		121,175.03	
November advances		7,043.26	
			142,564.05
Special appropriations:			
Balance of schedules of previous year.....		\$4,897.67	
Approved schedules of 1923.....	\$18,534.64		
Less returned	29.60	\$18,505.04	
Less advances, last year's report.....	\$125.00	18,380.04	
November advances		749.43	
			24,027.14
Balance, November 30, 1923, in bank, in office.....			1,783.24
Total			\$169,061.72

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$412.68
Appropriation, current year.....	153,100.00
Total	\$153,512.68
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	143,131.57
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$10,381.11

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$59,414.66
Religious instruction	1,633.33
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,212.36
Food	16,992.06
Clothing and Materials.....	8,861.89
Furnishings and household supplies.....	6,447.66
Medical and General Care.....	3,184.18
Heat, light and power.....	18,206.69
Farm	11,998.53
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,359.02
Repairs, ordinary	5,779.62
Repairs and renewals.....	6,041.57
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$143,131.57

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance, December 1, 1922.....	\$19,146.87
Appropriations for current year.....	13,500.00
Total	\$32,646.87
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	26,682.55
Balance November 30, 1923, carried to next year.....	\$5,964.32

OBJECT.	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date.	Balance At End of Year.
Infirmary and hospital building...	\$45,000.00	\$19,010.91	\$44,997.59	\$135.96
Hay and horse barn.....	7,000.00	5,082.83	5,082.83	1,917.17
Moving cottage No. 4.....	6,500.00	2,588.81	4,053.81	3,911.19
	\$58,000.00	\$26,682.55	\$54,134.23	\$5,964.32
Balance carried to next year.....				\$5,964.32

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

Cash on hand.....	\$1,783.24
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account Maintenance	\$7,071.03
Account Special Appropriations.....	749.43
	7,820.46
	\$9,603.70
Due from Treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account	
November, 1923, schedule:	
Maintenance	\$12,773.83
Special	8,177.51
	20,951.34
	\$30,555.04

Liabilities.

Outstanding schedules of current year:

Schedule of November bills.....	\$21,984.31
Specials	8,177.51
	<hr/>
	\$30,555.04

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 210.81.

Total cost for maintenance, \$143,175.70.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.0609
Receipt from sales, \$894.65.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0816
All other institution receipts, \$126.36.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.1105.
Net weekly per capita, \$12.9637.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

Nov. 30, 1923.

*REAL ESTATE.**Land.*

45 acres lawns and buildings, at \$75.....	\$3,375.00
104 acres tillage, at \$30.....	3,120.00
100 acres mowing, at \$54.....	5,400.00
30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40.....	1,200.00
297 acres pasture, at \$20.....	5,940.00
180 acres woodland, at \$20.....	3,600.00
134 acres wasteland, at \$10.....	1,340.00
Sidewalks	3,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$27,375.00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates).....	\$12,000.00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates).....	6,000.00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates).....	5,000.00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates).....	13,700.00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates).....	13,700.00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates).....	6,500.00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates).....	15,274.00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates).....	18,200.00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates).....	33,000.00
Old administration building.....	10,000.00
Central building	97,700.00
Infirmery (old)	1,500.00
Infirmery and hospital building.....	42,000.00
Old chapel building.....	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (old).....	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (new).....	62,000.00
Industrial building	21,500.00
Warehouse	18,000.00
Old evaporation building.....	500.00
Shaker cottage	4,000.00
Old shop building and sheds.....	1,000.00
Cow barn and shed.....	13,743.00
New creamery	2,500.00
Horse barn (new).....	7,000.00
Farmer's house (employees).....	1,000.00
House with brick basement (three tenement).....	1,700.00
Stone house	1,000.00
Wagon house	1,500.00
Workman's house, south meadow.....	1,200.00
Piggery	1,200.00
Dairy house	1,290.00
Small tool house.....	100.00
Corn house	100.00
North woodshed	300.00
North tool shed.....	700.00
Three silos	550.00
Two henhouses	800.00
Brooder house	1,000.00
Ice house	500.00
Ice house and refrigerator.....	1,489.00
Work shed	1,250.00
Transformer house (heat, light and power).....	200.00
Water system (cost).....	25,960.00
Sewerage system (cost).....	7,775.00
Telephone system (cost).....	3,785.00
Electrical distributing system.....	2,600.00
	<hr/>
	492,101.00
Total real estate.....	<hr/>
	\$519,476.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	117,553.99
	<hr/>
Total valuation of property.....	\$637,029.99

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	230	—	230
Number received during the year.....	347	—	347
Number passing out of the institution during year.....	353	—	353
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	224	—	224
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	210.81	—	210.81
Number of individuals actually represented.....	530	—	530
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	49.80	18.39	68.19

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, Nov. 30, 1922.....	907
Paroled during year 1923.....	316

1,223

Became of age, died, honorably discharged.	342
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Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1923.....	881
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Net loss	26
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Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses :

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$61,047.99
2. Clothing	8,861.89
3. Subsistence	20,176.24
4. Ordinary repairs	5,779.62
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	47,265.83

Total for institution.....	\$143,131.57
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Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 16.)

Notes on current expenses :

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch : JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

On November 30, 1923, there were 1,833 boys on parole from Lyman School and 881 from the Industrial School for Boys. These compare with 1,860 and 907 on November 30, 1922, showing a net loss of 53. This was the first time in years that a gain was not reported.

At the close of the year our records show 166 boys on parole from Lyman School and 100 from the Industrial School for Boys whose whereabouts and occupations were unknown. No doubt this large number was due to decline in general business. Many of our wards who found work readily when business was good were unable to stand existing competition. Constant pressure at home when idle or love of excitement induced many to try their luck elsewhere. Then, too, many who were not doing well undoubtedly left home to escape trouble. On account of the prevalence of auto trucks, it is easy to travel from one State to another, and this method is usually employed by boys who leave home. Occasionally we hear of some lad unknown for months reporting from a distant State that he has found work and is trying to hold his job. It is natural also to suppose that many of these unknowns are locked up in institutions in various States. It is hard for our visitors to locate boys whose parents move frequently and who intentionally try to avoid being followed up, because too much valuable time is lost. Considering present business conditions, however, and the fact that only 48 boys on parole from Lyman School out of 1,833, and 29 out of 881 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were classed as idle, we have little cause to complain.

A glance at the tables accompanying this report shows a large number of our wards employed as laborers, farm hands, teamsters, in shoe shops and in textile mills. It is particularly encouraging to note the large number of boys employed on farms, for experience has shown that those who have had considerable farm life do very well when paroled to the cities.

There were 115 boys on parole from Lyman School in the U. S. Army, Navy and Marines at the close of the year, as compared with 140 on November 30, 1922. The number on parole from the Industrial School in various branches of the U. S. Service compared favorably with the previous year.

Of the 1,833 boys on parole from Lyman School at the end of the year 443, or 78.72 per cent, were doing well, and of the 881 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys 657, or 74.58 per cent, were doing well. This was due largely to close supervision by the visitors, who made 14,358 visits during the year. In the same period they relocated 391 boys who were misfits at place or at home. It is encouraging to note that only 349 boys were returned to Lyman School for violation of parole as compared with 392 during the previous year.

Of the 143 Lyman School boys who became of age, 54 were unknown, and 21 of the 157 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were also unknown. The percentage of boys on parole from Lyman School who were doing well, who became of age during the year, was 56.65 per cent, and of those who became of age who were on parole from the Industrial School 70.71 per cent were doing well.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges during the year to 47 boys on parole from Lyman School and to 54 boys on parole from the Industrial School. As our wards get older and realize the value of an honorable discharge they make every effort to earn this reward.

SAVINGS.

On November 30, 1923, the balance on deposit in favor of our wards was \$30,788.58, as compared with \$23,990.40 on November 30, 1922. We turned over to boys who became of age, or to their parents, \$4,855.20, and we expended for clothing, etc., \$6,251.48. This deposit of \$30,788.58 represents 845 accounts.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1922.....	1,860
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1923.....	602
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1923.....	2,462
Number of boys returned to school during year ending November 30, 1923....	397
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1923.....	143
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year.....	13
Boys committed to other institutions during the year.....	27
Boys died during the year.....	1
Honorably discharged from custody during the year.....	47
Boys recommitted	1
	629
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1923.....	1,833
Net loss	27

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on Parole Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	115	6.23
Out of State.....	133	7.26
At board, attending school.....	67	3.66
Attending school, not boarded.....	230	12.55
Employed on farms.....	133	7.26
In mills (textile).....	73	3.98
In other mills and factories.....	204	11.13
Idle	48	2.62
Classed as laborers.....	94	5.13
In machine shops.....	40	2.18
In shoe shops.....	60	3.28
Clerks and in stores.....	47	2.57
In other institutions.....	12	.66

Ill	13	.71
Occupations unknown	24	1.32
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	166	9.06
In printing plants	10	.54
Recently released	26	1.42
Messengers and doing errands	42	2.29
In different occupations	220	12.00
Teamsters	76	4.15
	<hr/> 1,833	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,833 boys show that at the time of the last report, 1,443, or 78.72 per cent, were doing well; 45, or 2.44 per cent, were doing fairly well; 22, or 1.20 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 133, or 7.26 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 166, or 9.06 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown 24, or 1.32 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of Boys Paroled from Lyman School for Boys During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	377
Number of boys paroled to others	140
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	85
	<hr/>
Total number paroled within the year, and becoming subjects of visitation	602
Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1923	67

TABLE 27.—*Number of Boys Returned to Lyman School for Boys from Parole During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

For violation of parole	349
For relocation and other purposes	48
	<hr/>
Total number returned	397

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	23	16.09
On farms	4	2.78
In textile mills	13	9.10
In different occupations	15	10.49
Teamsters	9	6.30
Whereabouts unknown, and out of State	54	37.77
Idle	3	2.10
In factories	5	3.49
In shoe shops	2	1.39
Laborers	13	9.10
In institutions	2	1.39
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Became of Age During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	81	56.65
Doing fairly well	2	1.39
Doing badly	6	4.19
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	54	37.77
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 17 boys who became of age in 1923 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status Nov. 30, 1923, of All Boys Who Had Been Committed to Lyman School and Who Were Still in the Custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 52.
 In the United States Navy, 57.
 In the United States Marines, 6.
 On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,207.
 On parole to others, 133.
 On parole on own responsibility, 12.
 On parole at board, 67.
 On parole out of State, 133.

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 166.

Total outside the school, 1,833.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in Number of Industrial School Boys on Parole During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1922.....	907
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.....	316
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1923.....	1,223
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1923	107
Became of age during year.....	157
Committed to other institutions during year.....	23
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	54
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	1
	342
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on Nov. 30, 1923..	881
Net loss to department.....	26

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of Boys on Parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	96	10.90
Machinists	20	2.27
Employed on farms.....	53	6.02
Doing odd jobs.....	48	5.45
In textile mills.....	66	7.49
In shoe shops.....	30	3.41
Classed as laborers.....	83	9.42
Clerks and working in stores.....	55	6.24
Other factories	76	8.63
Recently released	13	1.48
Teamsters	61	6.92
In different occupations.....	49	5.56
In institutions	21	2.38
Occupations unknown	7	.79
Out of State.....	59	6.70
Idle	29	3.29
In school	7	.79
Whereabouts and occupation unknown.....	100	11.35
Printing	3	.34
Ill	5	.57
	881	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 881 boys show that at the time of the last report 657, or 74.58 per cent, were doing well; 32, or 3.63 per cent, were doing fairly well; 33, or 3.75 per cent, were doing badly; 59, or 6.69 per cent, were out of State; 100, or 11.35 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown	15	9.57
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	25	15.92
Teamsters	16	10.19
Employed on farms.....	4	2.54
Salesmen	5	3.20
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	25	15.92
Classed as laborers.....	12	7.64
Machine shops	7	4.46
Out of State.....	12	7.64
Odd jobs	7	4.46
In other institutions.....	8	5.06
Idle	6	3.83
In different occupations.....	15	9.57
	157	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	111	70.71
Doing fairly well.....	12	7.64
Doing badly	13	8.28
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	21	13.37
	157	100.00

During the year 26 boys who became of age in 1923 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 98 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1923, and 9 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Salaries:			
Superintendent	\$2,700.00		
Visitors	22,357.61		
Clerks	4,076.13		
			\$29,133.74
Travel of visitors and boys:			
Travel of visitors.....	\$8,029.68 ⁶		
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto.....	2,450.50		
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,290.10		
Travel of boys.....	2,555.70		
Carriage hire for boys.....	725.80		
Return of runaways and sundries.....	194.86		
			15,246.64
Office expenses:			
Postage	\$713.38		
Printing	304.32		
Stationery	261.38		
Telephone and telegraph.....	349.71		
Rent	860.00		
Supplies and equipment.....	610.23		
			3,099.02
Boys boarded out:			
Board	\$12,419.14		
Clothing*.....	12,539.96		
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care).....	454.80		
			\$25,413.90
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....		\$3,906.05	
Deficiency, 1922	4,064.69		
			7,970.74
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....			\$80,864.04
*Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,296.16.			This amount
was returned to the State Treasurer.			

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The same general policies in the training of girls have been observed as in former years.

There have been two disturbing elements in the matter of commitments received during the past several years, and particularly last year, namely, the lower mentality of the girls received, and the large number of girls committed in pregnant condition. These conditions seriously interfere with the success of girls on parole and largely account for the increased number of girls returned to the school.

At the present time there are in our central school building thirty girls in or below fourth grade and there are in our Bolton schoolroom about twenty-five girls of equally low grade. These girls should have longer training in the school, and if the time can be lengthened, it would seem reasonable to expect more favorable reactions on parole.

The average stay in the school of the pregnant girl has been three months and in several instances during the past year, girls have been removed from the school to the State Infirmary or other hospital within several days after commitment. These girls, because of their physical condition and their brief stay in the school, receive little training and discipline, although they are seriously in need of both, and are transferred elsewhere with but little improvement.

It has not been customary to return mothers of children to the school for training and discipline after they have been discharged from the hospital, but they have been returned to the community without either factor, with the natural consequence of another failure, and finally when a return to the school becomes necessary, they are the more hardened by further irregularities, totally inefficient in the ordinary duties of life, unable to care for themselves or for their offspring.

These problems are serious and worthy of much consideration. If the purpose of the school is to be accomplished, namely, the training of girls to live in the community as law-abiding and self-respecting citizens, they must remain in the school long enough, first, to become physically well-nourished; second, to receive moral and spiritual instruction; third, to develop latent possibilities in industrial and academic work; fourth, to become proficient in household duties, and, as a result of this instruction and training, to come to appreciate values in the problems of life.

A newly committed girl is first sent to the hospital for examination and attention. Later she is interviewed by the superintendent or assistant superintendent and assigned to the receiving cottage, which is in charge of a most competent matron.

In this cottage, she is taught habits of personal cleanliness and care of the room which is entirely her own. She remains in the receiving cottage for a period of three months, during which time she is taught model sewing, given simple household tasks, and attends school for a period of three hours each day under the direction of a well-trained teacher.

Following her probationary period of three months, she is transferred to one of the regular cottages for training, and at the same time begins her academic and industrial training in the central school building. The temperament of the officer and the girl is given much consideration in the selection of the cottage to which the girl is assigned during her stay at the school.

In addition to her attendance in the general school building and the instruction there received in academic and industrial work, gymnastics and music, the girl also begins her training in household duties and is given a practical course in general housework, cooking and laundry work in her own cottage.

At the completion of this course, she is eligible for parole and is transferred to the parole cottage. In this cottage, under the direction of the matron, the girls assume the management of the various phases of cottage work.

The length of stay in the school depends largely upon the individual girl, but the average girl remains from eighteen months to two years.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religious services are held for the children of the various denominations and we are grateful to the officiating clergymen for their earnest effort and unselfish devotion to their particular charges.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

During 1923, the academic work has been carried on along lines similar to those of the preceding year.

In the central school building, regular grades have been in session, beginning with grade 4 B and continuing through commercial class, which is the equivalent of the first year high course. At Bolton, the grades have ranged from 1 to 5, inclusive.

The work of all grades is based on the requirements of the public schools, but as our average girl remains in the institution only a year and a half, and as the majority of the girls are in the academic class rooms only half a day, it necessarily varies in many ways. Frequent promotions are made so that these girls, for the most part so little used to mental work, may see that they are progressing and so take courage to go still farther.

Special emphasis is placed on the fundamentals of arithmetic with as much English, writing and spelling as time allows. Geography is taught in some grades and civics in others. History is correlated with the various subjects and is especially emphasized in connection with the patriotic holidays.

Nature study talks are given whenever possible, but because of lack of time cannot be given a definite place in the required course of study.

Commencing with the first of July, a definite plan of botany instruction was worked out, in order to make the farm work less irksome and more instructive to the girls who do that work regularly. Twice weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, a simple blackboard talk has been given by the farm supervisor. This has been either at morning chapel or at two in the afternoon. Typewritten

outlines of the talks have been given to each farm teacher, so that they could be reviewed during the recreation periods which the girls take in the middle of their morning and afternoon work. The interest shown by the girls has been, on the whole, very gratifying.

Physical education is considered a most important part of the school life. This consists of required work in the gymnasium for all girls except returned girls and those excused by the school physician. The time allotment on the school schedule is for two, forty-five-minute periods per week. A portion of this period is given to routine work, and a part to folk dancing and games.

Teachers are asked to give special attention to the subject of personal hygiene.

Under the direction of the physical instructor, special attention is given to recreation. Recreation periods are given out-of-doors when the weather permits—otherwise the gymnasium is used. Competitive games, such as batball, volleyball, basketball and baseball are taught. As a result of the well-organized play and good teamwork, there is keen competition and friendly rivalry between the cottages.

Few girls when paroled are placed so that they attend school, the majority being given housework positions. That this must necessarily be the case is shown by the fact that the average age is, at the present time, sixteen years. A large number of these girls who are placed out marry when very young and establish homes of their own. So it is that the schooling received at Lancaster is for the majority the last academic training they ever have.

It has, therefore, been our endeavor to make the work practical, yet at the same time to offer the girls in simple form such subjects as will broaden their outlook and increase their enjoyment of the better and finer things of life.

Constant effort is made to arouse in our girls interest and enthusiasm in what they do and to instill in them the value of an education. We feel that it is most important that they carry away with them the conviction that an education is an advantage and that it has been their loss that either through fault on their part or as a result of circumstances, they were unable to acquire more along that line. Even though they themselves may never reap the benefit of added knowledge, if they have acquired the right attitude toward school, they may use their influence to urge their parents to keep the younger children in school, and will want their own children to have a better chance than they themselves had.

We frequently call our school the "School of Opportunity," and it is in this spirit that we try to train our girls to regard it.

MUSIC.

Our schedule is so arranged as to assign one forty-five-minute period once a week to each academic class. In addition to this, the entire school, with the exception of the returned girls, comes together for a general rehearsal one school period and one chapel period a week.

Several "Music Appreciation" afternoons have been held in the chapel for the girls on Saturday afternoons. These programs included short sketches of the lives of noted composers given by the girls, piano selections played by the piano teacher, records of the best songs and orchestral compositions, and descriptions of various noted works read by the singing teacher.

Individual piano lessons are given to girls who show promise, and who desire them sufficiently to be willing to practice. Some of these girls take part in the program given at the annual exhibition held at the close of the school year in June.

At this exhibition the past year, the operetta "The Witch of Fairy Dell" by F. W. Mills was presented. This operetta was the most pretentious thing we have attempted, as practically all the singing as well as the action took place on the stage and to act, sing and sometimes dance all at the same time is a very difficult feat.

FARM.

The farm and garden show an increase in production over last year, with only a slight increase in expense.

Sufficient fruit and vegetables have been produced to take care of the needs of the institution with the exception of cabbage, this crop being a total failure.

A new dairy has been installed with facilities for pasteurizing the milk and sterilizing the utensils. Following a process of elimination, fewer cows have been milked so that the production for 1923 was less than that of the previous year, although the production per cow showed a material increase.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the improvements begun in 1922 at the heating plant for the extension of central heating were completed. The underground mains between the heating plant and the school building were renewed.

The new dairy room was completed and has been equipped with a small boiler for furnishing live steam, a pasteurizer and accessories, and a cream separator.

A single unit milking machine has replaced the double unit machine to conform with the requirements of the farm accounting.

The woodwork at Bolton cottage has been painted and the roof and gutters repaired.

Necessary repairs have also been made on the roofs and gutters of other cottages.

Several rooms at Pines, Mary Lamb, Fisher, Hospital, Clara Barton and Richardson cottages have been painted.

A Ford Sedan has been purchased during the year and a new one-ton truck was purchased to replace the truck destroyed by fire.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending November 30, 1923, is respectfully submitted.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department, 3,715.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 446.

Total number of different cases admitted to hospital, 267.

Average number of patients in hospital, 8.

Number of new commitments examined by physician, 116.

Number of returned girls examined by physician, 77.

Number of girls examined on leaving school, 103.

Number having blood taken for Wasserman reaction, 462.

Smears taken, 372.

Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 3,732.

Transferred to other hospitals for operation, 9.

Taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 7.

Pregnant, returned girls, 12.

Pregnant when committed, 13.

X-rays, 4.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 116.

Number of commitments who have a deviated septum, 25.

Number of commitments who have defective vision, 36.

Number of commitments who have defective hearing, 18.

Number of commitments who have glands "negative," 65.

Number of commitments who have glands "positive," 49.

Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 36.

Number of other nose examinations, 19.
 Number of other ear examinations, 37.
 Number of other throat examinations, 28.
 Prescriptions for glasses, 59.
 Operations for tonsils and adenoids, 16.
 Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school, 103.
 Operations for chalazion, 3.
 Referred to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, for consultation and treatment, 2.

Report of Dental Work Performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,356.	Partial plates, 4.
Enamel fillings, 232.	Bridged plates, 6.
Cement fillings, 140.	Bridged teeth repaired, 2.
Extractions, 228.	Gold inlays, 14.
Gas administrations, 182.	Trubyte crowns, 5.
Novocaine administrations, 46.	Gold crowns, 10.
Cleansings, 187.	Teeth treated, 26.
Full upper plate, 1.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36.—*Total Number of Girls in Custody of Trustees, Both Inside and Outside Institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1922.....	272	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1922.....	458	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1922.....	730	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1923.....	116	
Received on parole from Reformatory for Women.....	1	847
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.....	97	
Honorably discharged during year.....	31	
In other institutions by commitment:		
Wrentham State School.....	3	
Care of Department of Mental Diseases.....	3	
Reformatory for Women.....	1	
Taunton State Hospital.....	1	
Died	2	
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1923.....	138	709

TABLE 37.—*Number Coming into and Going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1922.....	272	
Since committed	116	388
Recalled to the school:		
For a visit	30	
From attending funeral	2	
From attending court	3	
Pending investigation of home conditions.....	3	
To await commitment to institution for feeble-minded.....	4	
For medical care.....	13	
From hospital	9	
For running away from school.....	3	
For further training	4	
For discipline	6	
For serious causes	47	124
Released from the school:		512
On parole to parents or relatives.....	74	
On parole to other families for wages.....	121	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	2	
To do work other than housework.....	1	
From a visit to the school.....	30	
To attend court.....	3	
To attend funeral.....	2	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	3	
Transferred to hospitals.....	30	
To be committed to institution for feeble-minded.....	3	
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1923.....		243

TABLE 38.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Girls of All Girls Paroled for First Time During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1.....	—	5 ¹	5.....	1	8
1.....	—	16 ¹	7.....	1	9
1.....	—	23 ¹	8.....	1	10
1.....	—	24 ¹	12.....	1	11
1.....	—	29 ¹	9.....	2	0
2.....	—	2	3.....	2	1
1.....	—	3	10.....	2	2
2.....	—	4	7.....	2	3
1.....	—	6	8.....	2	4
1.....	—	7	6.....	2	5
1.....	—	8	3.....	2	6
1.....	—	11	4.....	2	7
1.....	1	0	3.....	2	8
2.....	1	1	1.....	2	9
3.....	1	2	4.....	2	10
4.....	1	3	2.....	2	11
2.....	1	4	2.....	3	0
3.....	1	5	2.....	3	2
6.....	1	6	1.....	3	4
5.....	1	7	1.....	3	9
			1.....	4	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 139; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 10 months, 19 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of Commitments to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Adultery, 1.
 Being a runaway, 9.
 Delinquent, 21.
 Fornication, 10.
 Idle and disorderly, 3.
 Keeping liquor with intent to sell, 1.
 Larceny, 10.
 Lewdness, 7.
 Nightwalking, 1.
 Receiving stolen goods, 1.
 Stubbornness, 51.
 Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 1.
 Total number committed, 116.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at Time of Commitment of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Between 10 and 11 years, 1.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 2.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 3.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 17.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 18.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 36.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 36.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 3.
 Total number committed, 116.

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 3 months, 6 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of Girls Committed to the Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Born in the United States, 107.
 Born in foreign countries, 9.
 Italy, 2.
 Greece, 3.
 Nova Scotia, 2.
 Russia, 1.
 Scotland, 1.
 Total, 116.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of Parents of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Both parents born in the United States, 31.
Both parents foreign born, 51.
Father native born and mother foreign, 8.
Father foreign born and mother native, 17.
Father native, mother unknown, 1.
Mother native, father unknown, 3.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 4.
Nativity of both parents unknown, 1.
Total, 116.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of Girls at Time of Commitment to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In school, 15.
Housework at home, 5.
Housework at foster home, 4.
Factory, 5.
Miscellaneous, 28.
Idle, 55.
Married, 4.
Total number committed, 116.

TABLE 44.—*Educational Progress and Length of Time Out of School of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

In high school (first year), 6.
In high school (second year), 1.
In high school (third year), 1.
In grade IX, 2.
In grade VIII, 19.
In grade VII, 26.
In grade VI, 23.
In grade V, 23.
In grade IV, 5.
In grade III, 6.
In ungraded and special classes, 4.
Total number committed, 116.
In school when committed, 15.
Out of school less than one year, 54.
Out of school between one and two years, 32.
Out of school between two and three years, 12.
Out of school between three and four years, 2.
Out of school between four and five years, 1.
Total number committed, 116.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1923:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance December 1, 1922.....		\$1,024.10
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Income.</i>		
Personal services:		
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement.....	\$9.41	
Sales	292.73	
Miscellaneous	80.81	
Total income		382.95
Other receipts:		
Refunds of previous year for auto registration, 1922.....	5.00	
		5.00

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1922.....	\$21,728.24
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30).....	8,000.00
Approved schedules of 1923.....	123,041.41

152,769.65

Special appropriations:

Approved schedules of 1923.....	3,524.41
---------------------------------	----------

3,524.41

Total \$157,706.11

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$382.95
Refunds, account maintenance.....	60.00
Refunds of previous year.....	5.00

\$447.95

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of schedules of previous year.....	\$22,656.59
Approved schedules of 1923.....	\$122,344.52
Less returned	60.00

122,284.52

November advances	8,197.53
-------------------------	----------

153,138.64

Special appropriations:

Balance of schedules of previous year.....	\$95.75
Approved schedules of 1923.....	3,524.41

\$3,620.16

Balance, November 30, 1923 499.36

Total \$157,706.11

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year.....	\$144,800.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	136,617.64

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth..... \$8,182.36

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$57,207.86
Religious instruction	1,312.85
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,670.56
Food	13,828.21
Clothing and materials.....	8,892.73
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,478.95
Medical and general care.....	3,254.23
Heat, light and power.....	19,440.83
Farm	11,724.26
Garage, stable and grounds.....	1,342.40
Repairs, ordinary	6,777.66
Repairs and renewals.....	2,687.10

Total expenses for maintenance..... \$136,617.64

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance December 1, 1922.....	\$3,524.70
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$3,524.41
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	.29

3,524.70

OBJECT.	Whole Amount.	Expended During Fiscal Year.	Total Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Heating certain cottages.....	\$18,000.00	\$3,524.41	\$17,999.71	\$0.29

*RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.**Resources.*

Cash on hand.....	\$499.36
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance	8,197.53
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1923, schedule.....	5,636.23
	<u>\$14,333.12</u>

Liabilities.

Outstanding schedules of current year:	
Schedule of November bills.....	\$14,333.12
	<u>\$14,333.12</u>

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 263.49.

Total cost for maintenance, \$136,617.64.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.971.

Receipt from sales, \$292.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0213.

All other institution receipts, \$90.22.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0066.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.9431.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Nov. 30, 1923.

REAL ESTATE.

<i>Land.</i>		
176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200.00	
7 acres woodland	400.00	
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835.00	
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000.00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot).....	700.00	
10 acres woodland	300.00	
Water works, reservoir and land.....	7,500.00	
Sewer systems	10,000.00	
		\$31,935.00
<i>Buildings.</i>		
Storehouses	\$5,000.00	
Hospital	10,000.00	
Chapel	14,000.00	
Putnam cottage	18,000.00	
Fisher cottage	18,000.00	
Richardson cottage	18,000.00	
Rogers cottage	16,000.00	
Fay cottage	16,300.00	
Mary Lamb cottage.....	16,000.00	
Elm cottage	7,000.00	
Farmhouse	2,000.00	
Bolton cottage	21,000.00	
Honor cottage	31,000.00	
Pines cottage	29,000.00	
Dairy	1,200.00	
Large barn	13,350.00	
Bolton farm buildings.....	3,000.00	
Holden shops	900.00	
Hose house	200.00	
Piggery	1,700.00	
Silo	500.00	
Ice houses	1,000.00	
Spring houses	100.00	
Reservoir gate house.....	200.00	
Pump building and machinery.....	1,500.00	
Administration building	14,900.00	
Electric wiring and telephone system.....	10,500.00	
Schoolhouse	40,000.00	
Heating unit and underground conduits.....	11,500.00	
High-pressure water system.....	5,340.00	
Fire escapes, additional.....	300.00	
Vegetable cellar	5,500.00	
		332,990.00
Total real estate.....		\$364,925.00
<i>PERSONAL PROPERTY.</i>		
Personal property		86,489.36
Total valuation of property.....		\$451,414.36

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	272	272
Number received during year (committed, 116; returned from parole, 110)	—	226	226
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	—	254	254
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	243	243
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	263	263
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	21	54	75
<i>Number in Care of the Parole Branch.</i>			
Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year.....			630
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody..			138
Employees of Parole Branch.....			17

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages.....	\$57,207.86
Travel, transportation, etc.....	1,670.56
Food	13,828.21
Religious instruction	1,312.85
Clothing and material	8,892.73
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,478.95
Medical and general care.....	3,254.23
Heat, light and power.....	19,440.83
Farm and stable.....	11,724.26
Grounds	1,342.40

Repairs, ordinary	6,777.66
Repairs and renewals	2,687.10
Total for institution	\$136,617.64
Extraordinary expenses:	
Heating cottages, balance 1922 appropriation	3,524.41
	\$140,142.05

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

There is no branch of social work so little understood, and therefore so little appreciated, as that of parole. Statistics cannot be compiled to give any conception of the time and thought and energy necessary to plan and carry on juvenile parole work successfully.

The institutions where those on parole have been trained may be seen—their workrooms inspected; their handicraft exhibited.

In the case of paroled girls, the homes of our communities are the parole workrooms. Their handicraft cannot be seen, nor can the work they accomplish be judged or estimated.

The girls' guardians are the trustees and the visitors, but their teachers are the members of our communities. Often the advice of a guardian weighs less with a girl than the example of one who has no legal hold upon her. In the majority of cases it is those with whom she comes in contact day by day who exercise the greatest influence over her. Thus the full and intelligent co-operation of the members of our communities is most essential if successful parole work is to be accomplished.

In the institutions competition is among those who have had about the same opportunities in life. The paroled girl must compete with those who have had much better and many more opportunities for right living and advancement. The aim of the Parole Branch is to help her find her little niche and become absorbed in the community.

We have many girls who are, or have been, telephone operators, trained nurses, store clerks, office clerks, hairdressers, stenographers, dressmakers, and even teachers, who are competing creditably with girls who have come from more favorable circumstances.

The paroled girl has much to discourage her from members of our communities to whom she naturally looks for example and advice. Too often she has to depend on people who lack a sympathetic understanding of her needs and problems. The value of parole work has not yet been appreciated by the average layman.

THE GIRL ON PAROLE.

Six hundred thirty individual girls, against 596 in 1922, plus 50 babies, have been in the care of the Girls Parole Branch for a part or the whole of the year. Sixty-four of this number were unmarried mothers or pregnant, 43 per cent of whom were committed to the school pregnant. Of these 64 girls, 77 per cent were mentally examined prior to commitment, or while on parole, with the result that 69 per cent were found to be feeble-minded or with mental disorder.

During the year 139 girls have been paroled for the first time and 85 have been re-paroled, making a total of 224 girls.

On December 1, 1922, there were remaining in the school 35 returned girls, all of whom except 6 were re-paroled during the year. Three of those 6 had not completed the training for which they were returned, having been committed pregnant, and 3 were considered too feeble-minded to parole again safely.

Although we have had the largest number of individual girls (630) on parole in the history of the department, we have returned to the school only 53 individuals for violation of parole. Forty-seven of those returned girls had had mental examinations and 16 were pronounced feeble-minded, while 17 had mental disorders. There were 32 returned girls left in the school on Nov. 30, 1923.

Of the 139 girls paroled for the first time, 78 were placed in families to do

housework; 11 in hospitals; and 50 were paroled to relatives. On Nov. 30, 1923, only 29 of the 50 girls placed with relatives were in their homes. Sixteen had run away; 3 had done badly and were taken from home and placed in housework positions; one was committed to a school for the feeble-minded.

Of the 78 girls paroled to foster homes, 48 were with the same families on Nov. 30; 6 were changed once during the year, through no fault of theirs; 6 were relocated once because of their failures; 2 ran away and when found were tried again on parole; 3 were returned to the Industrial School for violation of parole and later were given another chance, and were doing well at the end of the year; 3 were returned to the Industrial School to wait commitment to schools for the feeble-minded; 5 ran away and were returned to the Industrial School; and 3 runaways were at large at the end of the year.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

The department has had enrolled this year in the public schools 38 pupils—26 in day schools and 12 in evening schools. Nineteen girls have attended high school; 15 grammar school; 3 business college; and 1 a seminary. All of these girls have been self-supporting with the exception of 2, for whom we have had to furnish clothes, some dentistry, and one hospital bill for a scarlet fever case. During the summer vacation all the school girls earned from \$3.50 to \$10.00 a week, which helped to defray their expenses while attending school.

OCCUPATIONS OF PAROLED GIRLS.

Occupations of girls not holding housework positions on Nov. 30, 1923, were as follows:

Factory, 57.	Hospital, 6.
Telephone, 2.	Dressmaking, 2.
Candy making, 1.	Restaurant, 8.
Day work, 2.	Hairdresser, 1.
Store, 19.	Laundry, 1.
Stenographers, 3.	Miscellaneous, 5.
Office clerk, 2.	Total, 109.

The wages of these girls ranged from \$10 to \$30 a week. Ten girls who were idle on Nov. 30th because of being temporarily laid off are not included in this list.

INVESTIGATION AND PLACING.

Two hundred and eighty different girls have been in housework positions through the year. Three hundred twenty-six foster homes have been used. Two hundred seventy new homes have been investigated and 106 used. Two hundred ninety-seven new applications for girls to do housework have been received. Over 200 advertisements have been inserted in newspapers. Our best advertisement, however, is a satisfied employer.

To fit a girl into the right home where enough, but not too much, will be required of her, where she can have proper supervision while at work and at play, where she can be mothered and trained and developed and studied and kept happy, is a task that tests the resourcefulness of the department. Each girl must be placed in the home best suited to her peculiarities and her capabilities. Her likes and dislikes, her strong and weak points, her physical strength and mental equipment must all be carefully considered.

How successful our visitor who has charge of the placing has been in taking account of these varied and complex elements may be seen by the fact that 62 girls remained in the same foster homes from one to two years; 20 girls remained in the same foster homes from 2 to 3 years; 8 girls remained in the same foster homes from 3 to 4 years, making 90 girls who completed at least a year's stay in the same foster homes. Thirty-four were in the same housework places from Dec. 1, 1922, to Dec. 1, 1923.

The secondary investigations of girls' homes (170) have been done this year by one person. This thorough knowledge of conditions in the girls' homes is a help in our work with those girls and their families, as well as with the public

in general. This is a phase of the work which was mentioned in last year's report as one that it would be wise to try out. It has been successful. The person doing investigations becomes an expert in recognizing and gathering and reporting facts only. She goes to the homes unprejudiced. She does not even know the girl or the foster home where she is living. Therefore she does not contrast, as the visitor could not help doing, the girl's own home—plain, dirty and often sordid—with the clean, attractive foster-home.

The plan recommended for 1923 in regard to the intensive visiting of girls paroled to their own homes has not been as successful as it was hoped to make it. This has been because of the many new visitors and the time which elapsed between the going and coming of the old and new.

The districting of the State which was recommended by the superintendent in 1922 has been accomplished. Each visitor was assigned a large far-from-Boston district, and a small, near-Boston district. The nearby districts are for the hospital cases and for girls newly paroled from the school who must be visited frequently in the beginning. As these girls get upon their feet physically and morally, they are moved to the distant districts.

When girls are grouped, more visits can be made in a day and made more easily. By utilizing all the counties in the State, better homes may be obtained because of the greater number from which a selection may be made.

CONDUCT ON PAROLE.

The test of good parole work is the percentage of girls doing well when they pass out of the care of the Trustees.

Seventy-four per cent of the girls who remained in the care of the Trustees until they reached their majority were doing well; 7 per cent were doing badly; and 19 per cent were unknown, as they were runaways, or were out of the State and not visited. This does not include the girls honorably discharged.

The conduct of 64 per cent of all girls on parole Nov. 30, 1923, was good; of 9.7 per cent was unknown, as they were runaways or out of the State and not visited.

Thirty-one girls were honorably discharged in 1923, 6 more than ever before. The average age of these girls was 19 years 10 months. Fourteen were married. The occupations of the unmarried were as follows: In store, 7; in school, 4; office work, 1; factory, 3; hospital, 1; hairdressing, 1.

From June, 1912, to December, 1922, the Trustees honorably discharged 159 girls. Recently we have made a survey of the whereabouts and reputation of these girls and we are proud of the result: Single and doing well, 41; girls doing badly, 4; girls who died, 4; girls widowed, 1; girls divorced but doing well, 4; girls married and doing well, 75.

Thirty girls have not yet been located because of lack of time. As the results have been so satisfactory on the work already done, we intend to complete this survey and hope to report the results in full later.

We have been surprised at the interesting variety of these girls' lives, and particularly gratified at their attainments, which in most cases have far exceeded what we expected.

HOSPITAL WORK.

The need of medical attention has greatly increased this year. Girls have been taken to hospitals, private doctors and dentists 1,632 times against 1,161 times last year. There have been 142 ward patients.

Our hospital worker could not have taken care of all of these medical cases had she not been assisted by our good friend, Miss Caroline Field, who has volunteered 14 years of devoted service to the department. Miss Field's motherly interest in the girls has helped greatly in keeping the sick encouraged and happy.

PERSONNEL.

There have been many changes on the visiting staff during the past year. Several of our well-trained workers resigned to accept higher salaried positions.

Our visitors spend many evenings, holidays and Sundays hunting runaways, caring for the sick, and visiting discouraged employers, parents and girls. The

real burden on the hearts of our visitors is that their work may be done so effectively that when girls pass out of the care of the Trustees they will be sufficiently trained and developed to cope with the problems of life successfully.

Our plans for next year include, first, more intensive visiting of girls paroled to relatives; second, continued study and development of the resources of our districts; third, more individual study of our girls, getting the best ones out of housework positions and into other lines of work for which they seem fitted; and, fourth, exercises for the honorably discharged girls.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1923, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	117
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	16
On parole in families earning wages.....	168
Doing other work than housework, not living with relatives.....	9
Attending school, earning wages.....	12
Attending school, living at home.....	2
In hospitals or convalescent homes.....	26
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	56
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	5
Boarding temporarily.....	10
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	24
b. Previously.....	20
Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown.....	1
	<hr/>
	466
In the school Nov. 30, 1923.....	243
	<hr/>
	709

TABLE 46.—*Cash Account of Girls on Parole, Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1922.....	\$20,072.91
Cash received from savings to credit of 269 girls from Dec. 1, 1922, to Nov. 30, 1923.....	\$16,202.69
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 9 girls.....	635.47
Cash received from trust funds.....	1,997.16
Cash received from other sources.....	418.66
Interest on deposits.....	795.78
	<hr/>
By 1,241 deposits with the department.....	20,049.76
	<hr/>
	\$40,122.67
Cash withdrawn by 314 girls.....	17,900.27
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1923.....	\$22,222.40

TABLE 47.—*Girls' Savings Withdrawn During Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 314 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)

	REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing.....		213	\$7,532.63
Dentists.....		42	465.31
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.....		71	426.00
To help at home.....		15	423.00
Board.....		113	1,014.10
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in returning runaway wards.....		170	517.38
Expenses for baby.....		18	241.02
Hospital.....		25	513.45
Overpaid wages, returned to employer.....		4	66.98
Christmas, vacations and spending money.....		58	273.09
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed.....		3	30.34
Schooling.....		11	251.38
Transferred to other institutions.....		5	525.22
Insurance.....		1	10.00
Divorce.....		1	50.00
Girls becoming of age.....		76	4,632.77
			<hr/>
			\$16,972.67
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies.....		7	927.60
			<hr/>
			\$17,900.27

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, Year Ending Nov. 30, 1923.*

Salaries:		
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.....	\$2,340.00	
Visitors	16,023.30	
Clerks	3,829.04	
Extra clerks	217.50	
		<hr/>
		\$22,409.84
Visitors:		
Travel	\$3,252.83	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto.....	651.33	
		<hr/>
		3,904.16
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$157.96	
Postage	290.07	
Printing	37.66	
Stationery and office expenses.....	730.63	
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,186.61	
Rent	2,580.00	
Sundries	74.72	
		<hr/>
		5,057.65
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		
		<hr/>
		\$31,371.65
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$564.12	
Clothing	743.30	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)....	748.29	
Travel	561.22	
		<hr/>
Total expended for girls.....		<hr/>
		2,616.93
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		
		<hr/>
		\$33,988.58

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$2,027.94	\$30,700.00	\$32,727.94
Receipts in 1922-23:			
Income from investments	\$1,559.60		
Discount	20.00		
	<u>\$1,579.60</u>		1,579.60
Securities matured	3,579.60		
Securities purchased		2,000.00	
	<u>\$5,607.54</u>	<u>\$32,700.00</u>	<u>\$34,307.54</u>
Payments in 1922-23:			
Securities purchased	2,000.00		
Securities matured		2,000.00	
	<u>\$3,607.54</u>	<u>\$30,700.00</u>	<u>\$34,307.54</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1923			
Present Investments:			
Athol bond		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R. R. bonds		300.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
Easthampton note		6,000.00	
Norwood notes		4,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds		<u>2,000.00</u>	
		<u>\$30,700.00</u>	
Cash on hand		3,607.54	
		<u>\$34,307.54</u>	

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23		
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	20,000.00	20,000.00
Present Investments:		
Boston & Albany R. R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R. R. Co. certificate	<u>1,000.00</u>	
		\$20,000.00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$8,642.85		\$8,642.85
Receipts in 1922-23.			
Income from investments	1,791.38		1,791.38
	<u>\$10,434.23</u>		<u>\$10,434.23</u>
Payments in 1922-23.			
Lyman School for Boys	663.31		663.31
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	<u>\$9,770.92</u>		<u>\$9,770.92</u>
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand			\$9,770.92

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23			
Balance Nov. 30, 1923		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment.			
Athol bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$511.21	\$100.00	\$611.21
Receipts in 1922-23.			
Income from investment	64.93		64.93
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	<u>\$576.14</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$676.14</u>
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany R. R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		576.14	\$676.14

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.*Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.*

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23			
Balance Nov. 30, 1923		1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment.			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$105.22		\$105.22
Receipts in 1922-23:			
Income from investments	43.95		43.95
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	\$149.17		\$149.17
Present Investment:			
Cash on hand			\$149.17

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23		
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment:		
Middleborough bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$94.80	\$94.80
Receipts in 1922-23:		
Income from investment	43.24	43.24
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	\$138.04	\$138.04
Present Investment:		
Cash on hand		\$138.04

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1922-23		
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	1,000.00	1,000.00
Present Investment:		
United States bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$79.79		\$79.79
Receipts in 1922-23:			
Income from investment	45.37		45.37
Balance Nov. 30, 1923	\$125.16		\$125.16
Present Investment:			
Cash on hand			\$125.16

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1924



RECEIVED
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BOSTON, MASS.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*.
 MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
 MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
 IRVIN McDOWELL GARFIELD, BOSTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, Room 305, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

Ralph A. Stewart, Esq., Vice-Chairman, appointed May 5, 1920, brought to the service of the Board large experience in practical affairs. On account of pressure of other matters, he was unable to continue his services longer, and resigned in March, 1924.

Irvin McDowell Garfield, a Boston lawyer with much experience in hospital charities, was appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Board at the regular monthly meeting of the Trustees on April 9, 1924.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1924, the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 38 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,555 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. Parents, attorneys and friends of the children may appear before the Board at the monthly meetings and present requests for their parole. An effort is made to decide each case on its own merits and take such action as seems consistent with the future welfare and success of the boy or girl.

COMMITMENTS.

At the Lyman School, the commitments during the year decreased about 2 per cent. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by the fact that these boys, being under the age of 15 at the time of commitment, are, for the most part, in school and not much affected by industrial conditions. At the Industrial School for Boys, the commitments increased about 41 per cent and at the Industrial School for Girls about 30 per cent. Further comparisons may be made by reference to the following table:

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	1922	1923	1924
Lyman School for Boys	277	295	289
Industrial School for Boys	273	227	320
Industrial School for Girls	121	116	151

In keeping with the number of new commitments, the daily average number of inmates was somewhat smaller at the Lyman School and considerably larger at the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, as shown by the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1924, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1924.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1924
	1922	1923	1924		
Lyman School for Boys	442	408	463	450	445
Industrial School for Boys	278	211	253	284	262
Industrial School for Girls	292	263	273	268	276

There has been little variation in the number of new commitments to each school when considered for a period of years, as evidenced by the following table:

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1915	289	218	90	597
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
Totals	3,230	2,817	1,367	7,414

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1924, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,023, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1924.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	445	1,794	2,239
Industrial School for Boys	262	814	1,076
Industrial Schools for Girls	276	432	708
Total	983	3,040	4,023

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 142 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 58 times during the year.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The physicians' reports, to be found at the end of the Superintendent's report for each school, give a detailed account of what is done to safeguard the health of the boys and girls while in the schools. The results obtained show clearly that the money invested in competent medical attendance and hospital facilities is well spent.

EXAMINATION OF INMATES BY DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

During the year the Department of Mental Diseases examined all of the inmates of the three training schools under the able direction of the late

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, then Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded at Waverley. Many factors were taken into consideration before a boy or girl was given a final rating as to mentality. The number of boys and girls who were rated as normal is surprisingly low in all of the Schools. However, the results as a whole do not differ much from similar studies made in other institutions for delinquents. It is hoped that all new commitments will be examined by the Commission on Mental Diseases and the results obtained used by the schools in their work of training the boys and girls to take their places in the community again.

DEPARTMENT FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS.

The Department for Defective Delinquents, opened by the Department of Correction in connection with the State Farm at Bridgewater, has filled a great need for the Training Schools. Many boys who have been tried over and over again, but who cannot stand on their own feet in the community, seem to be handicapped by their subnormal mentality. Obviously these boys need a different sort of training and discipline from that given in our schools, and if they are to be helped, they must be in an institution from which they can not escape. The open institution is not intended for such boys. If these boys improve to such an extent that it seems advisable to try them again in the community, they may be placed on parole and remain on parole during good behavior.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The courts continue to send to the Industrial School for Girls young girls who are pregnant when committed, 15 such girls having been committed during the past year. The Industrial School is not equipped to take care of the confinement of these girls, and it is doubtful if they should remain long in the school among other girls.

It would seem that such cases might well be more wisely handled by the courts through their respective probation officers, unless there is other delinquency than the fact of pregnancy.

THE PROBLEM OF THE RETURNED BOY.

A problem which is becoming more and more difficult to solve is that of the boy who "falls down" while he is on parole and gets into serious difficulty again.

Formerly when a boy was paroled to his own home or to a foster home, that known environment would be likely to continue until changed by his visitor. He was protected to some extent by the safeguards of the community where he was to be. Temptations were not so strong or so numerous—traveling was slow and somewhat difficult, and the number of people with whom he came in contact was more or less limited and their character more or less known. Today he is confronted with all sorts of temptations; if he wishes a change in his environment, he can effect this at will, practically unobserved. The automobile and other methods of quick transportation enable him to cover vast stretches of territory and thus be subjected to all sorts of harmful influences and instabilities. He is likely to come into contact with many persons who are moving around, or are idle and vagrant; he can always find those who are either ready to commit crime, or who make crime their business—or at best those who have no deep respect for the law.

The publication of crimes of violence makes a deep impression on the uninformed or subnormal mind today, and very frequently only suggestion is needed to stir it to action. If the means of transportation are not at hand, it is an easy matter to appropriate an automobile for the purpose. Success in such a venture gives courage for others. When one or two steps are taken, one crime may follow another—to protect themselves and their companions and to keep away from the officers of the law and the courts.

Another problem is that of the paroled boy who is arrested while on parole for other offences and who may be found guilty in the lower courts

and may appeal or may have his case continued for long periods for trial, and thus remain at large. It is surprising how such information spreads. Other boys read of these cases in the newspapers and a bad example is set. A youthful or undeveloped mind is attracted by publicity. Boys of this type are likely to consider themselves heroes when their pictures and names get into the papers. Furthermore, the paroled boy now in the city or town is likely to be thrown with others who know court procedure, or loiter about street corners where crimes are the principal subject of conversation, and have a general feeling of personal assurance that they can commit offences against the law and not pay the penalty.

NEW CHAPEL AND ASSEMBLY HALL AT LYMAN SCHOOL.

The Trustees have again renewed their request to the Legislature for a new Chapel and Assembly Hall at the Lyman School. The room now used for assembly purposes in the School Building is inadequate for the present needs and the space it occupies is much needed for more school rooms. It is estimated that such a building would cost \$50,000.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

A report of the various activities of the school, together with the statistical tables for the twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1924, is submitted herewith. The total number of boys in the school during the twelve months was 1,243. The daily average for the year was 463.26, an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year. The average length of time the boys remain in the school has increased slightly from 11.59 to 12.23 months. General information concerning commitments will be found in the statistical tables of this report.

All departments of the school have progressed and the work accomplished has seemed to show the earnestness and efficiency of teachers and instructors. There have been several changes in the corps of assistants and one was removed by death. William Twiss, for 8 years master of Wayside Cottage, died Jan. 2, 1924. In him the institution lost an efficient and loyal worker, whose life was filled with kindly acts. He was a living example of unselfish service to others.

The health of the boys has been good during the past year and the institution has been free from contagious diseases. The out-door life, the opportunity for athletics, wholesome food, and the watchful care of the physician have kept the boys in good physical condition.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The same subjects as heretofore have been pursued in the different grades. The interest taken by the boys, as indicated by frequent reports of the teachers, as well as tests given at the close of the year show that the work has been thoroughly done. The high school class was discontinued, and in its place, a citizenship class introduced, with study of the Constitution, the civic duties of citizens and English as the principal subjects.

The school gave a public exhibition of the work done by the sloyd and drawing classes. Many excellent pieces of work were shown, and they were a credit to the boys who made them. There was also a musical recital showing the class work done by the boys of each grade. A larger number of boys of the lower grades have been placed in the manual training classes with excellent results.

As usual, the various holidays of the year have been observed with appropriate exercises. The close of the school year, on July 4th, was the big holiday of the year. There were field sports, a band concert, and visits by the boys' parents.

Our boys' band had a successful year. Thirty boys received daily instruction and their progress was such that they gave many concerts during the season and received enthusiastic praise.

The gymnastic classes and cottage athletic teams have done excellent work. The play element has had a place on the program, especially for the younger boys.

The class in printing has done valuable training work as well as produced a large amount of printing for the various groups under the department of Public Welfare. We feel greatly indebted to the Governors of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association for the very generous donation which has enabled us to have additional printing equipment.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Close attention has been given during the year to the physical condition of the institution and several improvements have been made. The carpenters, painters, masons, and all industrial classes, have been kept busy throughout the year in general repairs. The laying of 365 square yards of new cement sidewalk and much grading around the grounds with the rearrangements of shrubbery and flower beds have added greatly to the appearance of the institution.

The completion of the work in the hospital basement has given us a well-equipped out-patient department. The old store house and central kitchen building has been entirely remodeled. A new heating and lighting system has been installed and the building painted throughout. The first floor will be used for tailor and plumbing shops. The second floor is now occupied by our well-equipped printing department. The third floor has been furnished for a social and reading room for the employees.

One new washer has been added to the laundry equipment and a new feed water pump to the power plant equipment. A great deal of steam-fitting, plumbing and carpentry work has been done in the new central kitchen and storehouse. In all construction the boys do the work as far as possible. The training which they receive in this way is very valuable, no matter what their future may be. The new kitchen and storehouse, occupied towards the end of last year, has proven of immense value to the institution.

FARM.

The past year has been favorable for all crops raised on the farm with the exception of a light crop of hay. Several acres have been seeded, which will increase the crop another year. Large quantities of vegetables of various kinds have been raised, giving an abundance for the institution's use.

The dairy has made good returns for the year, producing what milk was required.

The swine herd has been a source of profit. A new wing should be added to the piggery in order to house and care for the swine properly.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys for the year 1924 is respectfully submitted.

For the first time in many years there has been no diphtheria or scarlet fever in the school for over twelve months. That there have been no cases of scarlet fever may have been due to good fortune, but the absence of diphtheria can be accounted for by the fact that all the boys have been given toxin-antitoxin as soon as possible after they entered the school, except those whom the Schick test showed to be immune.

There have been during the year a large number of accidents and a great many cases of septic infection. The latter cases have caused much anxiety, as many of them have been severe.

Following is a partial summary of the work of the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 364.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 13,780.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 358.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,475.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 38.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 69.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 21.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 13.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 2.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 288.
 Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 544.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 324.
 Number of inmates released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 24.
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 49.
 Worcester City Hospital, 1.
 Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 3.
 Collis Huntington Hospital, Boston, 1.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.

Special Cases, requiring operation:	Cases requiring treatment for fracture:
Ruptured spleen, 1.	Fibula, 1.
Tonsils and adenoids, 35.	Elbow, 2.
Hernia, 6.	Leg, 1.
Appendicitis, 4.	Nose, 1.
Deep abscesses, 2.	Jaw, 1.
Middle ear abscesses, 3.	Clavicle, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. Harold B. Cushing.
 Number of silver fillings, 277.
 Number of cement fillings, 346.
 Number of copper cement fillings, 507.
 Number of amalgam fillings, 131.
 Number of treatments, 452.
 Number of extractions, 519.
 Prophylaxis, 611.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1923		450
Received:—Committed	288	
Recommitted	1	
Returned from places	351	
Runaways captured	75	
Returned from hospitals	65	
Returned from leave of absence	13	793
Whole number in the school during the twelve months		*1,243
Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives	361	
Paroled to others than relatives	163	
Boarded out	77	
Runaways	90	
Released to hospitals	67	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	24	
Granted leave of absence	14	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	1	
Transferred to Monson State Hospital	1	798

Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1924

445

*This represents 892 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924 and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year ending Nov. 30, 1924	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	1	115	116
Berkshire	9	417	426
Bristol	16	1,347	1,363
Dukes	—	24	24
Essex	20	1,954	1,974
Franklin	1	114	115
Hampden	38	972	1,010
Hampshire	8	188	196
Middlesex	59	2,844	2,903
Nantucket	—	25	25
Norfolk	13	720	733
Plymouth	14	344	358
Suffolk	84	2,920	3,004
Worcester	26	1,438	1,464
Totals	289	13,422	13,711

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed to Lyman School for Boys During Past Ten Years.*

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Fathers born in United States	23	23	30	27	18	17	23	16	24	19
Mothers born in United States	20	20	26	48	33	32	26	22	15	25
Fathers foreign born	21	19	29	41	27	25	29	19	17	23
Mothers foreign born	24	26	42	24	24	17	26	17	17	19
Both parents born in United States	33	32	53	49	37	40	44	38	44	26
Both parents foreign born	149	104	183	242	196	190	178	171	165	173
Nativity of both parents unknown	32	50	37	33	27	51	44	18	38	30
Nativity of one parent unknown	31	38	48	52	47	40	42	29	29	34
Per cent of foreign parentage	52	40	48	58	59	55	52	62	56	59
Per cent of American parentage	11	12	14	12	11	11	13	14	14	9
Per cent of unknown parentage	11	19	10	8	8	15	13	6	13	10

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of Boys Committed to the Lyman School for Boys During past Ten Years.*

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Born in United States	282	249	333	363	292	317	311	244	284	264
Foreign born	7	7	49	53	36	27	24	31	11	22
Unknown nativity	—	1	3	3	4	3	6	2	—	3

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	Committed from 1885 to 1923	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	4	25	30
Eight	3	42	115	160
Nine	11	147	231	389
Ten	17	364	440	821
Eleven	39	665	615	1,319
Twelve	40	1,246	748	2,034
Thirteen	67	2,014	897	2,978
Fourteen	90	2,902	778	3,770
Fifteen	20	223	913	1,156
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	1	2	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	289	7,650	5,518	13,457

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Had parents, 200.
 Had no parents, 11.
 Had father only, 27.
 Had mother only, 21.
 Had stepfather, 15.
 Had stepmother, 17.
 Had intemperate father, 110.
 Had intemperate mother, 0.
 Had both parents intemperate, 4.

Had parents separated, 3.
 Had attended church, 289.
 Had never attended church, 0.
 Had not attended school within one year, 13.
 Had not intended school within two years, 5.
 Had been arrested before, 228.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 53.
 Had used tobacco, 176.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 33.
 Were attending school, 125.
 Were idle, 99.
 Parents owning residence, 80.
 Members of family had been arrested, 98.

TABLE 11.—Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924.

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3.....	—	3	25.....	1	1
4.....	—	4	25.....	1	2
2.....	—	5	17.....	1	3
7.....	—	6	16.....	1	4
9.....	—	7	6.....	1	5
22.....	—	8	7.....	1	6
16.....	—	9	1.....	1	7
24.....	—	10	1.....	1	8
27.....	—	11	2.....	1	9
35.....	1	—	1.....	1	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 250; average length of stay in the school, 12.22 mos.

TABLE 12.—Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.

Breaking and entering, 86.
 Delinquent child, 25.
 Larceny, 107.
 Stubbornness, 32.
 Running away, 15.
 Immorality, 3.
 Cruelty to animals, 1.
 Assault and Battery, 4.
 Carrying firearms, 2.
 Using motor vehicle without authority, 13.
 Receiving stolen goods, 1.
 Total, 289.

TABLE 13.—Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.

YEAR	Average number of Inmates	New Commitments	Paroled	Released Otherwise than by Paroling
1914-15	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
Average for ten years.....	454.17	323	654	222

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1915	15.83	1920	13.98
1916	15.61	1921	14.04
1917	14.33	1922	14.18
1918	14.06	1923	13.95
1919	13.82	1924	14.10

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1915	16.12	1920	11.74
1916	15.47	1921	11.11
1917	14.43	1922	11.53
1918	12.14	1923	11.59
1919	10.75	1924	12.18

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1915	13.18	1920	13.19
1916	13.02	1921	13.20
1917	12.98	1922	13.04
1918	12.91	1923	12.97
1919	13.04	1924	13.09

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1915	405	1920	333
1916	386	1921	458
1917	279	1922	443
1918	361	1923	398
1919	461	1924	351

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR	Gross	Net	YEAR	Gross	Net
1915	\$5.37	\$5.31	1920	\$9.85	\$9.83
1916	5.44	5.42	1921	9.56	9.55
1917	5.90	5.89	1922	9.61	9.60
1918	7.00	6.98	1923	11.26	11.21
1919	8.00	8.06	1924	8.94	8.89

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In 1st grade, 2.	In 8th grade, 36.
In 2nd grade, 5.	In 9th grade, 4.
In 3rd grade, 18.	In high school, 11.
In 4th grade, 38.	Special class, 3.
In 5th grade, 37.	Continuation school, 3.
In 6th grade, 74.	Ungraded, 1.
In 7th grade, 57.	Total, 289.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1924:—

CASH ACCOUNT			
Balance December 1, 1923			\$972.63
<i>Receipts</i>			
PERSONAL SERVICES:—			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		\$24.67	
SALES:—		839.66	
MISCELLANEOUS:—			
Interest on bank balances	\$190.75		
Sundries	258.52	449.27	
TOTAL INCOME			\$1,313.60
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—			
Balance of 1923	\$18,088.76		
Approved schedules of 1924	215,366.74	233,455.50	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—			
Approved schedules of 1924			\$2,976.05
LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME:—			
Approved schedules of 1924	\$461.54		
Balance of 1923	33.44	494.98	
Total			\$230,212.81
<i>Payments</i>			
TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—			
Institution income			1,313.60
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—			
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$19,061.44		
Approved schedules of 1924	215,366.74	234,428.18	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—		
Approved schedules of 1924		\$2,976.05
LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME:—		
Balance schedules previous year	\$ 33.44	
Approved schedules 1924	461.54	
		494.98
Total		\$239,212.81

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$224,847.99
Expenses (as analyzed below)	215,366.74
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$9,481.25

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$101,175.37
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,500.97
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES	3,348.54
FOOD	29,438.36
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS	12,986.39
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	8,947.66
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE	8,180.08
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER	15,658.80
FARM	15,982.46
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS	1,357.47
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	9,389.98
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	6,400.66
Total expenses for maintenance	\$215,366.74

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1923	\$2,956.51
Appropriations for current year (small items)	19.54
Total	\$2,976.05
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$2,976.05

OBJECT	Act or Resolve Acts 1922 Acts 1923	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date
Central Kitchen and Storehouse		\$75,000.00		
(Small Items 1924)		4,000.00		
		19.54	\$2,976.05	\$79,019.54
		\$79,019.54	\$2,976.05	\$79,019.54

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 463.26.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$215,366.74.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.9402.
 Receipts from sales, \$839.66.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0348.
 All other institution receipts, \$473.94.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0196.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.8859.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1924.

REAL ESTATE
Land

40 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$8,743.74
135 acres, 18 rods mowing	16,711.46
81 acres, 37 rods tillage	9,643.56
24 acres, 106 rods orchard	2,332.62
32 acres, 133 rods woodland	984.93
124 acres, 48 rods pasture	3,107.50
14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous	549.36
	\$42,073.17

Buildings

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000.00
Maple Cottage	3,700.00
Elms Cottage	22,000.00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages	38,000.00
Gables Cottage	9,000.00
Hillside Cottage	15,000.00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000.00
Oak Cottage	16,000.00
Boulder Cottage	17,000.00
Wayside Cottage	5,900.00
Davitt Cottage	5,500.00
Administration building	11,100.00
The Inn	1,000.00
Storehouse	12,300.00
School building	43,400.00
Power station	44,043.00
Greenhouse	2,000.00
Scale building	500.00
Hospital	12,000.00

Piggery	\$1,000.00	
Cow barn	14,500.00	
Creamery building	1,436.00	
Henhouses	1,200.00	
Horse barn and fire station	7,980.00	
Superintendent's house	3,500.00	
Superintendent's barn	600.00	
Superintendent's summer house	50.00	
Ice house	1,550.00	
Subways	6,765.00	
Heating system	10,049.00	
Hot-water system	3,465.00	
Sewerage system	10,650.00	
Equipment for heat, light and power	24,402.00	
Water system	2,800.00	
Laundry equipment	2,285.00	
Railroad siding	456.25	
Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc.	4,800.00	
		\$407,931.25
Berlin (house)	\$3,200.00	
Berlin barn and sheds	1,500.00	
Riverview	4,000.00	
		8,700.00
Total real estate		\$458,704.42
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property		183,729.11
Total valuation of property		\$642,433.53

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	450	—	450
Number received during the year	793	—	793
Number passing out of the institution during the year	798	—	798
Number at the end of the fiscal year	445	—	445
Daily average (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	463.26	—	463.26
Average number of officers and employees during the year	62.03	43.76	105.79

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1923	1,833
Released on parole during year 1924	601
Total	2,434
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	640
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1924	1,794
Net loss	39

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$101,175.37
2. Subsistence	29,438.36
3. Clothing	12,986.39
4. Ordinary repairs	15,790.64
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	55,975.98

Total for institution \$215,366.74

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$31,518.60
Office and other expenses	18,795.37
Boarded boys under fourteen	15,054.61
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	3,008.36
Total	\$68,376.94

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The school, since its inception, has recognized the essential need of individualization in the training of delinquents. It is obvious that they are, for the most part, the by-product of an unfortunately rigid system of education, in the school, the home, and everywhere else, which assumes a uniform average need and capacity—souls lost in the maze of the demands and difficulties of modern life, particularly that of our larger cities and towns. These lads find themselves out of joint with the world about them. Seeking, for the most part, the normal satisfactions of life, they have found them only in illegitimate ways. Dirt is matter where it is not wanted, and a bad boy is one who is finding his satisfactions by means not wanted by society.

With the above in mind, it would seem that our approach to the whole problem of character education might be clarified, if, in place of the terms "criminal" and "delinquent," we used the term "maladjusted" and proceeded in the spirit of the understanding involved thereby. Without the emotional quality of moral indignation, which is unavoidably implied by the words, "bad boy," we are in a better position to study the lad, to understand him as he so much needs to be understood, and to help him make the adjustments essential to success as a good citizen.

The establishment of a Department for Defective Delinquents is evidence of the general recognition of the existence of a group who, because of original mental equipment, are constitutionally unable to adjust themselves to the demands put upon them. There is another, even larger, group where, also because of mental defect, the question of adjustment and non-adjustment hangs by such a thin thread that only the most detailed understanding and careful training will insure anything like permanent adjustment. These two groups, particularly the latter, are coming to us each year in greatly increasing numbers.

More detailed reports on the boy's past and careful psychological examination and personality study are greatly needed to facilitate our work. Attention has already been called to the need of mental examinations for every boy committed. Realizing fully that such examinations are not an absolute measure of one's possibilities, we must, however, realize that they are the best starting point for a full understanding of the boy. The conduct resulting from such an understanding and the consequent adjustment of the boy in his work and play are frequently startling, and give tremendous force to the above considerations. With probably the best equipped school of its kind in the country, it would seem that every effort should be made to supply all the means necessary for understanding the boy, and for obtaining a staff of men and women able and anxious to help the lad make the adjustments indicated.

The school has been required to meet an unusual number of misfortunes the past year. On August 8, 1924, fire destroyed the old Shaker wing of the cow barn, together with 100 tons of hay and three silos. On August 26th, a second fire destroyed the upper wooden part of the new horse barn, with its contents of 50 tons of hay. The burned portion of the horse barn is now rebuilt. Temporary repairs have been made on the brick wing of the cow barn, and make-shift quarters provided for the stock formerly housed in the burned part of the cow barn. The new structural work has been done by the boys under the direction of masters and has served as a valuable source of training in practical work.

The Shaker north farmhouse, so-called, has been remodelled, making five excellent apartments, where only three rather dilapidated tenements were available formerly. The repairs on Cottage No. 4, which was last year moved to a new location, have put this building in fine condition. Floor and sidewalls for new storage bins, providing for 1,000 tons of coal, are completed. About 900 square yards of new sidewalk and 5,500 square yards

of new road and adjacent lawns are this year's addition to the general scheme of development of the school grounds. By digging 1,500 feet of drainage ditch, we were able to clear and plow 10 acres of valuable meadow land. In addition to the above, the general work of the school has amounted to the value of about \$12,000., in such things as lumber, wood and ice cut, and the preparation of sand and gravel to be used in construction.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley is hereby respectfully submitted.

As our new infirmary has been in use for one year, we are fully able to realize how much better we can care for the health of the boys than formerly. The building is of ample size, commodious, and well-equipped, and should suffice for the needs of the institution for a great many years.

The features of the infirmary which make it most suitable for the work done for the boys are a good-sized isolation ward for communicable diseases, separate rooms for serious or suspicious cases, a well-equipped operating room for non-septic cases, a finely furnished and equipped dental room, and a large dispensary and examining office in the basement.

The only equipment needed to render our infirmary well-nigh perfect is an X-ray apparatus. This particular need is very urgent, as we have to deal with a great number of injuries which, while of a minor nature, should have the benefit of an X-ray examination in order to prevent, in many cases, the possibility of a permanent deformity.

During the past year there has been an epidemic of scarlet fever, which, though of a mild type, caused us a great deal of concern. There was one case of diphtheria, which occurred in a newly admitted boy who had not had time to be fully immunized. This case brought home to us the fact that but for our constant immunization of all the new commitments, there would always be danger of having an epidemic of this dread disease. The toxin-antitoxin method of immunization from diphtheria has been in use for almost nine years, and our practically absolute freedom from diphtheria justifies our efforts along this line.

Several boys have been successfully treated with vaccine for furunculosis, and we hope to be able to lessen very greatly the incidence of this almost omnipresent institutional affliction.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work performed during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 325.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,343.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 375.

Total number of different patients treated, out-patients, 1,825.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 375.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 329.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 44.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 2.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 18.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 320.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 344.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 105.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 4.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Monson State Hospital, 1.

State Farm, Bridgewater, 4.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1.

Worcester State Hospital, 2.

Operations performed:

- Tonsils and adenoids, 4.
- Peritonsillar abscess, 1.
- Incisions for septic condition, 25.
- Etherization, 7.
- Suturing of incised wounds, 13.
- Glasses prescribed, 15.
- Immunization by toxin-antitoxin, 320.
- Fracture of clavicle, 2.
- Dislocation of wrist, 1.
- Fracture of humerus, 1.
- Fracture radius and ulna, 1.
- Amputation of finger, 2.
- Sprained ankle, 2.
- Leg ulcer, 2.

Special cases treated:

- Tonsillitis, 67.
- Laryngitis, 5.
- Septic infections, 28.
- Arthritis, 4.
- Pneumonia, 2.
- Gonorrhea, 4.
- Wasserman test, 2.
- Syphilis, 2.
- Diphtheria, 1.
- Epilepsy, 1.
- Scarlet Fever, 20.
- Mumps, 2.
- Adenitis, 1.
- Pleurisy, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 133.

Number of cement fillings, 193.

Number of cleanings, 576.

Number of treatments, 3.

Number of extractions, 550.

Number of porcelain fillings, 3.

Number of root fillings, 1.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number Received at and Leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Boys in school, Nov. 30, 1923	224	
Committed during the year	296	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	24	
Returned from parole	92	
Returned from leave of absence	8	
Returned from hospital	4	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1	
Paroled	213	649
Returned paroles re-paroled	88	
Granted leave of absence	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	19	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4	
Taken to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1	
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2	
Committed to Monson State Hospital	1	
Committed to State Farm, Bridgewater	4	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital	2	
Returned to Court	7	
Returned to U. S. Army	1	
Discharged	1	
Died	1	
Absent without leave	35	
		387

Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1924

262

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Both parents born in the United States, 60.
 Both parents foreign born, 154.
 Father foreign born and mother native, 15.
 Father native born and mother foreign, 15.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 8.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 12.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 9.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 11.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 36.
 Total, 320.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Born in the United States, 282.	Norway, 1.
Birthplace not known, 4.	Portugal, 1.
Born in foreign countries, 34.	Austria, 1.
Canada and provinces, 6.	China, 1.
Italy, 6.	Bermuda, 1.
Russia, 4.	Porto Rico, 1.
Poland, 4.	Albania, 1.
Ireland, 3.	Total, 320.
Azores, 2.	
Lithuania, 2.	

TABLE 19.—*Causes of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Larceny, 82.
 Breaking, entering and larceny, 41.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 39.
 Breaking and entering, 38.
 Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 28.
 Transfers, 24.
 Runaways, 8.
 Attempt to break and enter, 6.
 Violating auto laws, 6.
 Assault, 6.
 Vagrancy, 5.
 Robbery, 4.
 Assault and battery, 4.
 Attempted larceny, 4.
 Idle and disorderly 4.
 Drunkenness 3.
 Malicious injury to personal property, 3.
 Violating rules of training schools, 3.
 Carrying concealed weapons, 3.
 Unlawful appropriation of horse, 2.
 Malicious mischief, 2.
 Setting fires, 1.
 Receiving stolen goods, 1.
 Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
 Forgery, 1.
 Committing unnatural act, 1.
 Total, 320.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic Condition and Habits at Time of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 217.
 Had father only, 31.
 Had mother only, 44.

Parents unknown, 11.
 Both parents dead, 17.
 Had step-father, 16.
 Had step-mother, 13.
 Had intemperate father, *i.e.*, father who drank liquor, 74.
 Parents separated, 36.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 78.
 Had parents owning residence, 80.
 Had not attended school within one year, 129.
 Had not attended school within two years, 97.
 Had not attended school within three years, 68.
 Were attending school, 26.
 Had been in court before, 274.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 28.
 Had used tobacco, 262.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 86.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of Boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

15-16	102
16-17	130
17-18	88
Total	320

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Ungraded class,	6
In 3rd grade or below,	5
In 4th grade,	4
In 5th grade,	22
In 6th grade,	55
In 7th grade,	83
In 8th grade,	95
In high school,	50
Total,	320

TABLE 23.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all Boys Paroled for the First Time during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY
1	3 months
1	4 "
4	6 "
16	7 "
27	8 "
32	9 "
44	10 "
48	11 "
21	1 year
12	1 " 1 month
4	1 " 2 months
2	1 " 5 "
1	1 " 6 "

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 213; average length of stay in the school, 10 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1924:—

CASH ACCOUNT		
Balance December 1, 1923		\$1,783.24
<i>Income</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
Personal services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		\$35.52
Sales		803.46
Miscellaneous		405.03
Total income		1,244.01

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	\$22.41
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriations	187,852.40
Special appropriations	8,612.67
Total	\$199,514.73

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income	\$1,329.63
Refunds, account maintenance	307.60
Refunds of previous year	22.41
	<hr/> 1,659.64
Maintenance appropriations	189,991.85
Special appropriations	7,863.24
Total	\$199,514.73

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$4,047.12
Appropriation, current year	\$139,900.00
	<hr/> 2,500.00
	142,400.00
Total	\$146,447.12
Expenses (as analyzed below)	140,339.92
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$6,107.20

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$63,620.47
Religious instruction	1,766.67
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,406.88
Food	17,792.86
Clothing and materials	8,854.42
Furnishings and household supplies	6,653.29
Medical and general care	3,393.81
Heat, light and power	11,187.82
Farm	14,513.02
Garage, stable and grounds	1,369.20
Repairs, ordinary	5,131.81
Repairs and renewals	3,649.87
	<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance	\$140,339.92

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance, December 1, 1923	\$5,964.32
Appropriations for current year	3,500.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$9,464.32
Expended during the year (see statement below)	8,030.77
	<hr/>
Balance, November 30, 1924, carried to next year	\$1,433.55

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Infirmary and hospital building	\$45,000.00	\$135.70	\$44,999.74	\$0.26
Hay and horse barn	7,000.00	1,566.96	6,649.79	350.21
Moving cottage No. 4	6,500.00	3,909.86	6,498.67	1.33
Hay and horse barn, fire loss	3,500.00	2,418.25	2,418.25	1,081.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$62,000.00	\$8,030.77	\$60,566.45	\$1,433.55

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 253.36.

Total cost for maintenance, \$140,339.92.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.6522.

Receipt from sales, \$803.46.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0609.

All other institution receipts, \$462.96.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0352.

Net weekly per capita, \$10.55.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1924.

REAL ESTATE*Land*

45 acres lawns and buildings at \$75	\$3,375.00
67½ acres tillage, at \$30	2,025.00
100 acres mowing, at \$54	5,400.00
30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40	1,200.00
337 acres pasture, at \$20	6,740.00
180 acres woodland, at \$20	3,600.00
134 acres wasteland, at \$10	1,340.00
Sidewalks	4,280.00
	<hr/>
	\$27,960.00

Buildings

Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	\$12,000.00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	6,000.00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	5,000.00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	20,200.00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	13,700.00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	6,500.00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	15,274.00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	18,200.00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	33,000.00
Old administration building	10,000.00
Central Building	97,700.00
Infirmary (old)	1,500.00
Infirmary and hospital building	42,000.00
Old chapel building	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (new)	62,000.00
Industrial building	21,500.00
Warehouse	18,000.00
Old evaporation building	500.00
Shaker cottage	4,000.00
Old shop building and sheds	1,000.00
Cow barn and shed	7,763.00
New creamery	2,500.00
Horse barn (new)	10,000.00
Farmer's house (employees)	1,000.00
House with brick basement (five tenen cnt)	5,000.00
Stone house	1,000.00
Wagon house	1,500.00
Workman's house, south meadow	1,200.00
Piggery	1,200.00
Dairy house	1,200.00
Small tool house	100.00
Corn house	100.00
North woodshed	300.00
North tool shed	700.00
Three silos	2,000.00
Two henhouses	800.00
Brooder house	1,000.00
Ice house	500.00
Ice house and refrigerator	1,489.00
Work shed	1,250.00
Transformer house (heat, light and power)	200.00
Water system (cost)	25,960.00
Sewerage system (cost)	7,775.00
Telephone system (cost)	3,785.00
Electrical distributing system	2,600.00
	<u>472,996.00</u>
Total real estate	\$500,956.00
<i>PERSONAL PROPERTY</i>	
Personal property	<u>115,795.81</u>
Total valuation of property	\$616,751.81

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	224	—	224
Number received during the year	425	—	425
Number passing out of institution during the year	387	—	387
Number at the end of the fiscal year	262	—	262
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year	253.36	—	253.36
Number of individuals actually represented	605	—	605
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	52.71	18.17	70.88

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, Nov. 30, 1923	881
Paroled during year 1924	<u>501</u>
	1,182
Became of age, died, honorably discharged	<u>368</u>
	1,550
Number on visiting list, Nov. 30, 1924	514
Net loss	<u>67</u>

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages	\$63,620.47
2. Clothing	8,854.42
3. Subsistence	17,792.86
4. Ordinary repairs	5,131.81
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	<u>44,940.36</u>
Total for institution	\$140,339.92

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 25.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

For the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, there has been a falling off of 106 in the number of boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. This is the second year in succession that there has been a decrease. The decline, however, has not been great enough to have any appreciable effect on the work of the visitors. With 13 visitors having supervision of over 2,600 boys, one can readily see that no time can be wasted.

The average person has little conception of the work of our visitors, and it may be well at this time to call attention to their diversified duties. During the year they made a total of more than 15,000 visits, 7,000 of which were to Lyman boys under 18 years. Boys of this age need more constant and closer supervision than boys between 18 and 21. The Lyman boys over 18, however, were not neglected, for more than 3,400 visits were made to them. Four thousand nine hundred visits were made to those on parole from the Industrial School.

A visit does not mean simply calling at the boy's own home or foster home. The visitor spends much time on each visit, inquiring into the boy's conduct, school or work record, as the case may be, and the manner in which he spends his leisure time. To the boy paroled in a foster home, the coming of a visitor means much. If he is at all dissatisfied, he can talk freely to his visitor, whereas he might not care to write so fully. The visitor has to check up the boy's clothing to see that he is properly outfitted for all sorts of weather, and if he finds the boy in need of any articles of wearing apparel, he orders on specified blanks. The care given to outfits of boys in foster homes explains, in a great measure, the small amount of sickness among these wards.

An important part of a visitor's work is the investigation of homes of boys newly committed to the Lyman School or to the Industrial School for Boys. Not only does he make a complete investigation and send in a complete report shortly after the commitment of the boy from his district, but before the boy is ready for parole, he makes a second investigation and prepares a report giving the essential facts existing at that time concerning the boy's home. These first investigations take a great deal of time. Different agencies which have known the family have to be consulted; probation officers, police and others who have had dealings with the boy are seen, and a personal investigation of the home is made. An endeavor is made to get the whole background of each boy. In many cases, this personal investigation can be made only at night, when parents have returned home from work.

Those visitors whose districts are in the country are constantly on the lookout for available foster homes. Investigations of these foster homes are thoroughly made, and before they are used, they must be vouched for by three responsible, disinterested citizens. It is the work of the visitor investi-

gating such homes to send in complete reports of the homes themselves, and also to get the necessary recommendations.

When boys are paroled to foster homes it sometimes happens that they are not adapted to the new home. In such cases it is necessary to relocate them. When a boy has been tried in several homes and does not do well, he is then returned to the school from which he is on parole, for further training. During the year, a total of 362 relocations were made.

An essential duty of a visitor is looking for runaway boys, both from the institutions and from foster homes. Considering the large number we have in our care, one can understand that looking for runaways means a great deal of night and early morning work. During the year our visitors spent nearly 2,300 hours seeking runaways.

On account of business conditions during the year, many of our wards found it difficult to obtain employment, and called on their visitors for aid. The time spent by the visitors in seeking work totaled more than 1,100 hours.

Perhaps one of the most important duties of the visitor is his attendance at court. Almost invariably, when a ward gets into court, the visitor who has had him under supervision is sent for, so that he may inform the court as to the boy's record on parole. If the court decides that it is for the boy's interest that he be returned to the school from which he is on parole, it is the visitor's duty to return him. Our visitors were in court 537 days during the year.

Considering the poor business conditions and the consequent unrest, the record of the boys on parole for the year has been quite satisfactory. Of the 1,794 boys on parole from the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1924, 78 per cent were doing well, while of the 814 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, nearly 75 per cent were doing well.

It is pleasing to record again a decline in the number of boys returned for violation of parole. There were 309 boys returned to Lyman School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, as compared with 349 returned during the previous year. There were 82 returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole, as compared with 98 returned during the fiscal year 1923.

Our wards still continue to work for honorable discharges, for they realize that it is the goal which is held up to them for exceptional conduct. During the year 53 Lyman School boys and 37 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were granted honorable discharges.

We are glad to report a gain of more than \$6,000 in deposits. This department now holds on deposit for our wards \$37,125.07, representing 851 accounts, of which 561 are active and 290 inactive accounts.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1923	1,833
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	601
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1924	2,434
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	351
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	163
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during the year	31
Boys committed to other institutions during the year	38
Boys who died during the year	2
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	53
Boys recommitted	2
	<hr/> 640
Number of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1924	1,794
Net loss	29

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on Parole Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	142	7.92
Out of State	107	5.96
At board, attending school	61	3.40
Attending school, not boarded	226	12.60
Employed on farms	133	7.42
In mills (textile)	129	7.19
In other mills and factories	119	6.64
Idle	78	4.34
Classed as laborers	133	7.42
In machine shops	26	1.44
In shoe shops	60	3.34
Clerks and in stores	69	3.84
In other institutions	27	1.50
Ill	11	.61
Occupations unknown	40	2.23
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	142	7.92
In printing plants	9	.50
Recently released	45	2.51
Messengers and doing errands	43	2.40
In different occupations	119	6.64
Teamsters and truck drivers	75	4.18
	1,794	100.00

The records of the above 1,794 boys show that at the time of the last report, 1,400, or 78.03 per cent, were doing well; 62, or 3.46 per cent were doing fairly well; 43, or 2.40 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 107, or 5.96 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 142, or 7.92 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown, 40, or 2.23 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of Boys Paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	361
Number of boys paroled to others	163
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	77
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	601
Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1924	61

TABLE 27.—*Number of Boys Returned to Lyman School for Boys from Parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

For violation of parole	309
For relocation and other purposes	42
Total number returned	351

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	23	14.11
On farms	8	4.91
In textile mills	11	6.75
In different occupations	26	15.95
Teamsters	8	4.91
Whereabouts unknown and out of State	46	28.22
Idle	7	4.29
In factories	17	10.43
Laborers	9	5.52
In institutions	6	3.68
Ill	2	1.23
	163	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Became of Age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	99	60.74
Doing fairly well	7	4.29
Doing badly	11	6.75
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	46	28.22
	163	100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1924 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status Nov. 30, 1924, of All Boys Who Had Been Committed to Lyman School and Who Were Still in the Custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 71.
In the United States Navy, 65.
In the United States Marines, 6.
On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,197.
On parole to others, 122.
On parole on own responsibility, 23.
On parole at board, 61.
On parole out of State, 107.
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 142.
Total outside the School, 1,794.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in Number of Industrial School Boys on Parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1923	881
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	301
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1924	1,182
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	92
Became of age during year	193
Committed to other institutions during year	37
Honorably discharged from custody during year	37
Died during the year	5
Number of boys recommitted during year	4
	368
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1924	814
Net loss	67

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of Boys on Parole from Industrial School for Boys on Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	100	12.29
Machinists	8	.98
Employed on farms	54	6.64
Doing odd jobs	17	2.09
In textile mills	45	5.53
In shoe shops	14	1.72
Classed as laborers	91	11.18
Clerks and working in stores	46	5.65
Other factories	69	8.48
Recently released	27	3.30
Teamsters	41	5.04
In different occupations	120	14.74
In institutions	28	3.44
Occupations unknown	9	1.10
Out of State	34	4.18
Idle	31	3.81
In school	2	.25
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	70	8.60
Printing	4	.49
Ill	4	.49
	814	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 814 boys show that at the time of the last report 609, or 74.81 per cent, were doing well; 63, or 7.74 per cent, were doing fairly well; 38, or 4.67 per cent, were doing badly; 34, or 4.18 per cent, were out of State; 70, or 8.60 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	36	18.65
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	21	10.88
Teamsters	17	8.81
Employed on farms	3	1.55
Salesmen	4	2.07
In textile mills, other mills and factories	24	12.44
Classed as laborers	16	8.29
Machine shops	9	4.66
Out of State	16	8.29
Odd jobs	8	4.15
In other institutions	7	3.63
Idle	5	2.59
In different occupations	12	6.21
Ill	2	1.04
Clerks	13	6.74
	193	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	122	63.21
Doing fairly well	13	6.74
Doing badly.....	15	7.77
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	43	22.28
	193	100.00

During the year 18 boys who became of age in 1924 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 82 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, and 10 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the Parole of Boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent	\$2,700.00	
Visitors	24,528.60	
Clerks	4,290.00	
		\$31,518.60
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$8,069.34	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	2,915.09	
Telephone and telegraph	1,394.13	
Travel of boys	2,651.43	
Carriage hire for boys	786.48	
Return of runa ways and sundries	199.06	
		16,015.53
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$695.67	
Printing	31.35	
Stationery	428.35	
Telephone and telegraph	432.76	
Rent	920.10	
Supplies and equipment	271.61	
		2,779.84
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$9,061.33	
Clothing *	5,619.16	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care)	374.12	
		15,054.61
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	\$3,008.36	
		3,008.36
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys		\$68,376.94

*Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,800.53. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The following description of the physical equipment of the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, or more properly speaking, that part which is used for living quarters and for the training of the girls committed to its care, may be of interest. The buildings are as follows:—

(a) Ten cottages, each a unit, consisting of laundry, kitchen, dining and living rooms, and sleeping rooms for both girls and officers. Each cottage is in charge of a matron, or house mother; a housekeeper, who has charge of the kitchen training of the girls; and a house teacher, who has the care of the girls on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, in addition to her regular school duties.

(b) A general school building, containing nine large schoolrooms (six of which are used for academic work and three for industrial work), an assembly hall, a gymnasium, a sloyd room, and a room for domestic science.

(c) A chapel, where the religious services are held.

(d) A hospital, well-equipped, with five private rooms, a large general ward, containing fourteen beds, and an outside sleeping porch. Two nurses are in attendance. A consulting physician visits the school daily. A dentist is employed one day each week. An eye, nose and throat specialist visits two days each month.

These buildings are set in a large, open area. There is plenty of space and fresh air and an excellent opportunity to participate in summer and winter out-door sports.

AN OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

The newly committed girl is first admitted to the hospital, where she remains for observation and attention for 48 hours. She next goes to the Receiving Cottage, so-called, where a most efficient matron, with an excellent corps of assistants, is in charge. The girl is here taught personal cleanliness, and given simple household tasks and model sewing. She receives school instruction three hours each day. During her stay in this cottage, the greatest effort is made to insure her comfort, happiness and confidence. When she has successfully completed this preliminary instruction, she is transferred to one of the seven training cottages, and her industrial and academic instruction in the general school building begins.

A thorough course of general kitchen training is arranged for the girl after she has been at the school from eight to nine months. She receives practical instruction and experience in washing and ironing, making and baking of bread, cooking and serving of meals.

On completion of this work, the girl is eligible for parole, and is transferred to the parole cottage, so-called, where she is obliged to do work independent of detailed supervision.

When she has completed her course of training, by vote of the Trustees, she is allowed to leave the school on parole. Those who fail on parole are returned to the school and sent to a special cottage, where fewer privileges are accorded, heavier tasks assigned, and stricter discipline maintained than is required of the girls in regular training.

THE WORK OF THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The receiving cottage, acting as a clearing house for our new girls, has its own schoolroom. The average time that a girl spends in this cottage is three months.

The central school building provides instruction in all grades from Grade 3 through the first year of High School. The combination of half-time academic work and half-time hand work, which has proved so practical, has been continued this year, except in the case of some of the lower-grade girls, who were given extra time for individual instruction.

Interest in school work is aroused in every possible way. The school-rooms—and in fact the entire school building—are made as attractive as possible. The work itself is so planned that it is sufficiently practical to appeal to our girls, and at the same time is designed to broaden their outlook and to train them to appreciate some of the finer things of life.

Teachers are particularly urged to study the cases of those girls who have been misfits in outside schools, so that they may find their place in the schoolroom and delight in so doing.

Next to the creating of interest comes emphasis on progress. A girl is constantly being given incentives for improvement. Frequent promotions and monthly report cards are among these.

There is a most enthusiastic civics class, popular in itself, but in addition offering the deserving girl occasional visits to various public buildings in Lancaster and Clinton.

The commercial class offers typewriting to its members—a privilege much coveted by the girls. By the addition of two new typewriters, a larger number of girls have been able to receive instruction.

Home study is not required, but it is encouraged, and as a consequence, many of the girls in both upper and lower grades take class work home every night.

Industrial Work. A definite course in sewing is planned for all girls. This begins with required model work in the receiving cottage and continues through elementary, intermediate and advanced classes. All girls are required to obtain a certain amount of credit in intermediate sewing before being placed on parole. Clothing for wear on the grounds and for parole use is made in these classes.

Basketry, chair-caning, crocheting and embroidery are taught. None of these subjects is required and membership in all cases depends on the need of the individual.

Domestic Science. Our groups in cooking average eight to a class. Their work is done in a room set apart for this purpose and equipped with electric ranges. Both beginning and advanced work have been given the past year.

Physical Training. A gymnasium on the lower floor of the school building affords opportunity for regular physical training work as a part of the daily school routine. Every girl in the school is furnished with a regulation gymnastic suit and spends two forty-five minute periods a week in the gymnasium. In each period the girls are taught formal gymnastics, dancing and games.

During the year interclass competitions are held in which each girl is given a chance to take part, and these result in much friendly rivalry.

At the end of the school term a gymnastic exhibition was held, each class contributing a number which showed the type of work done during the school year.

Music. Recognizing the value of music in the development of our girls, a schedule, arranged to give all academic classes one forty-five minute period a week, has been worked out and followed as closely as possible. In addition to this, one school period and one chapel period a week have been set apart for choral work for all girls in the school except the returned girls.

Piano lessons are given by the teacher in charge of music to those girls who are interested and who show promise, and much progress is made by some of the girls.

Numerous Victrola records have been purchased and distributed from time to time during the year for the use and enjoyment of the girls in the various houses.

A new Victrola was purchased during the year for Clara Barton cottage, and the used Victrola at the cottage was sent to the farmhouse for the benefit of the men.

A portable organ, donated by Mr. Kenneth M. de Vos, a friend of the school, has been helpful and much appreciated.

The Library. A library forms an important part of our school system. The total number of books at present is 1,714. This includes all books for cottage circulation, and also reference books for use at the school building. Many excellent books have been added to the library this year.

Girls select their own library books from the shelves and have the privilege of taking two books a week, provided only one is listed as fiction. Practically every girl takes at least one book and there is a most encouraging demand for non-fiction books, these being taken in many cases to supplement class work.

In the upper grade class room there is a well-filled bookcase of the best community civics books obtainable. These books are used for reference work in class and take the place of a uniform text book.

In addition to the enlargement of our school library, a large number of books have been placed in each cottage, establishing house libraries more easily accessible to the girls.

School Programs. Special programs are arranged for all holidays and presented either in the schoolrooms, or at general assembly.

At Christmas, a Pageant of the Nativity was presented in the form of readings from the Scriptures and carol singing, accompanied by appropriate pictures thrown on the screen.

At Easter time, in addition to the music of the church services, a musical program was given on Easter Sunday afternoon.

At the close of the school year, the cantata, "Fays of the Floating Island," by Paul Bliss, was given, interpreted by song, pantomime and dance. An exhibition of academic and hand work was held in the school building following the chapel exercises.

HEALTH.

On the whole, the health of the girls in the institution has been very good. During the winter there were a few cases of sore throat in several of the cottages, and as a matter of precaution and prevention, these cottages were placed in quarantine.

Continued treatment for specific diseases has been given with most gratifying results.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are conducted by clergymen of the respective faiths. We are deeply grateful to them for their zeal, help and wholesome influence, which affects not only their particular charges but all the children and officers as well.

THE FARM.

Under the efficient management of our head farmer, the farm has produced abundantly. The products of the farm—fresh green vegetables and fruits and berries in their season—form a welcome addition to the bill-of-fare.

In the domestic science classes, much canning and preserving of the farm and garden products is done.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The interior of the school building has been completely painted, the ceilings and walls tinted in soft, harmonizing tones, the woodwork varnished, desks and chairs refinished, the floors oiled, and new linoleum laid in the lower hall—with the resultant appearance of a new, attractive building. The painting and varnishing was done by a group of boys from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. The general cleaning, refinishing of desks and oiling of floors was done by the girls in the school under the supervision of the school principal and her assistants.

Many minor but helpful additions and improvements have been made in various buildings.

Two filter beds have been added to the equipment of the institution and four of the old beds have been thoroughly refilled and renovated. Grading about the filter beds has also been done.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, is respectfully submitted.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 5,128.

Number of cases treated at hospital, ward patients, 416.

Number of different cases admitted to hospital, 330.

Number of new commitments examined by physician, 151.

Number of returned girls examined by physician, 88.

Number of girls examined on leaving school, 111.

Number having blood taken for Wasserman reaction, 430.

Number having Wasserman tests, 243.

Number of smears taken, 440.

Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 3,390.

Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 11.

Number of new commitments pregnant when committed, 15.

Number of returned girls, pregnant, 4.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 151.

Number of commitments who have a deviated septum, 44.

Number of commitments who have defective vision, 48.

Number of commitments who have defective hearing, 12.

Number of commitments having glands "positive," 66.

Number of commitments having glands "negative," 90.

Number of other inmates whose vision was tested, 36.

Number of other inmates whose noses were examined, 18.

Number of other inmates whose throats were examined, 28.

Prescriptions for glasses given, 72.

Operations for the removal of tonsils, 5.

Operation for removal of adenoids, 1.

Girls whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined before leaving school, 111.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,080.

Enamel fillings, 246.

Cement fillings, 72.

Extractions, 244.

Gas administrations, 89.

Novocaine administrations, 82.

Cleansings, 156.

Treatments, 87.

Gold inlays, 8.

Gold crowns, 8.

Trubyte crowns, 7.

Full upper and lower plate, 1.

Partial plates repaired, 3.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36.—*Total Number of Girls in Custody of Trustees, Both Inside and Outside Institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1923	243	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1923	466	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1923	709	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924	151	
Received on parole from Reformatory for Women	1	
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	90	861
Honorably discharged during year	46	
In other institutions by commitment:		
Wrentham State School	1	
Mass. School for the Feeble-minded, Waverley	1	
Care of Department of Mental Diseases	1	
Reformatory for Women	10	
Worcester State Hospital	1	
Died	3	153
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1924		708

TABLE 37.—*Number Coming into and Going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1923	243	
Since committed	151	
Recalled to the school:		394
From visit home	1	
From attending funeral	3	
From attending court	5	
For running from school	2	
From hospitals	29	
For a visit	18	

Returned from parole:

For medical care	20	
To await place	2	
To await commitment to institution for feeble-minded	2	
For further training	1	
Pending home investigation	6	
For violation of parole	46	
	77	135
		529

Released from the school:

On parole to parents or relatives	63	
On parole to other families for wages	114	
On parole to other families to attend school	11	
From a visit to the school	17	
For a visit home	1	
To attend court	5	
To attend funeral	3	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls	2	
Transferred to hospitals	29	
Transferred to the House of Good Shepherd	1	
To be committed to School for Feeble-minded	1	
To be committed to Insane Hospital	1	
To be committed to Reformatory for Women	5	
	253	
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1924		276

TABLE 38.—Length of Stay in Industrial School for Girls of All Girls Paroled for First Time during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	21	2.....	1	7
1.....	—	51	6.....	1	8
2.....	—	61	4.....	1	9
1.....	—	81	7.....	1	10
1.....	—	91	11.....	1	11
1.....	—	141	7.....	2	—
1.....	—	291	8.....	2	1
2.....	—	1	9.....	2	2
1.....	—	2	4.....	2	3
5.....	—	3	4.....	2	4
1.....	—	4	4.....	2	5
2.....	—	5	6.....	2	6
1.....	—	8	4.....	2	7
2.....	—	10	1.....	2	9
2.....	—	11	1.....	2	11
1.....	1	—	1.....	3	—
1.....	1	1	1.....	3	1
2.....	1	2	2.....	3	3
3.....	1	3	1.....	3	6
1.....	1	4	1.....	3	7
3.....	1	5	1.....	3	11
5.....	1	6	1.....	4	4

Total number paroled for first time during year, 126; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 8 months, 24 days.

¹Days

TABLE 39.—Causes of Commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.

Adultery, 1.
 Delinquent, 12.
 Delinquent child and fornication, 1.
 Delinquent, idle and disorderly, 1.
 Delinquent and larceny, 1.
 Delinquent and lewdness, 6.
 Delinquent and lewd, wanton, lascivious person in speech and behavior, 3.
 Delinquent and runaway, 2.
 Fornication, 9.
 Idle and disorderly, 4.
 Larceny, 15.
 Lewdness, 11.
 Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 3.
 Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 4.
 Runaway, 14.
 Stubbornness, 53.
 Stubborn and delinquent child, 2.
 Stubborn and disobedient, 3.

Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 3.
 Vagrancy, 1.
 Wayward—lewdness, 2.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at Time of Commitment of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Between 10 and 11 years, 1.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 5.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 4.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 19.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 27.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 51.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 41.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 2.
 Between 18 and 19 years, 1.
 Total number committed, 151.
 Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months, 4 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Born in the United States, 136.
 Born in foreign countries, 15.
 Nova Scotia, 3.
 Prince Edward Island, 1.
 England, 1.
 Barbadoes, 1.
 Austria, 1.
 Italy, 3.
 Russia, 1.
 Lithuania, 1.
 Portugal, 1.
 Scotland, 1.
 Sweden, 1.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of Parents of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Both parents born in the United States, 57.
 Both parents foreign born, 68.
 Father native born and mother foreign, 12.
 Father foreign born and mother native, 11.
 Father native, mother unknown, 1.
 Mother foreign, father unknown, 1.
 Nativity of both parents unknown, 1.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of Girls at Time of Commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In school, 46.
 Housework at home, 1.
 Housework at foster home, 1.
 Factory, 3.
 Waitress, 4.
 Miscellaneous, 3.
 Idle, 93.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 44.—*Educational Progress and Length of Time out of School of Girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In high school (first year), 10.
In high school (second year), 7.
In high school (third year), 2.
In grade IX, 2.
In grade VIII, 24.
In grade VII, 45.
In grade VI, 32.
In grade V, 14.
In grade IV, 8.
In grade III, 2.
In grade II, 1.
In ungraded and special classes, 4.
Total number committed, 151.
In school when committed, 46.
Out of school less than 1 year, 59.
Out of school between one and two years, 26.
Out of school between two and three years, 19.
Out of school between three and four years, 1.
Total number committed, 151.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1924:—

CASH ACCOUNT			
Balance December 1, 1923			\$499.36
<i>Receipts</i>			
<i>Income</i>			
Personal services:			
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement	\$9.63		
Sales	199.32		
Miscellaneous	116.05		
Total income		<u>325.00</u>	
			\$824.36
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>			
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of 1923	\$5,636.23		
Approved schedules of 1924	132,776.31		
		<u>138,412.54</u>	
Special appropriations:			
Approved schedules of 1924		<u>5,518.27</u>	
Total			\$144,755.17
<i>Payments</i>			
To treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution income	\$325.00		325.00
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of schedules of previous year	6,135.59		
Approved schedules of 1924	132,776.31		
		<u>138,811.90</u>	
Special appropriations:			
Approved schedules of 1924		<u>5,518.27</u>	
Total			\$144,755.17
MAINTENANCE			
Appropriation, current year			\$142,100.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$132,776.31		
Held open for 1924 bills not scheduled	7,339.40		140,115.71
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth			<u>\$1,984.29</u>

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$58,904.68	
Religious instruction	1,422.93	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,419.55	
Food	16,815.47	
Clothing and materials	8,921.68	
Furnishings and household supplies	8,732.82	
Medical and general care	3,295.61	
Heat, light and power	14,607.63	
Farm	10,778.03	
Garage, stable and grounds	1,051.72	
Repairs, ordinary	5,507.05	
Repairs and renewals	1,319.14	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$132,776.31

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation (Sewage Disposal System)	\$6,500.00	
Expended during the year (see statement below)	5,518.27	
Balance of fund		981.73

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Sewage disposal system	\$6,500.00	\$5,518.27	\$5,518.27	\$981.73

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 272.86.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$132,776.31.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.36.
 Receipt from sales, \$298.16.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.021.
 All other institution receipts, \$26.84.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.002.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.34.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1924.

REAL ESTATE
Land

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200.00	
7 acres woodland	400.00	
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835.00	
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000.00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700.00	
10 acres woodland	300.00	
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500.00	
Water systems	10,000.00	
		\$31,955.00

Buildings

Storehouses	\$5,000.00	
Hospital	10,000.00	
Chapel	14,000.00	
Putnam cottage	18,000.00	
Fisher cottage	18,000.00	
Richardson cottage	18,000.00	
Rogers cottage	16,000.00	
Fay cottage	16,300.00	
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000.00	
Elm cottage	7,000.00	
Farmhouse	3,800.00	
Bolton cottage	21,000.00	
Clara Barton cottage	31,000.00	
Pines cottage	29,000.00	
Head Farmers Home	1,875.00	
Large barn	13,350.00	
Bolton farm buildings	4,300.00	
Holden shops	900.00	
Hose house	200.00	
Piggery	2,400.00	
Silo	500.00	
Ice houses	2,000.00	
Spring houses	100.00	
Reservoir gate house	200.00	
Pump building and machinery	1,500.00	
Administration building	14,900.00	
Electric wiring and telephone system	10,500.00	
Schoolhouse	40,000.00	
Heating unit and underground conduits	24,200.00	
High-pressure water system	5,340.00	
Fire escapes, additional	300.00	
Vegetable cellar	5,500.00	
		351,165.00

Total real estate \$383,100.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	86,257.11
Total valuation of property	\$469,357.11

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	243	243
Number received during year (committed, 151; returned from parole, 135) ..	—	286	286
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	253	253
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	276	276
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	273	273
Average number of officers and employees during the year	22	53	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	622
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	153
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$58,904.68
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,419.55
Food	16,815.47
Religious instruction	1,422.93
Clothing and material	8,921.68
Furnishings and household supplies	8,732.82
Medical and general care	3,295.61
Heat, light and power	14,607.63
Farm and stable	10,778.03
Grounds	1,051.72
Repairs, ordinary	5,507.05
Repairs and renewals	1,319.14
Total for institution	\$132,776.31

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

Faith, Hope and Tact—and the greatest of these is Tact—are the essential requisites of successful parole work with girls. Tact is the heart and soul of the other two and little can be accomplished without it.

Relatives, friends and employers of the girls, as well as the girls themselves, present to the parole branch from day to day many a knotty problem. It is only by the tactful use of her talents that the visitor can hope to carry on the work in a way that will create a general feeling of trust, of security, and of friendliness. Our parole work takes us into all parts of the State and sometimes outside of it. The co-operation that the department has received everywhere leads one to believe that the families with which the staff members are in frequent contact have respect for their judgment, have faith in what they say, and are impressed with their earnest purpose and whole-hearted motives. Without such co-operation the success of the work would be greatly hampered.

The department has been in the habit of measuring its success by the conduct of the girls when they pass out of the care of the Trustees. But the percentage of those living respectably and those doing badly is, in reality, a very superficial way of showing what has actually been accomplished in the lives of our girls. If, when these girls are thrown upon their own resources, their contact with the department has helped to implant in their hearts a faith and a hope that will keep them permanently steady and firm in the community when the supervision of the department is removed, the work has been a success.

THE GIRL IN THE COMMUNITY.

Before a girl is placed on parole, she is interviewed at the school by the superintendent of the Parole Branch, by the visitor to whom she has previously been assigned, and by the visitor who has charge of the placing of girls. During these interviews, parole is explained thoroughly to the girl—what will be expected of her, and what she has a right to expect of an associated with her. These interviews give the girl a splendid opportunity to tell us what kind of conditions she thinks she can live under on parole and be happy. During these talks the girl is being studied by us. The

reports from the school give us facts about the girl's health, capabilities, disposition and character traits. These are a great help in our attempt to fit each girl into the home best suited to her individual needs—physical, mental and moral.

Our girls may be divided roughly into three groups. The first group is made up mainly of earnest, ambitious and well-meaning girls, who need only the right opportunities to advance. With sufficient encouragement and guidance they progress rapidly. They are in the minority, but they give us courage. The second group consists of the stubborn, wilful, distrustful, untruthful, disloyal (often lazy and concealed) girls, but they have the mentality to be taught and guided into new paths, and may be inspired with new faith in their ability to succeed. It requires much knowledge of human nature, unlimited patience, faith, tact and ingenuity on the part of both visitor and employer to keep this class in the right path and steadily moving on. A third group is made up of the mentally deficient or those with disordered minds. They may have the same characteristics as the second class, but they are not equipped with the mentality to conquer. Some of them may be self-supporting with the right amount of close supervision.

To find the variety of homes to meet the varied needs of these three groups—made up of individuals, no two just alike in disposition or possibilities—is a task. It takes much thought and effort to fit the right girl into the right home.

The re-division of the State into districts, to give each visitor a territory, has worked out most satisfactorily. The result has been that 550 more visits have been made than last year, and more time has been given to girls in their own homes.

Six hundred twenty-two different girls (and 62 babies) have been in the care of the Girls Parole Branch for a part or the whole of the year. Sixty-five of this number were unmarried mothers or pregnant girls, 57 per cent of whom were committed pregnant. Of these 65, 80 per cent were mentally examined before commitment or while on parole and 75 per cent were found to be feeble-minded or with mental disorder.

During the year 125 girls were paroled from the school for the first time and 84 were re-paroled, making a total of 209. Of the 125 paroled for the first time, 75 were placed in families to do housework for wages; 18 were in hospitals for medical treatment (committed pregnant); and 32 were paroled to relatives. Of the 75 paroled from the school for the first time to do housework for wages, 60 per cent were with the same employers at the end of the year. Of the 32 girls paroled for the first time directly from the school to their relatives, 29 were in their homes and doing well on Nov. 30, 1924.

Fifty-two girls were paroled from foster homes to their own homes. At the end of the year 38, or 92.6 per cent, were doing well.

The success of the placing work is shown in the length of time that girls have remained with the same employers. Fifty-four girls remained in the same foster homes from 1 to 2 years; 12 from 2 to 3 years; 4 from 3 to 4 years; and 3 from 4 to 5 years, making 73 girls who completed at least a year's stay in the same foster homes. Thirty-nine girls were in the same housework positions from Dec. 1, 1923 to Dec. 1, 1924.

Two hundred ninety-eight different girls have been in housework positions through the year; 281 foster homes have been used; 195 new applications for girls to do housework, and 11 applications for girls to board, have been received.

During the year 31 girls have attended public school—15 in High School; 12 in Grammar School; 1 in a seminary; 2 in business college; and 1 in a trade school. Of this number, 4 girls are now in the graduating class of High School. Two of these spent the entire four years in the same school. In no case has a girl had to be removed from school, or has any complaint ever been made of her behavior there. Every High School girl is entirely self-supporting. Not only has she earned sufficient for her needs while in High School but she has a bank account as well. A girl in school is in her normal place. Here she finds the companionship of other girls and the normal, wholesome interests which her age demands.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Although 622 individual girls have been in the care of the parole branch through the year, only 43, or 7 per cent, have been returned to the school for violation of parole. Thirty of these had been mentally examined, and 86.6 per cent were feeble-minded or psychopaths.

Of the returned girls who were tried in homes of relatives when paroled again from the school, 75 per cent were in their homes and doing well at the end of the year, while only 50 per cent of the returned girls who were re-paroled to foster homes to do housework were in the same homes on Nov. 30, 1924. It would seem from this that the "returned" girl who has failed in a foster home had better be tried in her own home, if conditions are safe.

HOSPITAL WORK.

Much time and attention are given to the care of the health of the girls. The girls in hospitals and other institutions are visited regularly by different visitors.

SAVINGS OF GIRLS.

On Nov. 30, 1924, there were 266 active bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, totaling \$13,953.98. Sixty-six accounts during the year ranged from \$100 to \$400. The 90 who reached their majority during the year had \$4,199.91 in the bank. The savings of the girls who were honorably discharged totalled \$3,032.03.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS.

Ninety girls passed out of the care of the Trustees by reaching their majority. The conduct of 82.8 per cent was good; of 7.1 per cent was unsatisfactory; and the whereabouts of 10 per cent was unknown. Of the girls who reached their majority, 42.2 per cent were married and the conduct of 80 per cent was good.

The conduct of all girls on parole Nov. 30, 1924, exclusive of those girls who had run away in previous years, was classified as follows: 89.4 per cent good; 4.3 per cent unsatisfactory; 6.2 per cent unknown, being runaways or out of the State and not visited.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The girl who is eligible for an honorable discharge is one who has become permanently adjusted to a respectable life in the community, or, in other words, a "self-regulated" person.

The Trustees have honorably discharged 46 girls this year—15 more than in any previous year. The average age at the time of discharge was 20 years 6 months. The youngest was 18 years 11 months; the oldest, 20 years 10 months.

Thirty-seven had money in the bank when discharged, totaling \$3,032.03. The largest amount was \$353.55.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45.—*Status Nov. 30, 1924, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	107
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	16
On parole in families earning wages	147
Doing other work than housework, not living with relatives	12
Attending school, earning wages	15
Attending school, living at home	3
Attending school, boarding	1
In hospitals or convalescent homes	18
Married (subject to recall for cause)	70
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	5
Boarding temporarily	2
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
<i>a.</i> This year	18
<i>b.</i> Previously	16
In jail, awaiting court action	2
In the school Nov. 30, 1924	432
	276
	708

TABLE 46.—*Cash Account of Girls on Parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1923		\$22,222.40
Cash received from savings to credit of 272 girls from Dec. 1, 1923 to Nov. 30, 1924	\$15,562.23	
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 10 girls	136.85	
Cash received from trust funds	1,837.00	
Cash received from other sources	568.14	
Interest on deposits	761.10	
By 1,159 deposits with the department		18,865.32
Cash withdrawn by 323 girls		\$41,087.72
		19,977.57
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1924		\$21,110.15

TABLE 47.—*Girls' Savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 323 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)		
Reasons for Withdrawal	No. of Girls	Amount
Clothing	192	\$7,391.23
Dentists	27	592.75
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	69	422.04
To help at home	18	466.00
Board	123	1,264.04
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in returning runaway wards	189	656.20
Expenses for baby	12	213.57
Hospital	26	619.19
Overpaid wages, returned to employer	6	41.06
Christmas, vacations and spending money	66	353.47
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	10	183.57
Schooling	5	191.75
Transferred to other institutions	4	150.93
Burial	1	32.47
Divorce	1	40.00
Girls becoming of age	66	4,199.91
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies	\$2,193.39 6	\$16,818.18
Trust accounts transferred to state, city and private organizations for babies placed in their care	966.00 5	3,159.39
		\$19,977.57

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Salaries:		
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.	\$2,450.00	
Visitors	16,504.76	
Clerks	4,025.45	
Extra clerks	55.16	\$23,035.37
Visitors:		
Travel	\$3,654.34	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	574.52	4,228.86
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$155.22	
Postage	416.76	
Printing	37.78	
Stationery and office expenses	693.44	
Telephone and telegrams	1,336.09	
Rent	2,760.00	
Sundries	76.22	5,475.51
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$32,739.74
Assistance to girls:		
Board		
Clothing	\$332.91	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	500.04	
Travel	600.58	
Miscellaneous	643.61	
	16.20	
Total expended for girls		2,093.34
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$34,833.08

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$3,607.54	\$30,700.00	\$34,307.54
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,498.74		
Discount	133.28		
	\$1,632.02		1,632.02
Securities matured	8,000.00		
Securities purchased		8,000.00	
	\$13,239.56	\$38,700.00	\$35,939.56
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>			
Securities purchased	8,000.00		
Securities matured		8,000.00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$5,239.56	\$30,700.00	\$35,939.56
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol bond		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R. R. bonds		300.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
Norwood notes		2,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
		\$30,700.00	
Cash on hand		5,239.56	\$35,939.56

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R. R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R. R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$9,770.92		\$9,770.92
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investments	1,827.61		1,827.61
	\$11,598.53		\$11,598.53
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	494.98		494.98
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$11,103.55		\$11,103.55
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$11,103.55

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$576.14	\$100.00	\$676.14
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investment	66.87		66.87
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$643.01	\$100.00	\$743.01
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R. R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		643.01	\$743.01

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24			
Balance Nov. 30, 1924		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$149.17		\$149.17
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investments	45.27		45.27
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$194.44		\$194.44
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$194.44

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Middleborough bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$138.04	\$138.04
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>		
Income from investment	42.42	42.42
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$180.46	\$180.46
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>		
Industrial School for girls	80.00	80.00
<i>Present Investment</i>	\$100.46	\$100.46
Cash on hand		\$100.46

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$125.16		\$125.16
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investment	45.82		45.82
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$170.98		\$170.98
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>			
Industrial School for girls	35.56		35.56
<i>Present Investment</i>	\$135.42		\$135.42
Cash on hand			\$135.42

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1925

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



Publication of this Document Approved by the Commission on Administration and Finance

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
 CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman.*
 MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
 MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
 WILLIAM L. S. BRAYTON, FALL RIVER.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, Room 305, 41 Mt. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

* Mr. Brayton took the place of Irvin McDowell Garfield, Boston, Mass., resigned July 1, 1925.

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

Irvin McDowell Garfield, Esq., a Boston lawyer, tendered his resignation as trustee to Governor Fuller on July 1, 1925. On account of the demands of his profession, he felt that he could not give the time to this work which he thought it required. He brought to the Board ripe legal experience and wide experience in the administration of public charities and in philanthropic and educational activities.

William L. S. Brayton, a business man of Fall River, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1925 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings and 3 special meetings, in addition to the 37 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,550 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged. The time of stay in the institutions runs from three months, the shortest period, with an average length of stay in the schools of twelve months for the boys and two years for the girls. Paroles are granted in regular course, without petition, to all boys and girls as soon as their conduct warrants. Special petitions for parole may be presented to the Board at any time. In every case, a careful consideration is given either to a recommendation or petition for parole, and such action is taken as seems for the best future interest of the particular boy or girl.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

Since Chapter 113 of the Acts of 1915 was signed by the Governor on March 27, 1915, authorizing the trustees to "grant an honorable discharge to any person in their custody, who, in their opinion, for meritorious conduct is worthy and deserving thereof, and whom they believe permanently reformed," the Trustees have granted honorable discharges to 254 girls

and 623 boys up to November 30, 1925. This includes 45 girls and 96 boys who were honorably discharged during the year ending November 30, 1925.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 114 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 48 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1925.*

	1923	1924	1925
Lyman School for Boys	295	289	356
Industrial School for Boys	227	320	364
Industrial School for Girls	116	151	147

This table shows an increase of 23 per cent in the number of commitments to the Lyman School for Boys and 13¾ per cent increase in the number of commitments to the Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending November 30, 1925, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1925.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1925
	1923	1924	1925		
Lyman School for Boys	408	463	447	450	495
Industrial School for Boys	211	253	279	284	318
Industrial School for Girls	263	273	285	268	290

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1925.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
1925	356	364	147	867
Totals	3,297	2,963	1,424	7,684

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1925, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,042, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1925.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	495	1,729	2,224
Industrial School for Boys	318	799	1,117
Industrial School for Girls	290	411	701
Total	1,103	2,939	4,042

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

The statistics herewith submitted in the subjoined tables show that the average number of boys has been 447.29, varying between 416 and 526. The number of new commitments during the year has been 352 and the

number returned from places for all causes 357, or 40 less than the previous year.

The average length of time the boys remain in the school has increased slightly from 12.23 to 12.36 months. The shortest stay was 3 months. The number paroled to parents was 379 and to foster homes 238.

There has been no special change in the management or work of the various departments except at the central kitchen, where two men—a chef and baker—are now in charge.

There have been several changes in the personnel, three of the teachers leaving to take up more remunerative work in public schools.

John E. Woodward, for thirteen years head master of Willow Park Cottage, died suddenly from pneumonia, after a sickness of three days. His life was filled with kind deeds, for he loved the boys with whom he worked. His passing was a distinct loss to the school.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Very gratifying work has been accomplished during the past year throughout the grades, as was attested by the exhibit of work which was held May 27th. The drawing done by the various grades was especially well executed. The citizenship class is more satisfactory than the high school class.

The music recital has become a particular feature of our year's work. This recital shows excellent work done in this subject. The various athletic teams, representing the institution, have had a successful season.

The class for mentally backward or deficient children is continued. Pupils who would otherwise become a retarding element in the grades are here grouped under more favorable conditions for their own advancement.

The manual training classes have been as attractive as ever to the boys, and no single force in the school seems so stimulating to dull and deficient boys.

The various holidays of the year and weeks devoted to special features have been duly observed.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BOYS.

The health of the boys during the past year has been unusually good and the institution has been free from contagious diseases. This is due largely to an active outdoor life and the watchful care of the physician in charge. Dr. William E. Dolan, an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, has been added to our staff. He comes twice a month and operates for adenoids and tonsils.

PRINTING.

There is no department in the school that imparts more knowledge of a general nature or gives better technical teaching of a trade than does the print shop. Here the boys are learning to be all-round printers. A boy working in our shop has a better chance to learn the trade than a boy working for wages in an outside shop, as he is required to set type, read his proof, make up, and get ready for printing and do the press work, while in a town shop he would be kept at typesetting or press feeding indefinitely. There is always a demand for printers and a boy who learns the trade thoroughly may find employment at good wages when ready for parole. Twenty-three boys have done commendable work in this department. Besides printing all blanks, letterheads, envelopes, etc., needed at the institution, we have also done a large amount of printing for the various groups under the Department of Public Welfare.

BAND.

The band, under its present leader, has had another successful year. They gave many concerts at the school and took part in the boys' parade on Loyalty Day in Worcester, receiving enthusiastic praise. Thirty-five boys have received daily instruction. The uncertainty of length of a boy's stay in the school makes it exceedingly difficult to constantly keep a band in training to play well. We hope, however, to perfect a plan for a Junior

and a Senior Class. Many boys who become interested in their band work express a desire to remain in the school until they have finished the course in music.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

A group of 36 boys have received training in the Shoe Department. Boys who come from shoe towns are given an opportunity to learn this trade.

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The physical condition of the school is good. A number of material improvements which will add to the efficiency of the institution have been made during the year. Of these a rest room for teachers, sanitary changes in the school building, the addition of a head house and wing to the piggery, and an enclosed fertilizer pit at the cow barn, have been the most notable.

About 600 feet of cement sidewalk have been put down in front of Lyman, Chauncy and Hillside Cottages, the boys doing practically all the work under supervision. Much grading, transplanting of trees and shrubbery and resurfacing of roads has been done.

The clothing room in the basement of the Administration Building was entirely remodeled. Old steam and sewer pipes were eliminated, and a new ceiling, cement floor, shelving and new windows were installed.

More than the usual number of minor repairs to the buildings have been made by the trade classes. Much painting was done, including the interior of Oak, Wayside and Riverview Cottages, the exterior of all buildings at Riverview, and the woodwork of the various brick buildings. Two hundred feet of new fire hose was purchased and 36 additional fire extinguishers were placed in the various buildings.

All fire apparatus is inspected regularly by the engineer and fire drill is given to the boys in the school building.

FARM.

The season of 1925 was very productive, an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables and small fruits being produced. The apple crop was not as large as usual, although a good supply was harvested. The milk production was increased over that of last year. The hay crop was unusually light and a number of acres of standing was purchased and harvested. The swine and poultry have been a source of profit.

The loyalty and devotion of the teachers and officers to the work are praiseworthy and are vital forces in the success of the year's work.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M. D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys for the year 1925 is respectfully submitted:

We are able to make a favorable report upon the general health of the boys in the school. The number of out-patients, however, has been unusually large. There have been two deaths during the year—both due to heart disease—one at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and one at the school, about a week after his return from the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital in Boston, where he had been under treatment for several months. A third boy was seriously sick with heart disease and was treated for some time at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

We had but one case of appendicitis requiring operation and only one case of mastoid disease. Last December there were two cases of chicken-pox. Since that time there has not been a case of contagious disease—the first time in many years when we have been entirely free from measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever for twelve consecutive months.

Cultures from the throats of all the new boys are still being taken and

toxin antitoxin given to all those found susceptible to diphtheria. There have been many septic infections during the past year, and some fractures.

In April, Dr. W. E. Dolan of Worcester began coming to the school to operate on boys with diseased tonsils and adenoids. Thus far, forty-four boys have been operated on by him.

The following is a partial summary of the year's work:

Number of visits by physician, 344.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 20,357.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 446.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,679.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 446.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 8.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 56.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 111.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 23.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 16.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 0.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 356.
 Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 647.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 357.
 Number of inmates released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:—
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 38.
 Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 13.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
 Monson State Hospital, 2.

Special cases, requiring operation:

Tonsils and adenoids, 46.
 Appendicitis, 2.
 Deep abscesses, 3.
 Middle ear abscesses, 4.
 Throat abscesses, 1.
 Tumor of scalp, 1.

Cases requiring treatment for fracture:

Elbow, 1.
 Leg, 6.
 Clavicle, 1.
 Ulna, 2.
 Wrist, 1.
 Ankle, 3.
 Collar bone, 2.
 Hand, 1.
 Arm, 2.
 Shoulder, 1.
 Cleft palate, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. Harold B. Cushing.

Number of silver fillings, 471.
 Number of copper cement fillings, 722.
 Number of amalgam fillings, 72.
 Number of treatments, 304.
 Number of extractions, 638.
 Prophylaxis, 599.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1924		445
Received:—Committed	352	
Recommitted	4	
Returned from places	357	
Runaways captured	129	
Returned from hospitals	23	
Returned from leave of absence	17	
Returned from court	1	
Whole number in the school during the twelve months.	888	
	*1,333	

* This represents 778 individuals.

Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives	379	
Paroled to others than relatives	121	
Boarded out	117	
Runaways	143	
Released to hospitals	28	
Deceased	1	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	18	
Granted leave of absence	17	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	6	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	4	
Released to court	2	
Transferred to Monson State Hospital	1	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater	1	838
Remaining in the Lyman School November 30, 1925.		495

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1925, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year ending Nov. 30, 1925	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	—	116	116
Berkshire	14	426	440
Bristol	24	1,363	1,387
Dukes	—	24	24
Essex	41	1,974	2,015
Franklin	3	115	118
Hampden	37	1,010	1,047
Hampshire	6	196	202
Middlesex	64	2,903	2,967
Nantucket	2	25	27
Norfolk	10	733	743
Plymouth	12	358	370
Suffolk	89	3,004	3,093
Worcester	54	1,464	1,518
Totals	356	13,711	14,067

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Fathers born in United States	23	30	27	18	17	23	16	24	19	20
Mothers born in United States	20	26	48	33	32	26	22	15	25	18
Fathers foreign born	19	29	41	27	28	29	19	17	23	22
Mothers foreign born	26	42	24	24	17	26	17	17	19	20
Both parents born in United States ..	32	53	49	37	40	44	38	44	26	58
Both parents foreign born	104	183	242	196	190	178	171	165	173	216
Nativity of both parents unknown ..	50	37	33	27	51	44	18	38	30	31
Nativity of one parent unknown	38	48	52	47	40	42	29	29	34	24
Per cent of foreign parentage	40	48	58	59	55	52	62	56	59	61
Per cent of American parentage	12	14	12	11	11	13	14	14	9	13
Per cent of unknown parentage	19	10	8	8	15	13	6	13	10	1

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Born in United States	249	333	363	292	317	311	244	284	264	325
Foreign born	7	49	53	36	27	24	31	11	22	28
Unknown nativity	1	3	3	4	3	6	2	—	3	3

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1925	Committed from 1885 to 1924	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	4	5	25	34
Eight	6	45	115	166
Nine	9	158	231	398
Ten	16	351	440	837
Eleven	32	704	615	1,351
Twelve	60	1,286	748	2,094
Thirteen	75	2,081	897	3,053
Fourteen	133	2,992	778	3,903
Fifteen	20	243	913	1,176
Sixteen	1	25	523	549
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	356	7,939	5,518	13,813

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Had parents, 246.
 Had no parents, 11.
 Had father only, 38.
 Had mother only, 49.
 Had stepfather, 20.
 Had stepmother, 18.
 Had intemperate father, 311.
 Had intemperate mother, 0.
 Had both parents intemperate, 11.
 Had parents separated, 11.
 Had attended church, 354.
 Had never attended church, 2.
 Had not attended school within one year, 4.
 Had not attended school within two years, 2.
 Had been arrested before, 283.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 33.
 Had used tobacco, 232.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 32.
 Were attending school, 196.
 Were idle, 109.
 Parents owning residence, 113.
 Members of family had been arrested, 133.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending November 30, 1925.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3	—	3	9	1	4
6	—	4	15	1	5
8	—	5	6	1	6
5	—	6	4	1	7
21	—	7	5	1	8
18	—	8	2	1	9
27	—	9	3	1	10
31	—	10	2	1	11
28	—	11	2	2	—
25	1	—	2	2	2
25	1	1	1	2	6
19	1	2	1	2	8
15	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 283; average length of stay in the school, 12.36 months

TABLE 12.—*Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Breaking and entering, 123.
 Delinquent child, 10.
 Larceny, 141.
 Stubbornness, 43.
 Running away, 8.
 Unlawful appropriation of autos, 17.
 Placing obstruction on railroad, 1.
 Breaking glass, 2.
 Assault and battery, 3.
 Receiving stolen property, 1.
 Killing a child, 1.
 Mutilation of gravestones, 1.
 Assault, 3.
 Indecent exposure, 1.
 Wilfully defacing a building, 1.
 Total, 356.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of Inmates	New Commitments	Paroled	Released Otherwise than by Paroling
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
Average for ten years.....	454.69	330	662	232

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1916	15.61	1921.....	14.04
1917	14.33	1922.....	14.18
1918	14.06	1923.....	13.95
1919	13.82	1924.....	14.10
1920	13.98	1925.....	13.78

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1916	15.47	1921.....	11.11
1917	14.43	1922.....	11.53
1918	12.14	1923.....	11.59
1919	10.75	1924.....	12.18
1920	11.74	1925.....	12.36

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1916	13.02	1921.....	13.20
1917	12.98	1922.....	13.04
1918	12.91	1923.....	12.97
1919	13.04	1924.....	13.09
1920	13.19	1925.....	13.19

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1916	386	1921.....	458
1917	279	1922.....	443
1918	361	1923.....	398
1919	461	1924.....	351
1920	333	1925.....	357

E. *Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

YEAR	Gross	Net	YEAR	Gross	Net
1916	\$5.44	\$5.42	1921.....	\$9.56	\$9.55
1917	5.90	5.89	1922.....	9.61	9.60
1918	7.00	6.98	1923.....	11.26	11.21
1919	8.00	8.06	1924.....	8.94	8.89
1920	9.85	9.83	1925.....	9.20	9.18

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

In 1st grade, 6.	In 8th grade, 50.
In 2d grade, 10.	In 9th grade, 2.
In 3d grade, 13.	In high school, 13.
In 4th grade, 51.	Special class, 9.
In 5th grade, 53.	Continuation school, 2.
In 6th grade, 70.	
In 7th grade, 77.	Total, 356.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1925:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$21.72
SALES	169.30
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Interest on bank balances	137.77
TOTAL INCOME	\$328.79

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—	
Advance	\$12,000.00
Current year refunds	207.85
Approved schedules of 1925	115,973.18
Lyman Trust Fund Income	\$128,181.03
	469.39
Total	\$128,979.21

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—	
Institution Income	\$328.79
Refunds account maintenance	207.85
	\$536.64
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—	
Approved schedules of 1925	115,973.18
Return of Advance	12,000.00
	128,509.82
Lyman Trust Fund Income	469.39
Total	\$128,979.21

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$8,764.93
Appropriation, current year	223,600.00
	\$232,364.93
Expenses (as analyzed below)	228,250.49
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$4,114.44

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$100,537.99
FOOD	32,137.84
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE	8,659.20
FARM	17,047.70
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER	26,815.27
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS	1,432.65
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES	3,596.31
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,474.21
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS	13,122.43
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	8,776.78
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	8,884.00
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	4,766.11
Total expenses for maintenance	\$228,250.49

During the year the average number of inmates has been 477.24.

Total cost for maintenance, \$228,250.49.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.1975.

Receipts from sales, \$169.30.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0068.

All other institution receipts, \$159.49.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0064.

Net weekly per capita, 9.1843.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

November 30, 1925.

REAL ESTATE

Land

21 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$8,833.74
135 acres, 18 rods mowing	16,642.46
81 acres, 37 rods tillage	9,645.56
23 acres, 106 rods orchard	2,242.62
32 acres, 133 rods woodland	984.93
124 acres, 48 rods pasture	3,107.50
14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous	549.36
	\$42,004.17

Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000.00	
Maple Cottage	3,700.00	
Elms Cottage	22,000.00	
Chauncy and Lyman cottages	38,000.00	
Gables Cottage	9,000.00	
Hillside Cottage	15,000.00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000.00	
Oak Cottage	16,000.00	
Bowlder Cottage	17,000.00	
Wayside Cottage	5,900.00	
Davitt Cottage	5,500.00	
Administration building	11,100.00	
The Inn	1,000.00	
Trades building	13,000.00	
School building	43,400.00	
Power station	44,043.00	
Greenhouse	2,000.00	
Scale building	500.00	
Hospital	13,000.00	
Central kitchen and storehouse	78,000.00	
Piggery	4,000.00	
Cow barn	14,500.00	
Bull and ox pen	1,500.00	
Creamery building	1,436.00	
Henhouses	1,200.00	
Horse barn and fire station	7,980.00	
Superintendent's house	3,500.00	
Superintendent's barn	600.00	
Superintendent's summer house	50.00	
Ice house	1,550.00	
Subways	7,765.00	
Heating system	4,054.00	
Hot-water system	11,249.00	
Sewerage system	10,650.00	
Equipment for heat, light and power	25,402.00	
Water system	3,900.00	
Laundry equipment	6,575.00	
Railroad siding	456.00	
Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc.	6,100.00	
		\$502,610.00
Berlin (house)	\$4,400.00	
Berlin barn and sheds	1,500.00	
Riverview	4,000.00	
		9,900.00
Total real estate		\$512,510.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property		\$178,963.35
Total valuation of property		\$691,473.35

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	445	-	445
Number received during the year	888	-	888
Number passing out of the institution during the year	838	-	838
Number at the end of the fiscal year	495	-	495
Daily average (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	447.24	-	447.24
Average number of officers and employees during the year	63.27	43.91	107.18

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1924	1,794
Released on parole during year 1925	617
Total	2,411
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	682
Number on visiting list November 30, 1925	1,729
Net loss	65

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages	\$100,537.99
2. Subsistence	32,137.84
3. Clothing	13,122.43
4. Ordinary repairs	8,884.00
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	73,568.23
Total for institution	\$228,250.49

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$32,950.50
Office and other expenses	19,326.87
Boarded boys under fourteen	16,150.35
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	3,738.25
Total	\$72,165.97

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEYGEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

Any attempt to make a hard and fast classification of delinquents is likely to be in error, inasmuch as no two individuals are ever exactly alike or have ever been through exactly the same experiences. However, although always merging one into the other, there are two fairly distinct types of offenders with which we must deal and that merit our immediate attention.

First, there are the offenders with a conscience—that is, those who feel, fairly deeply at least, the fact of their moral failure. Either because of the unusual force of temptation, or because of poorly organized moral character, they have not been able to bring to bear the inhibitory force of their whole selves and have fallen into anti-social conduct. With this class of offenders—the moral sentiments being fairly well established—the task of reformation is not overwhelmingly great. These lads are usually eager for help. Often their purposes may be strengthened and unified in so short a time as to amount almost to a classical case of so-called “conversion.”

The offenders of the second class lack a conscience—that is, they either have no fixed moral sense, or, as is more often and most deplorably the case, they have a very definitely developed anti-social code of morals. They have no sense of wrong-doing when they break the law; hence no shame in being detected, except that due to failure in their efforts. This class of delinquent already constitutes a large part of our commitments, and is rapidly on the increase. They are entirely satisfied with their line of conduct, and blame only hard luck or lack of brains for their apprehension. It is all right to lie if it will get one out of trouble, and all right to steal if you don't get caught; in fact, one were a fool not to steal if he has a really good chance—is their code. Moreover, their intense loyalty to the law breaker is most alarming, for it indicates a deeply fixed moral attitude which is a dangerous menace to the community.

The above leads to two serious considerations. First, the disposition of the case when before the court must depend not so much on what a boy has done as on what his moral attitudes are. When a lad, put on probation, walks out of the court house and says to his friends, “Aw, I got away with it,” a mistake would seem to have been made in his case. Second, the reformation of this type of offender is a difficult, if not almost impossible task. His whole body of sentiments must be rebuilt. Nothing can be hoped for in any brief period. Restraint may be essential to begin with, but only contact with new and right ideals will prevail in the end. It is almost self-evident that we get our ideals and moral sentiments from those we admire and respect. To remake the delinquent boy requires the strong-

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

est and finest type of personalities available and no expense should be deemed too great to secure this sort of men and women for our work.

During the past year a good start was made toward a careful and complete study of each boy committed. The plan of having the psychological and psychiatric work done under the general supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases and by members of its staff seems a good one, providing the department can supply the necessary service. Thus far, the department has found this impossible through lack of the required staff.

As usual, the school has been kept very busy furthering the plans originally made for the development of the institution. An addition to the stock barn and a new hay storage barn have been built by the classes in carpentry and masonry. With the completion of the necessary grading and road building, we now have an adequate, compact, and excellent-appearing farm unit at the north end of the school.

In the development of the plan which will give us seventy-five acres additional tillage, there has been cleared and plowed about ten acres and fifteen hundred feet of land tile laid. A very large fill on the north side of the main quadrangle is finished and 335 square yards of sidewalk and 1,000 feet of roadway built.

The intercommunicating telephone system has been rebuilt and is now in fine working order. The water, lighting and telephone systems are now extended to include two outlying cottages occupied by staff members. In addition to the above, the various trade classes have been active doing the repair and development work called for under such heads as plumbing, painting, machine work, blacksmithing, etc.

In such items as lumber, firewood, ice-cutting, sand and gravel prepared, the general work of the boys has produced the value of about \$16,000.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. THOMAS E. LILLY, M. D.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1925 is hereby respectfully submitted.

During the past year, the institution has been particularly free from contagious diseases, not a single case of a communicable nature occurring within the past twelve months. The toxin-antitoxin method of immunization for diphtheria, which has been used at this institution for the past ten years, is still a routine measure for all new commitments, the freedom of the School from this disease going far to show the efficacy of this means of prophylaxis.

There have been no accidents of a serious nature for the past year. Although most of the injuries incurred at the School are minor ones, there is a great need of an X-ray apparatus as, without this equipment, it is difficult to accurately diagnose bone lesions; and permanent deformity, which might be avoided if such apparatus were available, may result even from apparently simple lesions.

The examination of boys on leaving the school is very gratifying, because almost invariably they show a good gain in weight, height, and general physical development.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work performed during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 364.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,678.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 391.

Total number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,012.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 391.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 368.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 45.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 17.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 364.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 355.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 105.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 9.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.
 State Farm at Bridgewater, 4.
 Worcester State Hospital, 4.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1.
 North Reading State Sanatorium, 1.

Operations performed:

Incisions for septic condition, 8.
 Etherization, 13.
 Suturing of incised wounds, 28.
 Glasses prescribed, 14.
 Dislocation of wrist, 1.
 Amputation of finger, 1.
 Sprained ankle, 2.
 Dislocated finger, 1.
 Dislocated clavicle, 1.
 Circumcision, 1.

Special cases treated:

Tonsillitis, 103.
 Laryngitis, 4.
 Septic infections, 25.
 Arthritis, 5.
 Wasserman test, 1.
 Syphilis, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 92.
 Number of cement fillings, 113.
 Number of cleanings, 407.
 Number of treatments, 580.
 Number of extractions, 495.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16.—*Number Received at and Leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1925.*

Boys in school November 30, 1924	262	
Committed during the year	346	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	18	
Returned from parole	105	
Returned from leave of absence	4	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	8	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	2	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1	
	<hr/>	748
Paroled	264	
Returned cases re-paroled	89	
Granted leave of absence	5	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	1	
Granted leave of absence and later paroled	1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	15	
Committed to State Farm at Bridgewater	4	
Discharged	1	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	9	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	4	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	1	
Taken to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1	
Taken to court on habeas and sentenced	3	
Returned to court, over age	1	
Absent without leave	31	
	<hr/>	430
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1925		318

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1925.*

Both parents born in the United States, 59.
Both parents foreign born, 182.
Father foreign born and mother native, 15.
Father native born and mother foreign, 27.
Mother foreign born and father unknown, 7.
Father foreign born and mother unknown, 10.
Father native born and mother unknown, 18.
Mother native born and father unknown, 13.
Nativity of parents unknown, 33.
Total, 364.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Born in the United States, 327.	Azores, 1.
Birthplace not known, 2	Lithuania, 3.
Born in foreign countries, 35.	Portugal, 2.
Canada and provinces, 8.	Syria, 2.
Italy, 2.	Greece, 3.
Russia, 7.	England, 3.
Poland, 2	Smyrna, 1.
Ireland, 1.	Total, 364.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Larceny, 117.
Breaking, entering and larceny, 46.
Breaking and entering, 35.
Stubbornness, disobedient and delinquent, 53.
Unlawful appropriation of auto, 11.
Using auto without authority, 31.
Violating auto laws, 5.
Attempt to break and enter, 2.
Attempted larceny, 2.
Forgery, 2.
Assault and robbery, 3.
Arson, 1.
Runaways, 3.
Malicious mischief, 1.
Vagrancy, 2.
Robbery, 2.
Assault and battery, 2.
Drunkenness, 4.
Idle and disorderly, 1.
Carrying concealed weapons, 1.
Setting fires, 1.
Tampering with fire alarm box, 2.
Burning building, 1.
Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
Violation liquor law, 1.
Obstructing an engine, 1.
Violation of rules of training school, 1.
Trespassing on railroad, 1.
Injury to property, 1.
Indecent exposure, 1.
Lewdness, 2.
Indecent assault, 2.
Rape, 3.
Assault to rape, 1.

Assault to kill, 2.
 Committing unnatural act, 1.
 Violation of parole (transfers), 18.
 Total, 364.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic Condition and Habits at Time of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 228.
 Had father only, 53.
 Had mother only, 65.
 Had foster mother, 2.
 Parents unknown, 3.
 Both parents dead, 15.
 Had step-father, 14.
 Had step-mother, 21.
 Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor, 91.
 Parents separated, 51.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 86.
 Had parents owning residence, 122.
 Had not attended school within one year, 147.
 Had not attended school within two years, 87.
 Had not attended school within three years, 47.
 Had not attended school within four years, 9.
 Had not attended school within five years, 2.
 Were attending school, 72.
 Had been in court before, 283.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 41.
 Had used tobacco, 256.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 75.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of Boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

14-15	3 (Transfers from Lyman School.)
15-16	135
16-17	149
17-18	76
Over 18	1 (Returned to court.)

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Ungraded class	2
In 3rd grade, or below	4
In 4th grade	11
In 5th grade	30
In 6th grade	84
In 7th grade	110
In 8th grade	50
In High School	73
Total	364

TABLE 23.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1925.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY
2	3 months
1	4 "
3	6 "
10	7 "
13	8 "
38	9 "
62	10 "
50	11 "
36	1 year

BOYS PAROLED

	LENGTH OF STAY
24	1 year, 1 month
9	1 " 2 "
6	1 " 3 "
6	1 " 4 "
2	1 " 5 "
2	1 " 7 "

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 264; average length of stay in the school, 11 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1925:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Receipts.</i>	
Personal services:			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$27.94		
Sales	993.89		
Miscellaneous	69.92		
Total income			\$1,091.75
Other receipts:			
Refunds of previous years	\$2.28		
Unclaimed wages	16.44		
Total other receipts			18.72
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Appropriations:			
Advances	\$8,000.00		
Maintenance payments (including Parole Board, etc.)	70,467.05		
Special payments	841.37		
Maintenance refunds	2.00		
			79,310.42
Total			\$80,420.89
		<i>Payments.</i>	
To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Deficit, December 1, 1924			\$70.00
Institution income	\$1,091.75		
Refunds, account maintenance	2.00		
Refunds, of previous years	2.28		
Unclaimed wages	16.44		
			\$1,112.47
Maintenance appropriations			70,397.05
Special appropriations			841.37
Return of advance			8,000.00
Total			\$80,420.89
		<i>MAINTENANCE.</i>	
Balance from previous year, brought forward			\$5,428.67
Appropriations, current year			150,550.00
Total			\$155,978.67
Expenses (as analyzed below)			152,742.70
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth			\$3,235.97
		<i>Analysis of Expenses.</i>	
Personal services	\$65,666.11		
Food	20,544.07		
Medical and general care	3,517.48		
Farm	15,496.59		
Heat, light and power	16,511.37		
Garage, stable and grounds	2,427.13		
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,299.64		
Religious instruction	1,800.00		
Clothing and materials	8,573.42		
Furnishings and household supplies	6,332.51		
Repairs, ordinary	5,816.09		
Repairs and renewals	3,758.29		
Total expenses for maintenance			\$152,742.70
		<i>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.</i>	
Appropriations for current year			\$9,990.00
Expended during the year (see statement below)			8,265.66
Balance November 30, 1925, carried to next year			\$1,724.34

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Stock barn	\$6,100.00	\$5,746.47	\$5,746.47	\$353.53
Hay barn	3,000.00	2,519.19	2,519.19	480.81
Fire protection	\$90.00	-	-	\$90.00
	<u>\$9,990.00</u>	<u>\$8,265.66</u>	<u>\$8,265.66</u>	<u>\$1,724.34</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 279.20.

Total cost for maintenance, \$152,742.70.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.52.

Receipt from sales, \$993.89.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0684.

All other institution receipts, \$100.14.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0068.

Net weekly per capita, \$10.4448.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

November 30, 1925.

REAL ESTATE.

<i>Land.</i>		
45 acres lawns and buildings at \$75	\$3,375.00	
72½ acres tillage, at \$30	2,175.00	
100 acres mowing, at \$54	5,400.00	
30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40	1,200.00	
337 acres pasture, at \$20	6,740.00	
175 acres woodland, at \$20	3,500.00	
134 acres wasteland, at \$10	1,340.00	
Sidewalks	4,615.00	
		\$28,345.00
<i>Buildings.</i>		
Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	\$12,000.00	
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	6,000.00	
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	5,000.00	
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	20,200.00	
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	13,700.00	
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	6,500.00	
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	15,274.00	
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	18,200.00	
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	33,000.00	
Old administration building	10,000.00	
Central building	97,700.00	
Infirmery (old)	1,500.00	
Infirmery and hospital building	42,000.00	
Old chapel building	2,000.00	
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	2,000.00	
Kitchen and laundry building (new)	62,000.00	
Industrial building	21,500.00	
Warehouse	18,000.00	
Old evaporation building	500.00	
Shaker cottage	4,000.00	
Old shop building and sheds	1,000.00	
Cow barn and shed	13,863.00	
New creamery	2,500.00	
Horse barn (new)	10,000.00	
Farmer's house (employees)	1,000.00	
House with brick basement (five tenement)	5,000.00	
Stone house	1,000.00	
Wagon house	1,500.00	
Workman's house, south meadow	1,200.00	
Piggery	1,200.00	
Dairy house	1,200.00	
Small tool house	100.00	
Corn house	100.00	
North wood shed	300.00	
North tool shed	700.00	
Three silos	2,000.00	
Two henhouses	800.00	
Brooder house	1,000.00	
Ice house	500.00	
Ice house and refrigerator	1,489.00	
Work shed	1,250.00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power)	200.00	
Water system (cost)	26,460.00	
Sewerage system (cost)	7,775.00	
Telephone system (cost)	3,785.00	
Electrical distributing system	3,000.00	
Hay barn	3,000.00	
		\$482,996.00
Total real estate		\$511,341.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	\$125,268.44
Total valuation of property	\$636,609.44

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	262	—	262
Number received during the year	486	—	486
Number passing out of institution during the year	430	—	430
Number at the end of the fiscal year	318	—	318
Daily average attendance (i. e., number inmates actually present) during year	279.20	—	279.20
Number of individuals actually represented	668	—	668
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly) ..	53.77	19.13	72.90

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1924	814
Paroled during year 1925	353
Became of age, died, honorably discharged	1,167
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1925	799
Net loss	15

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages	\$65,666.11
2. Clothing	8,573.42
3. Subsistence	20,546.07
4. Ordinary repairs	5,816.09
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,422.10
Total for institution	\$153,023.79

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 24.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

During the year there were on our visiting list 2,411 Lyman School boys and 1,167 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. In other words, more than 3,500 wards were in the care of the Boys Parole Branch during at least a part of the year. When it is considered that there are only thirteen visitors covering the entire State and transportation facilities inadequate, one can readily understand the many difficulties that arise in dealing with so many boys.

At the close of the year there were 1,729 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys. Of this number 1,306, or 75.53 per cent, were doing well, while of the 799 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, 595, or 74.47 per cent, were doing well.

In considering results of parole work, statistics showing condition of boys who have become of age are very important. When a boy reaches his majority and thereby automatically passes out of the care of the department, he is re-classified for permanent record whether as a success or a failure.

Of the 222 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys who became

of age during the year, 61.26 per cent were doing well, 6.31 per cent fairly well, 6.31 per cent badly, and the whereabouts and conduct of 26.12 per cent were unknown. In the last group, it is safe to assume that there are some successes, as well as failures, although there is no definite information.

There were 177 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys who became of age, and of this number, 123, or 69.48 per cent, were doing well, 6.22 per cent doing fairly, 7.35 per cent doing badly, and the whereabouts and conduct of 16.95 per cent unknown.

The above figures do not include those boys who became of age and were granted honorable discharges during the year. Including the latter class would make the favorable percentages given above of those doing well greater to the extent of successes honorably discharged.

It is gratifying to note that 96 honorable discharges were awarded to those boys of suitable age who had acquitted themselves most creditably. It is also encouraging to find that so many of the wards of the department are really vitally interested in earning for themselves an honorable discharge.

A most serious problem continues to be that of the returned boy. Of the 357 boys returned to the Lyman School for Boys, 202 were returned from their own homes and 155 from foster homes. Sixty-five of the 104 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys were returned from their own homes and 39 from foster homes.

Analysis of causes for return shows that nearly one-half of the boys returned from foster homes were for running away. Thirty boys were returned to the Lyman School for Boys for taking automobiles for joy rides, and 10 returned to the Industrial School for Boys for the same reason. Boys returned to the Lyman School for Boys for school troubles, such as truancy, misbehavior, and disobedience were in the small minority, records for the year showing a total of only 5.

During the year, the visitors made a total of 16,139 visits and investigated 1,418 homes of boys, in addition to 140 foster homes. As usual, more visits were made to the small Lyman boy than to others.

At the close of the year this department held for wards in its care \$38,148.91 representing a gain of \$1,023.14 for the year. There was turned over to boys who became of age, or in paying bills for necessities, the sum of \$15,578.94.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1924	1,794
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1925	617
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1925	2,411
Number of boys returned to school during year ending November 30, 1925	357
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1925	222
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during the year	19
Boys committed to other institutions during the year	24
Boys who died during the year	7
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	49
Boys recommitted	4
	682
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1925	1,729
Net loss	65

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on Parole November 30, 1925.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy, and Marines	125	7.23
Out of State	136	7.87
At board, attending school	72	4.17
Attending school, not boarded	282	16.31
Employed on farms	99	5.73
In mills (textile)	69	3.99
In other mills and factories	132	7.63
Idle	53	3.07

	Number	Per Cent
Classed as laborers	131	7.58
In machine shops	12	.69
In shoe shops	63	3.65
Clerks and in stores	62	3.60
In other institutions	34	1.96
Ill	17	.98
Occupations unknown	17	.98
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	137	7.92
In printing plants	7	.40
Recently released	32	1.85
Messengers and doing errands	43	2.48
In different occupations	147	8.50
Teamsters and truck drivers	59	3.41
	1,729	100.00

The records of the above 1,729 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,306, or 75.53 per cent, were doing well; 80, or 4.63 per cent, were doing fairly well; 53, or 3.07 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 136, or 7.87 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 137, or 7.92 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown, 17, or .98 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of Boys Paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	379
Number of boys paroled to others	121
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	117
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	617
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1925	72

TABLE 27.—*Number of Boys Returned to Lyman School for Boys from Parole during year ending November 30, 1925.*

For violation of parole	296
For relocation and other purposes	61
Total number returned	357

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of All Boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during year ending November 30, 1925.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy, and Marines	29	13.06
On farms	6	2.70
In textile mills	23	10.36
In different occupations	38	17.12
Teamsters	21	9.46
Whereabouts unknown and out of State	62	27.93
Idle	6	2.70
In factories	15	6.75
Laborers	13	5.86
In institutions	7	3.16
Ill	2	.90
	222	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all Boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during the year ending November 30, 1925.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	136	61.26
Doing fairly well	14	6.31
Doing badly	14	6.31
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	58	26.12
	222	100.00

During the year 22 boys who became of age in 1925 were granted honor-able discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1925, of All Boys Who Had Been Committed to Lyman School and Who Were Still in the Custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 64.
In the United States Navy, 58.
In the United States Marines, 3.

On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,076.
 On parole to others, 171.
 On parole on own responsibility, 12.
 On parole at board, 72.
 On parole out of State, 136.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 137.
 Total outside the School, 1,729.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in Number of Industrial School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1924	814
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1925	353
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1925	1,167
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1925	104
Became of age during year	177
Committed to other institutions during year	31
Honorably discharged from custody during year	47
Died during year	3
Number of boys recommitted during year	6
	368
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1925	799
Net loss	15

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of Boys on Parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1925.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	72	9.01
Machinists	14	1.75
Employed on farms	52	6.51
Doing odd jobs	17	2.13
In textile mills	47	5.87
In shoe shops	21	2.63
Classed as laborers	79	9.89
Clerks and working in stores	37	4.63
Other factories	102	12.77
Recently released	30	3.75
Teamsters	52	6.51
In different occupations	81	10.14
In institutions	11	1.38
Occupations unknown	11	1.38
Out of State	46	5.75
Idle	38	4.76
In school	4	.50
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	77	9.64
Printing	2	.25
Ill	6	.75
	799	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 799 boys show that at the time of the last report 595, or 74.47 per cent, were doing well; 61, or 7.64 per cent, were doing fairly well; 20, or 2.5 per cent, were doing badly; 46, or 5.75 per cent, were out of State; 77, or 9.64 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending November 30, 1925.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	22	12.43
In United States Army, Navy, and Marines	35	19.78
Teamsters	15	8.48
Employed on farms	3	1.69
Salesmen	2	1.13
In textile mills, other mills and factories	22	12.43
Classed as laborers	18	10.17
Machine shops	2	1.13
Out of State	16	9.04
Odd jobs	5	2.83
In other institutions	10	5.65
Idle	3	1.69
In different occupations	17	9.60
Ill	1	.56
Clerks	6	3.39
	177	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending November 30, 1925.*

	Number	Per cent
Doing well	123	69.48
Doing fairly well	11	6.22
Doing badly	13	7.35
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	30	16.95
	177	100.00

During the year 24 boys who became of age in 1925 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 88 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1925, and 16 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the Parole of Boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1925.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent	\$2,700.83	
Visitors	25,779.67	
Clerks	4,470.00	
		\$32,950.50
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$8,200.81	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	3,326.21	
Telephone and telegraph	1,662.69	
Travel of boys	2,925.94	
Carriage hire for boys	822.38	
Return of runaways and sundries	103.00	
		17,041.03
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$612.91	
Printing	41.57	
Stationery	150.52	
Telephone and telegraph	380.96	
Rent	843.26	
Supplies and equipment	226.62	
		2,285.84
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$11,539.79	
Clothing ¹	3,581.47	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital care, and funerals)	1,029.09	
		16,150.35
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	\$3,738.25	
		3,738.25
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys		\$72,165.97

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,437.49. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The work and policies of the Industrial School for Girls for the past year have been carried on along the lines of former years, as the problems of the delinquent girl, with but slight deviations, appear much the same from year to year.

Her anti-social tendencies—her failure to respect community laws, as well as God's laws—have caused her commitment to the school; hence it is the duty and responsibility of the school to render the girl such assistance and instruction as to bring about a proper readjustment to social conditions and to enable her to return to the community with a keener realization of community ideals and a clearer knowledge of good citizenship. Our endeavor, then, is first to secure her physical improvement, and then to bring about a moral and spiritual development. It is with these ends in view that the work of the school is planned.

The physical examinations of the girl at the hospital on her entrance to the school, and the care and improvement of her body in the receiving cot-

tage, and later in a training cottage, are characteristic of the attention given to each individual girl.

The talks given by the superintendent and assistant superintendent at the chapel assembly, together with the personal attention and assistance at all times of the matron and house mother, as well as close association with the teacher, emphasize the moral teaching, while the religious instruction given by the Protestant and Catholic clergymen and the Jewish rabbi affords spiritual help.

The regular hours for work and play and sleep, the wholesome, cleanly living conditions, the well-defined program of industrial and academic work that the school offers, together with the responsibility given to each child to have her part in the life of the school and in the accomplishment and success of its work—all serve as preparation and training for her later life in the community and the responsibility she must assume in the betterment of the community.

Because of weak mentality, not all children are able to receive, accept and assimilate this training, and to return such children to the community would be indeed disastrous. During the past year, one hundred thirty-one examinations have been made by the psychiatrists from the Worcester State Hospital, which have been of advantage in giving a better understanding of the children and their limitations. It is hoped that the examinations may be continued and that during the coming year every child in the school may be examined that her status may be known, and that those children in need of long and specialized training may receive the same in schools particularly fitted to care for them, with much less expense to the Commonwealth.

The work of the academic department plays a most important part in the life of the school. An active, busy day is planned for every girl at the school building. From nine o'clock in the morning until dinner time, and from half past two in the afternoon until five o'clock, the girl works and plays under conditions as normal as they can possibly be made. She attends academic school half of each day, and in the case of girls below the fifth grade, a longer period. Her academic work is made both enjoyable and worth while.

That she should be carefully graded is most important, if she is to work happily. Before entrance to the class room at the central school building, therefore, the girl has been carefully tested—not once, but at least twice. The first test is a general one given soon after commitment; a second, or even a third, is given after she has been in the receiving cottage long enough to begin to respond to the training there, both physical and mental.

The school work is graded and instruction is given through the first year of high school. This year, in addition to the first year high, or commercial class as it is called, courses in English, shorthand and elementary bookkeeping have been offered to a small group of more advanced pupils.

When not in the schoolroom, the girl spends her time in one or more of the handwork classes. Sewing, of course, is an important part of the course, and clothing for wear in the school and for parole use is made in the various classrooms. In the dressmaking classes, attractive materials are used, and some very creditable results have been obtained.

The manual arts room, or the workshop, as it is sometimes called, is the scene of varied occupations. Chairs are caned there and baskets of all descriptions woven. Rugs are braided and hooked. Worsted cross stitch interests some, and crocheting and knitting others. On special occasions, posters and program covers are designed and painted there. Many girls show an interest in the making of paper flowers and are clever in this line of work. Attractive crepe paper decorations for the school building and chapel have been made, and on one occasion flowers were made and sent to Boston for use of the Girl Scouts.

There is a domestic science room, where girls in groups of eight, with white caps and aprons, combine simple theoretical work with practical cooking.

A gymnasium, with a trained instructor in charge, is in constant use, and is an invaluable help.

Drawing has a place on the schedule of all grades. Pencil, crayon and water color are all used, and paper cutting is introduced in the lower grades.

Frequent assemblies are held in our school hall. The programs are usually based on the work done in the various schoolrooms and are conducted by the girls themselves. A reflectoscope furnishes an excellent means of illustrating the topics presented.

Music has always played an important part in our institution. Chorus singing is a part of the regular school work, and in addition there is a specially trained choir. Piano lessons are also given.

Holidays are always festive affairs and suitable programs are given on these days. Among the outstanding features of the school work are the religious pageants presented at Christmas and Easter, in addition to the beautiful pageant usually given towards the end of June.

On June 20th of this year, twenty-five girls received certificates of promotion from the upper grade class to the commercial class. A very lovely Grecian operetta, "The Golden Apple," by Maud O. Wallace, under the direction of the music department, made up a part of the program. An exhibition of academic and industrial work was held in connection with the graduation exercises.

The work of the whole school department is planned to meet the needs of the individual girl as far as possible—and to instill in each the desire for progress. Work is arranged on a sufficiently short time basis to make such progress an actual fact, experienced by all. Having acquired the confidence in themselves that such success invariably inspires, it is hoped that when they take their places again in the community, the habit and desire for a continuation of the same may persist, to the end that they may become worthy citizens.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Legislature appropriated a sum of money this year for the purchase of additional land for farming, and two parcels of land adjacent to the school were purchased. One parcel was purchased from Foster J. Sawyer of Lancaster, Mass., and the other from Abraham and Elmira Sonia of Lancaster—a total of about 60 acres. One parcel is suitable for tillage; the other parcel is all bush land, five acres of which have been reclaimed and sowed to grass. Two hundred rods of fence have been built on the new lots. Fifteen hundred fence posts have been cut, as well as 150 cords of wood. A road is being constructed—passable but not completed—from the filter bed through to the Sonia lot.

A radio has been purchased and installed in the school building.

The work on the sewer beds has been completed.

New buildings have replaced the old ones, and cement walls and gradings have improved the condition at the springs.

One hundred tons of hay have been cut: 90 bushels of rye have been harvested, and 1,000 bushels of potatoes have been produced. A new tractor plough, a new tractor harrow, and an ensilage cutter have been purchased to replace worn-out machines.

Many minor improvements, such as the painting of various buildings, and the installation of bathrooms and shower baths in various cottages have been made.

Fire gongs have been installed on all floors in all the cottages.

Barns at the main school and at Bolton Annex have been equipped with lightning rods.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls, for the year ending November 30, 1925, is respectfully submitted:—

Summary of Work Done.

Number of visits by physician, 425.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,892.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 431.
Number of different cases admitted to hospital, 262.
Number of new commitments examined by physician, 145.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 56.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 91.
Number having blood taken for Wasserman reaction, 362.
Number of smears taken, 368.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 4,683.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 9.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 5.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 2.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 13.
Number of X-rays taken, 2.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Number of visits, 24.
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 145.
Number of commitments who have a deviated septum, 56.
Number of commitments who have defective vision, 46.
Number of commitments who have defective hearing, 13.
Number of commitments who have glands "negative," 85.
Number of commitments who have glands "positive," 60.
Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 65.
Number of nose examinations, 25.
Number of other ear examinations, 10.
Number of other throat examinations, 15.
Prescription for glasses given, 49.
Operations for tonsils and adenoids, 12.
Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 91.

Treated at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary:

Gonorrheal infection of right eye, 1.
Deviated septum, 1.

Treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital:

"Lymph angioma," 1.
"Cervical gland," 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,091	Bridged plate, 1.
Enamel fillings, 219.	Gold inlays, 15.
Cement fillings, 95.	Gold crowns, 13.
Extractions, 236.	Trubyte crowns, 8.
Gas administrations, 78.	Treatments, 74.
Novo-caine administrations, 71.	Girls who had their teeth charted,
Cleansings, 152.	145.
Partial Plates, 6.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36.—*Total Number of Girls in Custody of Trustees, Both Inside and Outside Institutions.*

In the school November 30, 1924.....	276	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1924	432	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1924.....	708	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1925	147	855
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1925	91	
Honorably discharged during year	45	
In other institutions by commitment:		
Belchertown State School	2	
Walter E. Fernald State School	1	
Reformatory for Women	8	
Worcester State Hospital	7	
	—	18
		154
Total in custody November 30, 1925		701

TABLE 37.—*Number Coming into and Going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1925.*

In the school November 30, 1924	276	
Since committed	147	423
Recalled to the school:		
From attending funeral	2	
From attending court	2	
For running from the school	3	
From hospitals	30	
For a visit	10	47
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	13	
To await commitment to institutions	2	
For further training	1	
Pending investigations	3	
For violation of parole	16	
Too feeble-minded to place again	2	37
		84
		507
Released from the school:		
On parole to parents or relatives		48
On parole to other families for wages		106
On parole to other families to attend school		7
From a visit to the school		10
To attend court		2
To attend funeral		2
Ran from Industrial School for Girls		4
Transferred to hospitals		35
Of age		1
To be committed to School for Feeble-minded		2
		217
Remaining in the school November 30, 1925.....		290

TABLE 38.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Girls of All Girls Paroled for First Time during year ending November 30, 1925.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1	—	3 ¹		5	1	8	
1	—	7 ¹		4	1	9	
1	—	8 ¹		8	1	10	
2	—	13 ¹		12	1	11	
1	—	19 ¹		6	2	0	
2	—	1		4	2	1	
1	—	2		7	2	2	
5	—	3		3	2	3	
1	—	5		6	2	4	
3	—	8		2	2	5	
1	—	9		3	2	6	
1	—	10		2	2	7	
4	—	11		2	2	8	
4	1	2		1	2	9	
2	1	3		2	2	10	
3	1	4		3	2	11	
2	1	5		1	3	2	
2	1	6		2	3	3	
6	1	7		1	3	4	

Total number paroled for first time during year, 117; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 8 months, 15 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of Commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Adultery, 1.
Delinquent, 15.
Delinquent child and fornication, 1.
Delinquent and truancy, 3.
Delinquent and vagrant, 1.
Delinquent, poison in food, 1.
Lewdness, 4.
Fornication, 8.
Idle and disorderly, 5.
Larceny, 5.
Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 1.
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 8.
Runaway, 13.
Stubbornness, 68.
Stubborn and delinquent child, 1.
Stubborn and disobedient, 2.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 2.
Breaking, entering, and larceny 2.
Breaking and entering, 1.
Robbery, 1.
Vagabond, idle and disorderly, 2.
Wayward, 2.
Total number committed, 147.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at Time of Commitment of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Between 8 and 9 years, 1.
Between 11 and 12 years, 4.
Between 12 and 13 years, 3.
Between 13 and 14 years, 13.
Between 14 and 15 years, 27.
Between 15 and 16 years, 41.
Between 16 and 17 years, 56.
Between 17 and 18 years, 2.
Total number committed, 147.
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 3 months, 26 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Born in the United States, 139.
Born in foreign countries, 8.
Canada, 1.
Nova Scotia, 2.
England, 1.
Barbadoes, 1.
Greece, 1.
Poland, 2.
Total number committed, 147.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of Parents of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1925.*

Both parents born in the United States, 48.
Both parents foreign born, 71.
Father native born and mother foreign, 9.
Father foreign born and mother native, 12.
Father native, mother unknown, 2.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 0.

Nativity of both parents unknown, 2.
 Mother native, father unknown, 3.
 Total number committed, 147.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of Girls at Time of Commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1925.*

In school, 36.
 Housework at home, 3.
 Housework at foster home, 9
 Factory, 12.
 Waitress, 2.
 Miscellaneous, 5.
 Idle, 80.
 Total number committed, 147.

TABLE 44.—*Educational Progress and Length of Time out of School of Girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1925.*

In high school (first year), 11.
 In high school (second year), 7.
 In high school (third year), 3.
 In grade IX, 4.
 In grade VIII, 21.
 In grade VII, 36.
 In grade VI, 38.
 In grade V, 7.
 In grade IV, 9.
 In grade III, 1.
 In grade II, 1.
 Ungraded and special classes, 9.
 Total number committed, 147.

In school when committed, 36.
 Out of school less than one year, 54.
 Out of school between one and two years, 23.
 Out of school between two and three years, 31.
 Out of school between three and four years, 3.
 Total number committed, 147.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1925:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Income:

Personal services:		
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement	\$10.61	
Sales	698.25	
Miscellaneous	114.84	
Total income		\$823.70
Other Receipts:		
Refunds of previous years	\$34.22	
Unclaimed wages	10.00	
Total other receipts		44.22

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

Appropriations:		
Advances	\$8,000.00	
Maintenance payments	72,670.02	
Special payments	711.00	
Maintenance refunds	61.25	
Total		81,442.27
		<u>\$82,310.19</u>

Payments.

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$823.70	
Refunds, account maintenance	61.25	
Refunds of previous years	34.22	
Unclaimed wages	10.00	
		\$929.17
Maintenance appropriations		72,670.02
Special appropriations		711.00
Return of advance		8,000.00

\$82,310.19**MAINTENANCE.**

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$6,323.03
Appropriations, current year	143,625.00

Total	\$149,948.03
Expenses (as analyzed below)	148,931.51

Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$1,016.52
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Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$59,871.41
Food	18,161.90
Medical and general care	3,753.58
Farm	13,061.16
Heat, light and power	19,726.25
Garage, stable and grounds	1,930.48
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,546.42
Religious instruction	1,341.04
Clothing and materials	8,974.09
Furnishings and household supplies	9,235.26
Repairs, ordinary	8,572.44
Repairs and renewals	2,757.48
Total expenses for maintenance	\$148,931.51

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$981.73
Appropriations, current year	3,500.00

\$4,481.73

Expended during year (see statement below)	4,168.60
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Balance November 30, 1925, carried to next year	\$313.13
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OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Sewage filter beds	\$6,500.00	\$981.73 ¹	\$6,498.74	—
Farming land	3,500.00	3,186.87	3,186.87	313.13
	\$10,000.00	\$4,168.60	\$9,685.61	

During the year the average number of inmates has been 284.6.

Total cost for maintenance, \$148,931.51.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.06.

Receipt from sales, \$698.25.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.47.

All other institution receipts, \$159.67.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.1.

Net weekly per capita, \$10.00.

¹ Includes \$1.26 reverting to Treasury.**VALUATION OF PROPERTY.****INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.****November 30, 1925.****REAL ESTATE.***Land.*

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200.00
7 acres woodland	400.00
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835.00
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000.00
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700.00
10 acres woodland	300.00
60 acres (Sawyer and Sonia lots)	2,950.00
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500.00
Sewer systems	15,000.00
	\$39,885.00

Buildings.

Storehouses	\$5,000.00
Hospital	10,000.00
Chapel	14,000.00
Putnam cottage	18,000.00
Fisher cottage	18,000.00

Richardson cottage	\$18,000.00	
Rogers cottage	16,000.00	
Fay cottage	16,300.00	
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000.00	
Elm cottage	7,000.00	
Farmhouse	3,800.00	
Bolton cottage	21,000.00	
Clara Barton cottage	31,000.00	
Pines cottage	29,000.00	
Head Farmers Home	1,875.00	
Large barn	13,350.00	
Bolton farm buildings	4,300.00	
Holden shops	900.00	
Hose house	200.00	
Piggery	2,400.00	
Silo	500.00	
Ice houses	2,000.00	
Spring houses	100.00	
Reservoir gate house	200.00	
Pump building and machinery	1,500.00	
Administration building	14,900.00	
Electric wiring and telephone system	10,500.00	
Schoolhouse	40,000.00	
Heating unit and underground conduits	24,200.00	
High-pressure water system	5,340.00	
Fire escapes, additional	300.00	
Vegetable cellar	5,500.00	
		351,165.00
Total real estate		\$391,050.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property		\$86,250.00
Total valuation of property		\$477,300.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	276	276
Number received during year (committed, 147; returned from parole, 84)	—	231	231
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	217	217
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	290	290
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	284.6	284.6
Average number of officers and employees during the year	22	53	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	589
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	154
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$59,871.41
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,546.42
Food	18,161.90
Religious instruction	1,341.04
Clothing and material	8,974.09
Furnishings and household supplies	9,235.26
Medical and general care	3,753.58
Heat, light and power	19,726.25
Farm and stable	13,061.16
Grounds	1,930.48
Repairs, ordinary	8,572.44
Repairs and renewals	2,757.48
Total expenses for maintenance	\$148,931.51

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATMARINE M. CAMPBELL.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

"Those things which count for most," in parole work, "are those things which cannot be counted."

The function of the parole department is threefold: to teach, encourage and inspire the girls themselves; to train the public to see the problem of

readjusting the delinquent girl to the community by giving her the best opportunities to live a normal, wholesome life in the community; and to build up the girl's own home so that under improved conditions, she may eventually return to her proper setting.

The girl who is brought into court and finally committed to the Industrial School is just what the community has allowed her to become. The ugly sounding charges brought against her in court, such as "larceny," "idle and disorderly," "lewdness," and "vagrancy," give little conception of the girl herself. One must know the home environment and the motives back of those actions which brought about her arrest to get a glimpse even of the real girl.

If the communities can be aroused to a recognition of their own hand-work and their own responsibility, parole work will no longer be fraught with all the handicaps and pitfalls that it now is.

I wish that I might disabuse the minds of the average laymen of two prevalent thoughts—first, that the girl committed to the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, or, in fact, any industrial school girl, is a different species; second, that all girls who violate parole are returned to the school for discipline.

The Industrial School girl is not unlike what any of us might have become had our parents died, been separated or divorced, and we had been passed around from one relative, or one private organization, to another, and not wanted much by any. Emerson said, "I have in me the capacity for every crime."

Nearly all the homes of our girls have been barren, with no stimulation of the imagination, few pretty things, and an early contact with the money problem. These stifle the natural channels of child-thought and expression. As a result, the forces of physical and mental life are repressed or perverted. These produce an abnormal beginning. The duty of the school and the parole department is to turn back into the normal processes these deflected currents. The encouraging thought is that this is being accomplished.

The idea that all girls who violate parole are returned to the school for discipline is widespread, but incorrect. We have no cast-iron rule that we apply to any group of girls, much less to those who violate parole. We aim to make our work constructive by making it individual. It is only by a thorough understanding of the individual girl's needs, and the individual girl's equipment, coupled with a long look ahead for her, that we can hope to develop her character.

THE GIRL IN THE COMMUNITY.

The supervision of a delinquent girl through adolescent years, or until she reaches her majority, is a task beset by many difficulties and requiring great patience and devotion from those who undertake it. The closeness of oversight required and the kind of relations which must be established with her, if success is to be attained, are entirely different from those involved in the care of boys or younger children, and the demands upon the parole visitors are correspondingly greater. In parole work with girls it is quality of work and not quantity that counts.

Five hundred and eighty-nine different girls, plus fifty-one babies, have been in the care of the parole branch throughout the year. During the year 117 girls were paroled from the school for the first time and 65 were re-paroled, making a total of 182 girls.

The adjustment of girl and employer or girl and relative is often difficult, but important. This adjustment is made possible only by a careful study of the girl's peculiar needs based (1) on her history prior to commitment, (2) on her reactions to the school training as they appear in reports from the school, (3) on interviews at the school with the girl where her likes and dislikes, her ambitions and her future plans are discussed by girl and visitor and (4) on her progress while on parole.

A good foster home is not merely one where the girl has material comforts and the people are thoughtful and good living. The woman in that

foster home must be an understanding woman. She must like girls for themselves and not merely for what she will get out of them. She must be tactful and skillful to manage them when they are cross, stubborn, disobedient and impudent. She must possess "mother wit" to eradicate laziness, petty stealing, and lying. Above everything else, she must possess insight, imagination and humor. We have such foster mothers, and we need many more.

The stability of some of our foster homes is shown in the length of time that girls have remained with the same employers. Fifty-four girls remained in the same foster homes one year, 80 girls remained in the same foster homes from one to two years, 23 from two to three years, 2 from three to four years, and one from four to five years.

Two hundred and thirty-five new applications for girls were received (12 for girls to board), against 195 in 1924.

In 1926 we plan to rearrange our work so that part of one Visitor's time can be devoted to the building up of the homes of the girls while they are in training, hoping that more girls may be paroled directly from the school to their own homes.

Winning the confidence of the girl's family is really vital to the girl's interest; and, therefore, more and more time is given by visitors and superintendent to interviews with girls' relatives that friendly relations may be established. This is time-consuming, but a profitable piece of work.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

Thirty girls have attended school this last year—twenty-two in high schools, five in grammar schools, one in trade school, two in business colleges, and one in a seminary. Four girls were graduated from high school.

There has been splendid co-operation on the part of school teachers and principals. Every girl has been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. Special instruction has been given in every case where it has been needed and no girl has felt that any difference has been made because of her previous mistakes.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS.

The conduct of all girls on parole November 30, 1925, exclusive of those girls who ran away in previous years, may be classified as follows: 82.4 per cent good; 6 per cent bad; 11.6 per cent unknown, as they were runaways, or out of the State and not visited. Fifty-nine girls were married and 56 were living with their husbands and doing well. Three feeble-minded girls were separated from their husbands and not living respectably.

Ninety-one girls became of age and automatically passed out of the custody of the Trustees.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

Unquestionably the possibility of earning an honorable discharge has resulted in the increase of good conduct. The girls are learning that good behavior brings worth-while recognition. Letters of commendation are sent to those girls who have improved noticeably at the end of parole but who stumbled repeatedly on the way.

Thirty-three per cent of the girls who passed out of the custody of the Trustees this year were honorably discharged. The average age was 20 years, 4 months. The youngest girl was 17 years and the oldest was 20 years, 11 months. The average length of time on parole was 3 years, 7 months. The longest time on parole was 5 years, 10 months; the shortest time, one year.

In several instances this year, honorably discharged girls have returned to the Judges who committed them to thank them for their commitment. A girl who would do this has gained a complete understanding of herself, of her difficulties, both past and present, and recognizes her responsibility in the community.

The bank savings of the 45 honorably discharged girls amounted to

\$2,133.77. The largest amount was \$297.34. Seven girls had from \$100 to \$200 each, and three over \$200 each.

NEW COMMITMENTS.

The institution cannot intelligently prepare a girl for parole without knowing at the start her background, such as heredity, environment, recreation, companions, reactions to public school and work, health, peculiarities of disposition and delinquencies. Our investigation of the homes of the 147 girls committed this year revealed some significant facts.

I wish the Judges of the juvenile court might be persuaded to discontinue the old method of placing girls on probation again and again, thus giving them new opportunities of becoming more steeped in crime. Many girls would not have become pregnant or diseased, and many would not have drifted into prostitution, had they been surrendered after their first failure on probation.

HEALTH OF GIRLS.

To quote Dr. Charles W. Eliot, "Health is the indispensable foundation for the satisfactions of life. Everything of domestic joy or occupational success has to be built upon bodily wholesomeness and vitality."

We believe that much of the success of our girl's future depends upon her physical health as well as her mental. Therefore much time is consumed in trips to hospitals, doctors and dentists. Every employer is required to report immediately any slight illness of the girl living in her home.

BANK SAVINGS.

On November 30, 1925, there were 226 active bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, totalling \$11,911.62. Thirty-two girls had accounts ranging from \$100 to \$334.92, 7 had from \$200 to \$300. Several girls aided their families financially through the year.

The quarterly bank statements which we are sending to the girls are helping to create, and keep alive, the girl's desire to be thrifty and self-supporting.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1925, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	91
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	21
On parole in families, earning wages	131
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives	6
Attending school, earning wages	12
Attending school, living at home	6
In hospitals or convalescent homes	18
Married (subject to recall for cause)	59
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	17
In jail out of State	1
Boarding temporarily	6
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	24
b. Previously	18
Runaways from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown	1

In the school November 30, 1925	411
	290
	701

TABLE 46.—*Cash Account of Girls on Parole, year ending November 30, 1925.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1924	\$21,110.15
Cash received from savings to credit of 264 girls from December 1, 1924, to November 30, 1925	\$17,330.24
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 8 girls	217.72
Cash received from trust funds	311.00
Cash received from other sources	380.70
Interest on deposits	761.00
By 1,179 deposits with the department	19,000.66
Cash withdrawn by 334 girls	\$40,110.81
Balance on deposit November 30, 1925	20,336.65
	\$19,774.16

TABLE 47.—*Girls' Savings withdrawn during year ending November 30, 1925.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 334 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)

Reasons for Withdrawal	No. of Girls	Amount	
Clothing	208	\$8,135.06	
Dentists	38	826.63	
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	36	234.65	
Hospital	27	403.75	
Help at home	10	143.00	
Board	134	1,553.73	
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone and expenses in returning runaway wards	179	810.99	
Expenses for baby	5	66.56	
Overpaid wages returned to employer	4	47.15	
Christmas, vacations and spending money	100	637.90	
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	10	78.97	
Schooling	4	157.25	
Insurance	2	23.50	
Divorce	2	121.00	
Marriage	7	157.03	
Girls becoming of age	84	5,096.43	
		<hr/>	
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expense of babies	\$571.50	3	\$18,493.60
Trust accounts transferred to state, city and private organizations for babies placed in their care	468.66	2	
Trust accounts drawn when girls became of age	802.89	3	1,843.05
		<hr/>	
			\$20,336.65

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1925.*

Salaries:			
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.	\$2,500.00		
Visitors	18,058.45		
Clerks	4,380.00		
Extra clerks	56.67		\$24,995.12
Visitors:			
Travel	\$4,562.63		
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	661.87		5,224.50
Office expenses:			
Advertising	\$155.11		
Postage	448.29		
Stationery and office expenses	528.55		
Telephone and telegrams.	1,460.36		
Rent	2,760.00		
Sundries	58.75		5,411.06
Total expended for administration and visiting			\$35,630.68
Assistance to girls:			
Board	\$204.92		
Clothing	390.27		
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	244.72		
Travel	752.17		
Miscellaneous	2.32		
Total expended for girls			1,594.40
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls			\$37,225.08

TRUST FUNDS ¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1924	\$5,239.56	\$30,700.00	\$35,939.56
<i>Receipts in 1924-25</i>			
Income from investments	\$472.33		
			472.33
Securities matured	2,472.33		
Securities purchased		5,000.00	
	<u>\$7,711.89</u>	<u>\$35,700.00</u>	<u>\$36,411.89</u>
<i>Payments in 1924-25</i>			
Securities purchased	5,000.00		
Securities matured		2,000.00	
	<u>\$2,711.89</u>	<u>\$33,700.00</u>	<u>\$36,411.89</u>
Balance November 30, 1925			
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol bond		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R. R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
		<u>\$33,700.00</u>	
Cash on hand		2,711.89	
			<u>\$36,411.89</u>

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1924	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1924-25		
Balance November 30, 1925	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R. R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R. R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
		<u>\$20,000.00</u>

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1924	\$11,103.55		\$11,103.55
<i>Receipts in 1924-25</i>			
Income from investments	1,865.84		1,865.84
	<u>\$12,969.39</u>		<u>\$12,969.39</u>
<i>Payments in 1924-25</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	747.14		747.14
	<u>\$12,222.25</u>		<u>\$12,222.25</u>
Balance November 30, 1925			
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			<u>\$12,222.25</u>

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1924	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1924-25		
Balance November 30, 1925	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1924	\$643.01	\$100.00	\$743.01
<i>Receipts in 1924-25</i>			
Income from investment	68.88		68.88
	<u>\$711.89</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$811.89</u>
Balance November 30, 1925			
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R. R. Stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		711.89	\$811.89

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1924			
No transactions in 1924-25		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Balance November 30, 1925		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1924	\$194.44		\$194.44
<i>Receipts in 1924-25</i>			
Income from investments	46.63		46.63
Balance November 30, 1925	\$241.07		\$241.07
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$241.07

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1924		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1924-25</i>			
Securities matured	1,000.00		
Securities purchased		1,000.00	
<i>Payments in 1924-25</i>			
Securities purchased	1,000.00		
Securities matured		1,000.00	
Balance November 30, 1925		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Revere bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1924	\$100.46		\$100.46
<i>Receipts in 1924-25</i>			
Income from investment	41.72		41.72
Balance November 30, 1925	\$142.18		\$142.18
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$142.18

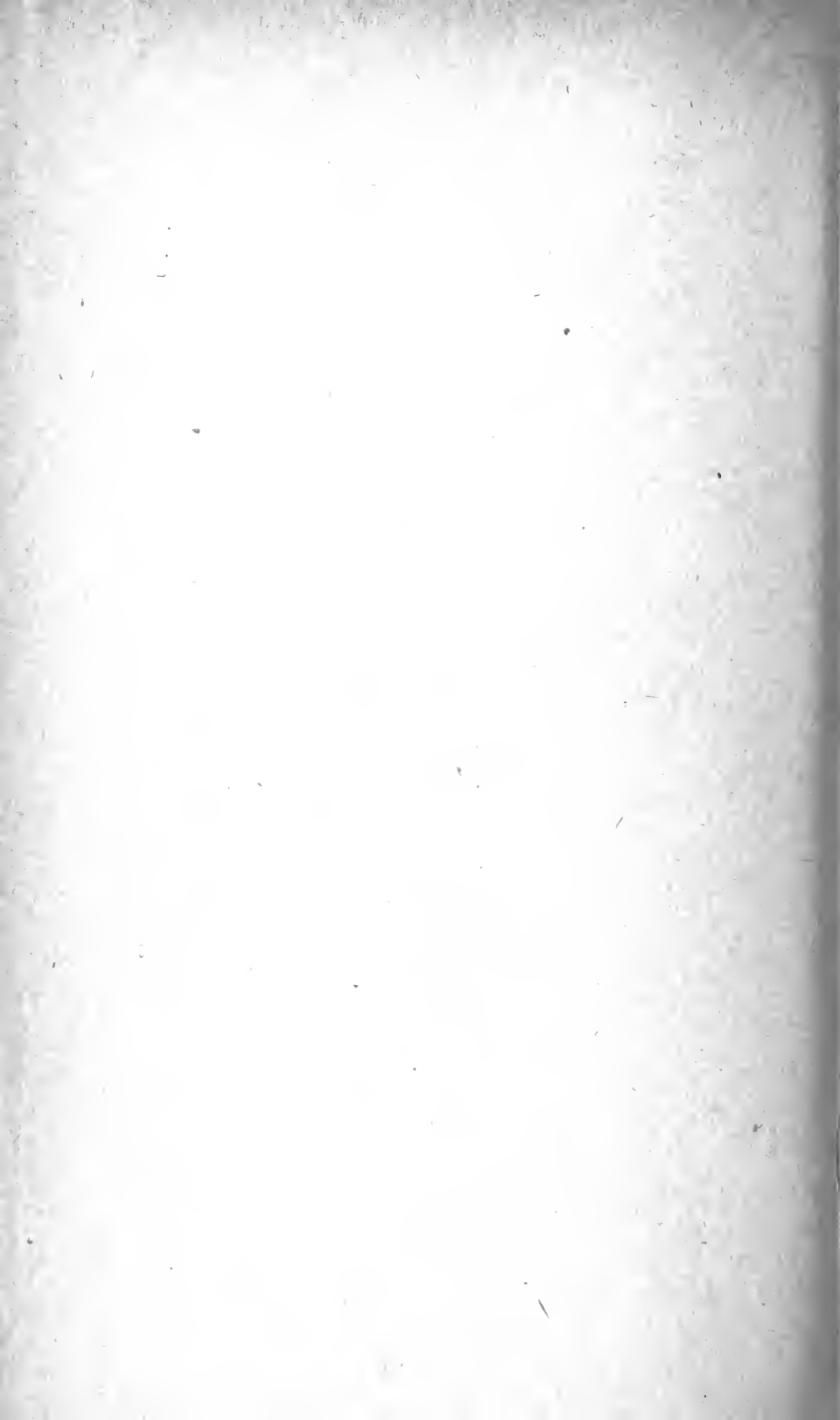
Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1924		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1924-25			
Balance November 30, 1925		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
United States bonds		1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1924	\$135.42		\$135.42
<i>Receipts in 1924-25</i>			
Income from investment	46.89		46.89
Balance November 30, 1925	\$182.31		\$182.31
<i>Payments in 1924-25</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	69.32		69.32
	\$112.99		\$112.99
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$112.99





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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE** DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING **TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS**

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
 CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman.*
 MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, FRAMINGHAM.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
 WILLIAM L. S. BRAYTON, FALL RIVER.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

* Mr. Pingree took the place of James D. Henderson, Brookline, Mass., resigned spring of 1926.

THE SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

James D. Henderson, who had been a member of the Board for seven years, resigned in the spring of 1926. Ransom C. Pingree, a lawyer, was appointed by Governor Fuller to take his place. Mr. Pingree has been much interested in work for boys and brings to the Board a rich experience in that respect.

Report is made of the death, on June 18, 1926, of Ralph A. Stewart, a former vice-chairman of the Board, who felt obliged to resign because of ill health.

Dr. Thomas E. Lilly, physician at the Industrial School for Boys, passed away on Jan. 6, 1926. He had been the school physician since the opening of the school and was always on the alert when the question of the boys' health was to be considered. He introduced the Schick test to the Industrial School for Boys and gave the immunizing treatment to all boys. Thus he stamped out the epidemics of diphtheria which were prevalent in the earlier days of the school. A wise counsellor, a careful physician and a leading citizen of the town, his untimely death was a great loss to the school.

The Trustees were fortunate to secure the services of his son, Dr. Edward Lilly, to take his place.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1926 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings and two special meetings, in addition to the 39 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,707

cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

During the year 1926 the Trustees awarded 38 honorable discharges to girls and 116 to boys. This continues to be an incentive to boys and girls to do their best while on parole.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 102 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 58 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1926.*

	1924	1925	1926
Lyman School for Boys.....	289	356	350
Industrial School for Boys.....	320	364	342
Industrial School for Girls.....	151	147	164

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending November 30, 1926, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1926.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1926
	1924	1925	1926		
Lyman School for Boys.....	463	447	479	450	473
Industrial School for Boys.....	253	279	307	284	304
Industrial School for Girls.....	273	285	297	268	270

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1926.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	239	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	235	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
1925	356	364	147	867
1926	350	342	164	856
Totals	3,390	3,084	1,454	7,928

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1926, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,982, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1926.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	473	1,680	2,153
Industrial School for Boys.....	304	802	1,106
Industrial School for Girls.....	270	453	723
Total	1,047	2,935	3,982

MENTAL EXAMINATION OF WARDS.

The outstanding forward movement of our work for the year 1926 has been the securing of Dr. Manly B. Root, on a full time basis, for the mental examination of the inmates of the three training schools and wards under the jurisdiction of the trustees. Dr. Root, a psychiatrist experienced in the study of mental defects and habit formations in juveniles, had, in previous years, while in the employ of the Commission on Mental Diseases, given considerable time to the examination of inmates of the training schools.

A more detailed report of the psychiatric work follows.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M. D.

The psychiatric work was started on April 1, 1926. Dr. Root was at first alone, but on June 1, 1926, he was joined by a psychometrician, Miss Alice Paine. Miss Margaret Ellison was employed as secretary June 28, 1926. Miss Paine resigned Sept. 4, 1926, to accept a position as assistant psychologist at the Worcester State Hospital. On Oct. 1, 1926, Dr. Grace Helen Kent was secured as psychologist. Dr. Kent brings to the work a wide psychological experience in testing and is standardizing tests which are especially fitted for use in these schools.

Criminology is seeking more and more help from psychiatry and psychology, simply because the latter sciences deal with the mind and its reactions, with human likenesses and differences, with personality, with adjustments under strains, and with attitudes toward life. The training schools exist for the purpose of character education and if the mental attitudes, the psychological reactions, of the boys and girls toward their delinquencies change for the better, they have been helped and the school has done them and the community some good. So it is wise to have present in the councils where the treatment of delinquents is meted out those who are interested primarily in the mind of the offender as well as those who are interested primarily in institutional management.

In general, the attitude of this department is to regard the boys and girls as suffering from psychological reactions and bad anti-social attitudes which are to be treated and improved, if possible. To be sure, real mental disease plays a very small part and even mental deficiency never alone wholly explains the delinquency, the reactions being natural and usually quite explainable. We adopt, however, the medical metaphor, which makes it easy for a physician to consider his material. From our standpoint, therefore, the schools are as hospitals.

What is needed, then, are (1) Histories of families and of the children themselves; (2) Histories of the delinquencies; (3) Physical examinations; (4) Intelligence and character examinations; (5) Diagnoses; (6) Treatment; and (7) Records. All these have been in use for years, of course, and it is hoped simply to contribute more to them, particularly to the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh.

The matter of records is an important one, for without them we are at a loss to know what good or ill has been accomplished by the various forms of treatment, teaching, punishment, rewards, placements, etc.

Separate plans of work have been adopted for each school, in accordance with the wishes of the superintendents. At the Industrial School for Girls where the girls are already studied with a great deal of thoroughness by the officers, all that is wanted is a rough estimate of the intelligence of each girl. This can be satisfactorily estimated in most cases after the administration of written tests given to groups of new girls, with a few individual tests given to those who cannot read and to those for whom for other reasons the group tests are not fair. Character and personality studies have been made in a few special cases only. Twelve

girls were committed to the new department for female defective delinquents at the Bridgewater State Farm. One girl was committed to the Worcester State Hospital for observation, and later permanently committed. The group tests mentioned above were given during the summer to the entire school population, and new girls are being tested in groups as they come in.

At the Industrial School for Boys, all new boys are examined. Both group and individual tests are given, the latter including performance tests which give us some knowledge of the mechanical ability of the boys. The results of these tests are recorded on cards and are being used in placing the boys in trades. Records of trade performances are kept on the same cards and the two types of data correlated. Thus, data is being collected which will be of great service, we think, in the important matter of trade placement. In addition, Dr. Root sees all the new boys and makes notes as to their character and personality, causation and treatment. Special cases are seen, particularly boys showing bad attitudes and boys suspected of suffering from neuroses and psychoses. Five boys have been committed to the department for defective delinquents at the Bridgewater State Farm.

At the Lyman School for Boys all new boys are examined and as many returned boys as possible. The psychological testing includes performance tests, although, as yet, these are not directly used in trade placement; the Lyman boys are younger and trade placement is not so important. The school placement is very important, however, and should be made after a double study including ability as shown by psychological tests and school knowledge as shown by school tests. With these two we can tell something of the intelligence, the probable final school level, and the correct grade. This fall we examined the entire school population in this double fashion, using as school tests the Stanford Achievement tests which are given to a whole schoolroom at a time, supplemented by individual school tests given by the teachers of the two special classes below grade IV. Correlation charts were then drawn and recommendations made.

In two types of children this department is, naturally, especially interested: (1) The feeble-minded; and (2) the psychopath. The former comprise a considerable per cent of all the children in the schools. Many of these children could be better cared for in schools for the feeble-minded but those schools are so overcrowded that only rarely can they admit boys and girls from our schools. A few of the older boys and girls can be committed to the department for defective delinquents at the Bridgewater State Farm, but most of them we have to keep. In most cases, they need longer training than their brighter companions and we should not be expected to release them according to the credit rules which apply to the latter. But the best method of dealing with them in the schools has not yet been found.

The children of the other type mentioned above, the psychopaths, constitute a great problem. They compensate for their scarcity by the enormous amount of trouble they cause. They are children who are sensitive, egotistical, often very immoral, always selfish and babyish; they react to discipline by sulkiness and crying and temper tantrums; they promise profusely and soon forget their promises or ignore them if they remember. The general prognosis of these children is bad; a few will become actually psychotic, a few will become more stable, but most of them will remain all their lives unstable, irritable, troublesome individuals. A few of the older boys and girls of this class can be committed to state hospitals but most of them will remain with us and with these children also we should not be expected to parole them on the same basis as that which governs the release of the more normal children. These children are essentially a psychiatric problem, not a disciplinary one, and they should not be treated with the main body of our children.

Various impressions have come to us during our short period of service here. We feel that it is too early to make recommendations but we hope that for the next report our ideas will have crystallized sufficiently to allow of expression.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK FOR THE MONTHS OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1926

GRACE H. KENT, PH. D.

The principal achievement of this three-month period is the introduction of a series of written tests, a project made possible by the splendid co-operation that has been received from the printing department of the Lyman School.

This series included seven tests, independently standardized. The seven tests are administered as a routine measure to all the boys and girls who can read with fair fluency, and in each case the mental rating is based on the average or median of the seven scores. A rating thus obtained is obviously more trustworthy than a rating based on any single test. Oral tests, including the Binet scale and other similar tests, are used for children who cannot read.

In addition to the language tests, mechanical performance tests are given to as many of the boys as possible, and observations are made with reference to vocational guidance. Records are being kept of each boy's progress in the trade to which he is assigned, in order that these tests may be increasingly useful as a means of spotting the trade for which a boy is best fitted.

Both the language tests and the performance tests are being re-standardized for the express use of the industrial schools. A system of classification is being worked out on the basis of the results obtained from these boys and girls, so that each one may be rated by comparison with his own kind. It is possible already to classify the Shirley boys as belonging to upper, middle or lower section, and this may be taken roughly as an indication that a boy should be taught a trade, that he should be trained as a helper, or that he should be employed as a laborer. The significance of the findings in each test is constantly increasing, as additions are made to the collection of records which serve as a basis for comparison.

It is highly desirable to collect enough records for each age from ten to fourteen so that each newly admitted boy may be rated by comparison with others of his own age. In some types of performance tests it is desirable to have separate norms for boys and girls, so that boys may be compared with boys and girls with girls. But this does not appear to be necessary for tests which are based primarily on school knowledge.

In formulating a system of tests for the use of these schools, there is danger of laying too much emphasis upon language tests. Printed materials are easily obtained, while our outfit for performance tests is very meager. In order to offset the one-sidedness of language tests and to encourage the use of supplementary performance tests, it is important that each of the schools should be equipped with apparatus for performance tests.

Psychological tests cannot be made hurriedly without greatly impairing their validity. Inasmuch as there is only one worker for the three schools, it is important to define the purpose of the work and to have a definite policy concerning the distribution of the time spent at each school. It should be considered whether it is more important to make fragmentary observations and give a tentative rating in each case, or to study some cases intensively. Since it is not possible to make a thorough-going psychological study in each case, it should be considered whether it is best to give the preference to the brightest boys, the feeble-minded ones, or to the "problem" cases.

The outlook for constructive work is very promising, and it seems reasonably possible, within a few months, to establish a system that will greatly simplify the problem of mental measurement in these schools.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The following report of the various activities of the Lyman School for Boys is respectfully submitted:

The number of commitments was about the same as last year, but the number of boys returned from places for various causes was 9 per cent less than the previous year. The average length of time the boys remained in the school has decreased slightly from 12.36 to 11.88 months. The number of boys remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1926 was 473.

There have been several changes in the personnel. Mr. James C. White, who has served the school earnestly and successfully for 14 years—8 years as head farmer—retired in December, 1925. Failure in health compelled Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gerald to retire from the service in November, 1926. They have been members of the staff for many years and as cottage master and matron have given faithful and loyal service to the school.

The school has benefited during the year from the Lyman Trust Fund, many books having been added to the library, and a new organ having been purchased for use in the assembly hall from the income. Rewards to several cottages for continued loyalty and the furnishing of entertainments and games at the Christmas season have also been available from the income of this fund.

In general, the same courses of study as heretofore have been pursued with gratifying results. With the aid of mental tests, the retarded pupils have been weeded out more thoroughly and the class work has been speeded up. It has also made possible the promotion of some of the brighter boys in mid-term. It has also been possible to re-establish the high school class, in which French, algebra, civics and English are taught.

Several sets of new text books, which are proving both of cultural and entertaining value, have been secured.

During this year, more educational moving pictures than heretofore, including such works as the "Chronicles of America" series, issued by Yale University History Department, have been shown.

The annual exhibit of academic work was a complete success and was viewed by many parents and friends.

The special classes in music and drawing have offered a superior grade of work and the results are most gratifying. As was the policy last year, the younger boys have been admitted to the sloyd classes and have done some excellent work. This is of great value in stimulating mental activity and exciting interest in boys of the lower grade.

The band has been one of the outstanding features of the school and has been a source of pride to the bandmaster, considering the type of boy and, in many instances, the limited time in which he has to work.

The athletic work this year has been a complete success and some very spirited intercottage games have been staged. This year's basketball team promises to outdo its predecessors and some outside games are being arranged.

The advanced manual training class, besides the regular work, has accomplished a large amount of work of considerable industrial value.

The work in the printing department, both in quantity and quality, has been satisfactory. In this department an intensive course of instruction is pursued constantly, chiefly because the boy's stay is too brief for a regular or complete course. His average stay is eleven months, while a regular trade school course would take four years. The average age of

the boy in the print shop is fourteen years and usually he is in his first year at the high school, or its equivalent, and much must depend upon his ability to make a living upon his release. He is first taught composition, imposition and job press work, while those boys who prove highly adapted to the work are given the fundamentals in cylinder press operations. Cutting, punching and wire stitching are the operations that he must become familiar with, as his own initiative and diligence direct.

The print shop, commercial in appointments, is fairly well fitted to carry on the actual operations demanded of it. There are ten other institutions and offices within the Department of Public Welfare for which printing is done, so that the boy has every opportunity, from the learning of the case to the completion of the job, to see his work become practical, useful and in demand.

The work in the shoe shop, during the last year, has been much the same as in former years. Thirty-six boys received instructions in this work and, as in the printing shop, the boy is able to earn a fair wage as soon as released.

FARM

The season on the farm was again very satisfactory, yielding large quantities of food products. The dairy has shown good results, producing 157,645 quarts of milk and 4,606 pounds of beef. The swine herd has produced a large amount of pork, 11,843 pounds, which was consumed at the school. The fruit crop was about the average. Quantities of small fruits and vegetables were canned for winter use.

The past year has been a very busy and profitable one for the teaming division of our farm, for, besides the regular farm work and the hauling of coal, there were other demands, such as the hauling of stone and gravel for the building of new sidewalks and the removal of earth for grading. During the winter months over 100 cords of wood were cut from dead trees and made ready for cottage use. Five hundred tons of ice were stored in the ice house, giving an abundant supply for the year.

IMPROVEMENTS

The industrial and trade classes have been kept busy during the year making needed repairs. The most important of the material improvements have been the installing of individual drinking bowls for the cattle; the resurfacing and putting in first-class condition of the power plant and coal bunker roof; the installing of lightning rods on all farm buildings at the main school; the building of an extension to the blacksmith shop; and the making of changes at Davitt cottage.

I wish to record my gratitude to the Trustees for their counsel and to the employees for their faithful and loyal support.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M. D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys is respectfully submitted.

Early in the year there were three mild cases of scarlet fever. With that exception the institution has been free from contagious disease during the past year. There have been three cases of pneumonia, one of which was quite severe. There was also one case of acute heart disease, where the boy's condition was very critical for a time. Aside from these cases, most of the sickness was caused by colds, sore throats and mild grip cases.

Following is a partial list of special cases treated, and outline of routine work done at the hospital:—

Number of visits by physician, 335.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 23,859.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 308.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,543.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 315.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 65.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 121.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 14.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 8.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 0.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 350.
 Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 646.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 326.
 Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 41.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 7.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
 Huntington Memorial Hospital, 1.
 Worcester City Hospital (blood tests), 5.
 Monson State Hospital, 1.
 Tuberculosis Clinic, Framingham, 5.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 88.
 Hernia, 5.
 Circumcision, 2.
 Undescended testicles, 2.
 Cleft palate, 1.
 Strabismus, 2.

Special Cases:—

Infected hand, 4.
 Infected knee, 2.
 Infected finger, 1.
 Abscess in groin, 1.
 Fracture of clavicle, 1.
 Fracture of shoulder, 1.
 Fracture of sternum, 1.
 Fracture of finger, 1.
 Severe burn, 1 (returned from place).
 Vaccination against small pox, 4.
 Diphtheria immunizations, 400.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 34.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 14.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. Harold B. Cushing.

The following table gives the kind of work and the number of operations for the year. The boys' teeth are in rather poor condition when they first enter the school. This may be attributed to general neglect. The attention they receive at the school daily can only tend to raise the physical standard of the boys and reflect in a more wholesome state of mind.

Number of copper cement fillings, 586.
 Number of silver fillings, 664.
 Prophylaxis, 720.
 Extractions, 867.
 Treatments, 386.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1925.....	495
Received:—Committed.....	348
Recommended.....	1
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	1
Returned from places.....	326
Runaways captured.....	86
Returned from hospitals.....	27
Returned from leave of absence.....	9
Returned from court.....	1
Released from Westboro State Hospital.....	1
	800
Whole number in the school during the twelve months.....	*1,295
Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives.....	430
Paroled to others than relatives.....	102
Boarded out.....	114
Runaways.....	108
Released to hospitals.....	31
Deceased.....	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	18
Granted leave of absence.....	9
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	3
Released to court.....	1
Committed to Monson State Hospital.....	1
Released to state hospitals.....	2
	822
Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1926.....	473

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1926, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov.		Totals
	30, 1926	Previously	
Barnstable.....	—	116	116
Berkshire.....	11	440	451
Bristol.....	34	1,387	1,421
Dukes.....	1	24	25
Essex.....	40	2,015	2,055
Franklin.....	3	118	121
Hampden.....	37	1,047	1,084
Hampshire.....	3	202	205
Middlesex.....	75	2,967	3,042
Nantucket.....	1	27	28
Norfolk.....	13	743	756
Plymouth.....	11	370	381
Suffolk.....	82	3,093	3,175
Worcester.....	39	1,518	1,557
Totals.....	350	14,067	14,417

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Fathers born in United States.....	30	27	18	17	23	16	24	19	20	27
Mothers born in United States.....	26	48	33	32	26	22	15	25	18	25
Fathers foreign born.....	29	41	27	28	29	19	17	23	22	27
Mothers foreign born.....	42	24	24	17	26	17	17	19	20	26
Both parents born in United States.....	53	49	37	40	44	38	44	26	58	68
Both parents foreign born.....	183	242	196	190	178	171	165	173	216	213
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	37	33	27	51	44	18	38	30	31	12
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	48	52	47	40	42	29	29	34	24	9
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	48	58	59	55	52	62	56	59	61	61
Per cent of American parentage.....	14	12	11	11	13	14	14	9	13	19
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	10	8	8	15	13	6	13	10	1	3

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Born in United States.....	333	363	292	317	311	244	284	264	325	328
Foreign born.....	49	53	36	27	24	31	11	22	28	21
Unknown nativity.....	3	3	4	3	6	2	—	3	3	1

* This represents 812 individuals.

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year	Committed from	Committed	Totals
	ending Nov. 30, 1926	1885 to 1925	Previous to 1885	
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	9	25	34
Eight	1	51	115	167
Nine	6	167	231	404
Ten	23	397	440	860
Eleven	31	736	615	1,382
Twelve	76	1,346	748	2,170
Thirteen	82	2,156	897	3,135
Fourteen	112	3,125	778	4,015
Fifteen	18	263	913	1,194
Sixteen	1	26	523	550
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	350	8,295	5,518	14,163

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Had parents, 220.
 Had no parents, 15.
 Had father only, 45.
 Had mother only, 64.
 Had stepfather, 28.
 Had stepmother, 18.
 Had intemperate father, 104.
 Had intemperate mother, 3.
 Had both parents intemperate, 9.
 Had parents separated, 11.
 Had attended church, 350.
 Had never attended church, 0.
 Had not attended school within one year, 5.
 Had not attended school within two years, 1.
 Had been arrested before, 287.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 34.
 Had used tobacco, 211.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 8.
 Were attending school, 220.
 Were idle, 112.
 Parents owning residence, 118.
 Members of family had been arrested, 124.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	3 (or under)	13	1	3
4	—	4	6	1	5
12	—	5	7	1	6
22	—	6	5	1	7
30	—	7	3	1	8
24	—	8	1	1	9
16	—	9	1	1	10
39	—	10	1	1	11
33	—	11	1	2	—
36	1	—	1	2	4
39	1	1			
20	1	2			
24	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 339; average length of stay in the school, 11.88 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

Breaking and entering, 122.
Delinquent child, 13.
Larceny, 133.
Stubbornness, 35.
Running away, 9.
Unlawful appropriation of autos, 19.
Placing obstruction on railroad, 1.
Assault and battery, 2.
Setting fires, 2.
Ringing false alarm of fire, 2.
Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
By reason of intoxication, 1.
Unlawful appropriation of horse and wagon, 1.
Attempt to commit unnatural act, 2.
Malicious injury to property, 7.
Total, 350.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average Number of Inmates	New Commit- ments	Paroled	Released Otherwise Than by Paroling
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.85	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
Average for ten years	457.69	339	676	230

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1917	14.33	1922	14.18
1918	14.06	1923	13.95
1919	13.82	1924	14.10
1920	13.98	1925	13.78
1921	14.04	1926	14.21

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1917	14.43	1922	11.53
1918	12.14	1923	11.59
1919	10.75	1924	12.18
1920	11.74	1925	12.36
1921	11.11	1926	11.88

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1917	12.98	1922	13.04
1918	12.91	1923	12.97
1919	13.04	1924	13.09
1920	13.19	1925	13.19
1921	13.20	1926	13.32

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1917	279	1922	443
1918	361	1923	398
1919	461	1924	351
1920	333	1925	357
1921	458	1926	326

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1917	\$5.90	\$5.89	1922	\$9.61	\$9.60
1918	7.00	6.98	1923	11.26	11.21
1919	8.00	8.06	1924	8.94	8.89
1920	9.85	9.83	1925	9.20	9.18
1921	9.56	9.55	1926	8.64	8.61

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1926.*

In 1st grade, 1.	In 8th grade, 40.
In 2d grade, 6.	In 9th grade, 1.
In 3d grade, 22.	In High School, 13.
In 4th grade, 36.	Special class, 10.
In 5th grade, 70.	
In 6th grade, 69.	Total, 350.
In 7th grade, 82.	

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$18.10
Sales	462.80
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Interest on bank balances.....	123.58
Refunds on account of previous years.....	5.00
Total Income	\$609.48

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:	
Advance	\$12,000.00
Current year refunds	209.06
Payments on account of maintenance.....	102,358.05
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....	\$114,567.11
Total	\$115,219.59

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—	
Institution Income	\$609.48
Refunds account maintenance.....	209.06
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—	\$818.54
On account of maintenance.....	\$102,358.05
Return of Advance.....	12,000.00
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....	\$115,176.59
Total	\$115,219.59

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$4,531.96
Appropriation, current year.....	223,200.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$227,731.96
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$12,803.52

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES.....	\$99,849.19
FOOD.....	34,289.43
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE.....	7,586.09
FARM.....	16,773.49
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.....	13,910.27
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS.....	1,239.78
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES.....	3,717.44
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.....	2,365.20
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.....	14,815.68
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	9,018.06
REPAIRS, ORDINARY.....	7,302.69
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.....	4,061.12
Total expenses for Maintenance	\$214,928.44

During the year the average number of inmates has been 478.51.

Total cost of maintenance, \$214,928.44.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.64.

Receipts from sales, \$462.80.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.02.

All other institution receipts, \$146.68.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita, \$8.61.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

November 30, 1926.

REAL ESTATE	
Land	\$42,003.67
Buildings	516,760.00
Total real estate.....	\$558,763.67
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property	\$169,427.29
Total valuation of property.....	\$728,190.96

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	495	—	495
Number received during the year.....	800	—	800
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	822	—	822
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	473	—	473
Daily average (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	478.51	—	478.51
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	62.35	43.75	106.10

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1925.....	1,729
Released on parole during year 1926.....	646
Total	2,375
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	695
Number on visiting list November 30, 1926.....	1,680
Net loss	49

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages	\$99,849.19
2. Subsistence	34,289.43
3. Clothing	14,815.68
4. Ordinary repairs.....	7,302.69
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	58,671.45
Total for institution.....	\$214,928.44

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$33,598.23
Office and other expenses.....	19,159.84
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	16,150.53
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	3,469.87
Total	\$72,378.47

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The ideal of industry in the institution has been well maintained during the past year. Our boys have not only been kept busy, but busy at something worth while. It is quite usual for a former Shirley boy, grown to manhood, to remark on visiting the school, "I remember how I helped to build that road, or that building, or those chairs." That gives him a continuing pride and satisfaction in himself that he has been a contributing factor to something worth while, perhaps for the first time in his life, and also creates a sort of tradition to be transmitted—helpful to those who follow.

The past year the main road, for several hundred feet, has been rebuilt with new sidewalks and culverts. After the removal of stumps and plowing, about ten acres of new land have been added to our tillage. A large amount of lumber was cut and sawed, and several hundred cords of wood made ready for furnaces. A new two-family house for employees was rebuilt and is now receiving the inside finish. A plant house has been completed. A new henhouse is finished and a large shed for lumber and wood storage completed. This record of the larger tasks accomplished is a considerable one for the institution, but its greater value is to the boys, who have had implanted in them habits of industry while performing healthful and constructive work.

The work of our newly opened psychiatric department is progressing and beginning to function in a way to warrant its establishment. Boys are being more quickly adjusted by its results to their various places in the school and their individual problems are being better understood. There is a tendency to feel, because scientific research has added tremendously to our knowledge of the springs of conduct, that when our individual has been analyzed and catalogued, the task of reformation is finished. While knowledge of the boy is essential—the best we know is all too inadequate—yet we must not lose sight of the fact that ideals and attitudes are a matter of education gained through contact with others holding these ideals and attitudes. If, therefore, the wrong moral outlook on life which our boys bring with them is to be corrected, there must be a constant flow of an almost spiritual nature from the character and personality of the men and women who make up our staff, to supplement the help of the mental analyses. Character and right moral attitudes can only be taught incidental to the day's living—its work and its play. Scien-

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

tific analysis and group treatment have their place, but they must be backed up by masters and matrons and instructors of strong personality and high ideals of character. That is what the institution is constantly trying to do.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1926 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The general health of the boys has been very good throughout the year. It is pleasing to note that each boy, on being examined for parole, has shown a very appreciable gain in both weight and height—the average increase in weight being ten pounds and in height one and one-half inches. Considering that the boys are here usually less than a year, this showing is all the more impressive.

Contagious diseases have been more prevalent than in the previous year. No particular disease, however, has in any way gained serious proportion, each having been checked after one or two cases, due chiefly to the adequate facilities for isolation and quarantine at our hospital. In April the prevailing epidemic of grippe was encountered, which swept through our institution quite thoroughly. Two cases of pneumonia resulted from this disease.

The routine administration of diphtheric toxin antitoxin to all commitments has been carried on as in previous years. In addition to this, tetanus antitoxin is now being used as a routine treatment in all cases of punctured wounds.

Once again attention is called to the need of a small X-ray machine for use in the hospital. During this year there have been several fractures of the arm, leg and small bones of the feet and hands. In proper treatment of such accidents X-ray is practically a necessity, without which, in the present day of medicine and surgery, the physician is greatly handicapped.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the physician and dentist during the year:—

- Number of visits by physician, 398.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 5,731.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, 447.
- Total number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,204.
- Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 447.
- Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 435.
- Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 47.
- Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
- Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 20.
- Average number of patients in hospital daily, 8.
- Number of new inmates examined by physician, 342.
- Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 393.
- Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 73.
- Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
- Massachusetts General Hospital, 12.
- State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
- State Farm at Bridgewater, 5.
- Monson State Hospital, 2.
- Walter E. Fernald State School, 3.
- Operations performed:
- Incisions for septic condition, 2.
- Etherization, 4.
- Suturing of incised wounds, 30.

Fracture metacarpal bone, 3.
Fracture ulna bone, 1.
Fracture tibia bone, 1.
Fracture spine, 1.
Fracture clavicle, 1.
Circumcision, 1.
Special cases treated:
Throat infections, 82.
Appendicitis, 4.
Hernia, 3.
Arthritis, 12.
Wasserman test, 3.
Syphilis, 1.
Gonorrhea, 5.
Scarlet fever, 2.
Pneumonia, 5.
Tendon suture, 1.
Measles, 3.
Mumps, 1.
Endocarditis, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 181.
Number of cement fillings, 267.
Number of cleanings, 768.
Number of treatments, 812.
Number of extractions, 763.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16.—*Number Received at and Leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1926.*

Boys in school November 30, 1925.....	318	
Committed during the year.....	324	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	18	
Returned from parole.....	73	
Returned from leave of absence.....	5	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	11	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1	
Returned from Boston City Hospital.....	1	
Returned from court.....	1	
		752
Paroled.....	298	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	64	
Granted leave of absence.....	5	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	20	
Committed to State Farm at Bridgewater.....	5	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	12	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Transferred to Walter E. Fernald State School.....	3	
Transferred to Monson State Hospital.....	2	
Died.....	2	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and later returned.....	1	
Returned to court, over age.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	31	
		448
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1926.....		304

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Both parents born in the United States, 49.
Both parents foreign born, 167.
Father foreign born and mother native, 14.

Father native born and mother foreign, 23.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 4.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 7.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 8.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 19.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 51.
 Total, 342.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Born in the United States, 303.	Azores, 1.
Birthplace not known, 5.	Syria, 2.
Born in foreign countries, 34.	England, 2.
Canada and provinces, 9.	France, 3.
Italy, 11.	Scotland, 1.
Russia, 2.	Armenia, 1.
Poland, 2.	Total, 342.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Larceny, 91.
 Breaking and entering, 37.
 Breaking, entering and larceny, 45.
 Breaking, entering and attempted larceny, 1.
 Attempt to break and enter, 3.
 Attempted larceny, 6.
 Violating auto laws, 12.
 Unlawful appropriation of auto, 55.
 Attempt to violate auto law, 1.
 Forgery, 1.
 Assault and robbery, 1.
 Vagrancy, 2.
 Assault and battery, 1.
 Malicious destruction of property, 1.
 Burning a building, 2.
 Assault with dangerous weapon, 3.
 Armed with dangerous weapon, 1.
 Violation of rules of training schools, 2.
 Destroying property, 3.
 Lewd, wanton and lascivious person, 1.
 Indecent assault, 1.
 Rape, 1.
 Being dishonest, 1.
 Violation of parole (transfers), 18.
 Larceny and trespass, 1.
 Trespassing, 1.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 40.
 Rude and disorderly conduct, 1.
 Being a runaway, 5.
 Habitual school offender, 1.
 Assault on officer, 1.
 Illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, 1.
 Violation of probation, 1.
 Total, 342.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic Condition and Habits at Time of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 231.
Had father only, 34.
Had mother only, 44.
Had mother dead and father unknown, 4.
Had foster parents, 1.
Parents unknown, 13.
Both parents dead, 15.
Had step-father, 16.
Had step-mother, 19.
Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 59.
Parents separated, 16.
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 70.
Had parents owning residence, 76.
Had attended school within one year, 114.
Had attended school within two years, 77.
Had attended school within three years, 64.
Had attended school within four years, 29.
Had attended school within five years, 8.
Were attending school, 50.
Had been in court before, 267.
Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 16.
Had used tobacco, 238.
Had been inmates of another institution, 81.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of Boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

14-15	5	(Transfers from Lyman School)
15-16	123	
16-17	141	
17-18	62	
Over 18	11	
Total, 342.		

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Ungraded class	4
In 3rd grade or below	8
In 4th grade	15
In 5th grade	46
In 6th grade	89
In 7th grade	83
In 8th grade	46
In High School	51
Total	342

TABLE 23.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1926.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY
1	1 month	37	1 year
3	5 months	18	1 year, 1 month
7	6 "	16	1 " 2 "
10	7 "	9	1 " 3 "
28	8 "	4	1 " 4 "
53	9 "	1	1 " 5 "
57	10 "	2	1 " 6 "
52	11 "		

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 298; average length of stay in the school, 10½ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1926:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Receipts.</i>	
Personal services:			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....		\$26.96	
Sales		377.85	
Miscellaneous		70.07	
Total Income			\$474.88
Other receipts:			
Refunds of previous years.....			.84
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Appropriations:			
Advance	\$8,000.00		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	73,063.00		
Maintenance refunds	90.09		
			\$81,153.09
Total			\$81,628.81
		<i>Payments</i>	
To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution income.....		\$474.88	
Refunds, account maintenance.....		90.09	
Refunds of previous years.....		.84	
			\$565.81
Maintenance appropriations:			
On account of maintenance.....	\$73,063.00		
Return of advance	8,000.00		
			\$81,063.00
Total			\$81,628.81

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$5,292.98
Appropriation, current year.....	154,060.00
	\$159,352.98
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	159,281.19
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$71.79

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$68,412.94
Food	22,997.27
Medical and general care.....	3,796.13
Farm	13,735.38
Heat, light and power	14,485.24
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,097.39
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,321.44
Religious instruction	1,800.00
Clothing and materials	10,915.08
Furnishings and household supplies.....	6,999.71
Repairs, ordinary	6,223.59
Repairs and renewals	5,497.02
Total expenses for maintenance	\$159,281.19

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation carried forward from 1925.....	\$1,724.34
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	1,724.00
Balance, Nov. 30, 1926, carried to next year.....	.34

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of Year
Stock Barn	\$6,100.00	\$353.23	\$6,099.70	\$.30
Hay Barn	3,000.00	480.77	2,999.76	.04
Fire prevention.....	890.00	890.00	890.00	—
	\$9,990.00	\$1,724.00	\$9,989.66	\$.34

During the year the average number of inmates has been 307.

Total cost for maintenance, \$159,281.19.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.97.

Receipts from sales, \$377.85.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0237.

All other institution receipts, \$107.87.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0063.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.947.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
November 30, 1926.

REAL ESTATE.		
Land	\$28,258.00	
Buildings	486,196.00	
Total Real Estate.....		\$514,454.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal property	\$126,056.36	
TOTAL VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....		\$640,510.36

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	318	—	318
Number received during the year.....	434	—	434
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	448	—	448
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	304	—	304
Daily average attendance (i. e., number inmates actually present) during year.....	307	—	307
Number of individuals actually represented	746	—	746
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly) ..	56	20	76

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1925.....	799
Number of boys paroled during year 1926.....	362
	1,161
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	359
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1926.....	802
Net gain	3

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$68,412.94
2. Subsistence	22,997.27
3. Clothing	10,915.08
4. Ordinary repairs	6,223.59
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	50,732.31
Total for institution	\$159,281.19

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent.
(See page 26).

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1926, there were 1,680 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 802 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys—a total of 2,482. From the situation at the end of the previous year, this represents a net loss of 49 in the number on parole from the Lyman School

for Boys, and a net gain of 3 in the number of boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. On the visiting list during the year, however, there was a total of more than 3,500 individual boys. Results of the year's work were on the whole quite satisfactory, as will be noted from the accompanying tables.

If the visitors had no other duties than the supervision of boys, they would be kept busy. They have, however, many other duties, so that they find it impossible to give their charges the attention desirable, with the result that some who need closer supervision and would profit by it, do not have enough. This is reflected in the total of 478 days that our visitors were required to attend court. If this single requirement were removed, it would give the visitors valuable time for needed supervision, which might result, in some instances, in fewer returns of our boys to court. Our visitors have made, however, nearly 16,000 visits to boys during the year, of which approximately 11,000 were to Lyman School boys on parole, and 5,000 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys.

In addition to this visitation, the homes of 832 Lyman School boys, 650 Industrial School boys, and 114 foster homes have been investigated. These investigations require a great deal of time, for in many cases several visits have to be made and many persons interviewed before satisfactory data is obtainable.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the year's work was the granting of 116 honorable discharges from the further supervision of the Trustees to deserving wards. It is pleasing to note the widespread interest among the boys in securing honorable discharges.

I am glad to report for the present year a smaller number of boys returned to the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys than in previous years. The total returned to the Lyman School was, for all causes, 326, of whom 194 were returned from their own homes and 132 from foster homes. Of the number returned, 281 violated their parole in some way, and 45 were sent back for hospital treatment, or merely for relocation. Only 73 boys were returned to the Industrial School for Boys, of whom 53 were returned from their own homes and 20 from foster homes; of the 73, there were 65 returned for violation of parole and 8 for hospital treatment, or for relocation. These figures of "returns" show a marked improvement over records of previous years.

Notwithstanding poor business conditions prevalent throughout the state, particularly in the textile industry, our wards have worked quite regularly. In some of the large cities unemployment was common, but visitors were instrumental in aiding many boys to secure employment on account of the visitors' contacts and acquaintance with employers. During the year 876 hours of the visitors' time were devoted to finding employment for boys out of work.

The transportation problem in the department is a serious one. This is particularly so because of poor travel connections to Westboro and Shirley. Trolley cars are running only once in two hours from Boston or Worcester to Westboro, which means usually that nearly an entire day of the visitors is spent in returning a boy to the Lyman School. Similar conditions are developing elsewhere.

The apprehending of boys who escape from the Lyman School and from the school at Shirley is another problem. During the year our visitors spent 845 working hours at this work, making a total of nearly 105 full days to work, not directly parole work. It would be desirable to have one man delegated for the apprehension of runaways. If this were done, the number of runaways from the institutions would probably be reduced somewhat, because one man devoting all his time to this work could show better results than our visitors who cannot give enough immediate time for best results. The discipline of the institutions would be improved by apprehending runaways more quickly.

On November 30, 1926, this department held for boys now or formerly in its care savings bank deposits of \$37,679.62, representing 862 accounts. Every reasonable effort is made to close out inactive accounts as soon as possible.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1925.....	1,729
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1926.....	646
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1926.....	2,375
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1926..	326
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1926.....	232
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	26
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	45
Boys who died during year.....	3
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	61
Boys recommitted.....	1
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1
	695
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1926.....	1,680
Net loss.....	49

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on Parole November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	80	4.77
Out of Commonwealth.....	204	12.14
At board, attending school.....	63	3.75
Attending school, not boarded.....	200	11.90
Employed on farms.....	88	5.24
In mills (textile).....	92	5.47
In other mills and factories.....	127	7.56
Idle.....	39	2.32
Classed as laborers.....	117	6.96
In machine shops.....	12	.71
In shoe shops.....	50	2.99
Clerks and in stores.....	72	4.26
In other institutions.....	14	.83
Ill.....	12	.71
Occupations unknown.....	19	1.13
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	150	8.93
In printing plants.....	7	.42
Recently released.....	58	3.46
Messengers and doing errands.....	51	3.04
In different occupations.....	190	11.31
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	35	2.10
	1,680	100.00

The records of the above 1,680 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,235, or 73.51 per cent, were doing well; 40, or 2.39 per cent, were doing fairly well; 32, or 1.90 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 204, or 12.14 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 150, or 8.93 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown, 19, or 1.13 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of Boys Paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	430
Number of boys paroled to others.....	102
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	114
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	646
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1926.....	63

TABLE 27.—*Number of Boys Returned to Lyman School for Boys from Parole during year ending November 30, 1926.*

For violation of parole	281
For relocation and other purposes	45
Total number returned	326

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of All Boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	26	11.21
On farms	5	2.15
In textile mills	9	3.88
In different occupations	55	23.71
Teamsters	8	3.44
Whereabouts unknown and out of State	58	25.00
Idle	3	1.29
In factories	16	6.90
Laborers	46	19.83
In institutions	6	2.59
	232	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all Boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during the year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	141	60.77
Doing fairly well	20	8.62
Doing badly	13	5.61
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	58	25.00
	232	100.00

During the year 27 boys who became of age in 1926 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1926, of All Boys Who Had Been Committed to Lyman School and Who Were Still in the Custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 36.
 In the United States Navy, 40.
 In the United States Marines, 4.
 On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,074.
 On parole to others, 93.
 On parole on own responsibility, 16.
 On parole at board, 63.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 204.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 150.
 Total outside the School, 1680.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in Number of Industrial School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1925	799
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1926	362
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1926	1,161
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1926	73
Became of age during year	182
Committed to other institutions during year	43
Honorably discharged from custody during year	55
Died during year	2
Number of boys recommitted during year	4
	359
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1926	802
Net gain	3

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of Boys on Parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	51	6.36
Machinists	3	.38
Employed on farms	51	6.36
Doing odd jobs	18	2.24
In textile mills	51	6.36
In shoe shops	27	3.37
Classed as laborers	88	10.98
Clerks and working in stores	47	5.86
Other factories	128	15.96
Recently released	26	3.24
Teamsters	34	4.24
In different occupations	68	8.47
In institutions	30	3.74
Out of Commonwealth	41	5.11
Idle	44	5.49
In school	3	.38
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	81	10.09
Printing	2	.25
Ill	9	1.12
	802	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 802 boys show that at the time of the last report 589, or 73.44 per cent, were doing well; 39, or 4.87 per cent, were doing fairly well; 52, or 6.49 per cent, were doing badly; 41, or 5.11 per cent, were out of State; 81, or 10.09 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	37	20.33
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	29	15.94
Teamsters	9	4.96
Employed on farms	5	2.74
In textile mills, other mills and factories	22	12.10
Classed as laborers	16	8.79
Machine shops	2	1.09
Out of Commonwealth	20	11.01
Odd jobs	3	1.64
In other institutions	5	2.74
Idle	4	2.19
In different occupations	23	12.64
Ill	1	.55
Clerks	6	3.28
	182	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending November 30, 1926.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	122	67.03
Doing fairly well	9	4.95
Doing badly	14	7.69
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	37	20.33
	182	100.00

During the year 34 boys who became of age in 1926 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 65 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1926, and 8 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the Parole of Boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1926.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent	\$3,000.00	
Visitors	26,400.00	
Clerks	4,198.23	
		\$33,598.23

Travel of visitors and boys:

Travel of visitors.....	\$7,839.60	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,520.98	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,520.96	
Travel of boys.....	2,746.28	
Carriage hire for boys.....	1,073.22	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	413.35	
		\$17,114.39

Office expenses:

Postage.....	\$289.40	
Stationery.....	71.13	
Telephone and telegraph.....	359.15	
Rent.....	919.92	
Supplies and equipment.....	405.85	
		\$2,045.45

Boys boarded out:

Board.....	\$12,353.72	
Clothing ¹	3,014.06	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	782.75	
		\$16,150.53
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	\$3,469.87	
		\$3,469.87

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys.....

\$72,378.47

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

In order that each girl committed to the Industrial School for Girls may receive individual attention and consideration and that her attitude, her view point, and her needs may be ascertained, she is interviewed upon her arrival at the school by the superintendent. She is allowed to tell her story in her own way, however inaccurate and untruthful. The purpose of the school, the work, the play, and, in general, the life of the school, are explained to her at length, and she is made to realize that regardless of past mistakes, she has come to this, a "School of Opportunity," as we call it, to make a fresh start; that she is to be helped, educated and trained, and that eventually, it is hoped she will return to the community with a better understanding and knowledge of her responsibilities there.

In the receiving cottage, where the newly committed girl is sent for the first several months, she is given individual attention and supervision by the matron and house teacher, and during her stay there, is given mental tests by the psychiatrist and psychologist, and by the school principal as well, that her mental status may be known. At the completion of her initial period of training in the receiving cottage, she is again interviewed by the superintendent, and then transferred to one of the regular training cottages.

During the past year, 396 examinations were made by the psychiatrist and psychologist. In addition to the mental examinations made, problem and behavior cases received special attention by the psychiatrist. Eleven girls were committed, during the year, to the newly opened Department for Female Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.

These early psychiatric examinations are of great value to the superintendent and workers with the girl in acquainting them, at the outset, of difficulties likely to be encountered and adjustments to be made because of limitations which heretofore have been recognized only after practical experience in the industrial and academic classes both in the cottage and schoolroom.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

When the school building was completed and opened in 1915, the girls hailed it with delight as a "real" school at last. And that has been our aim always—that it shall be a "real" school; one where things are accomplished and where, at the same time, character building is quietly going on and right principles are being inculcated, through the development of normal and healthy activities.

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$352.01. This amount was returned to the state Treasurer.

In order that the work of the school may be successfully carried on, it is essential, first of all, that the girl shall not be a misfit in the school-room. To this end, she is carefully tested upon entrance to the school—then given time in the receiving cottage to become adjusted to her new way of living. At the end of two or three months after commitment, she may be found busily trying to make up work that she has forgotten and beginning to show a responsive attitude toward class room work in general. She is tested again and the results noted in comparison with the first test. Except in cases of particularly backward girls, improvement is found in practically every case.

Because of the fact that the central school building contains, not only academic class rooms for all grades from the third to the second year of high school, but also sewing rooms, a domestic science room, a manual arts room and a gymnasium, it is possible to plan the day's program for each individual girl, and to make adjustments as needed.

Half-time school work and half-time handwork are given to all girls above the fourth grade. The girls in lower grades have a somewhat longer period in the class room, but handwork is not neglected, as it is most essential for this particular group.

The fundamentals of the course of study follow, in general, the requirements of similar grades in the public schools. Every effort is made to have the surroundings pleasant, and the subjects presented in an interesting way. The girls soon learn that school here is worth while and has something of real value to offer to them.

One of the most popular classes is the civics class. This group is made up of the girls in the upper grade class and commercial class. It is under the direction of a teacher with a broad understanding of girls—one who is particularly well adapted to the teaching of this subject. That results have actually been accomplished is attested by the many letters received from girls now on parole, telling of the help it has been to them.

As much responsibility as can wisely be placed in the hands of young, untrained girls is given, and is added to as their ability to take such responsibility increases. This has not, however, assumed such proportions that it can be said to be any form of student government.

Progress is emphasized and encouraged by promotion in handwork classes as soon as the work of the individual warrants, and in academic rooms by the division of courses of study into comparatively short periods.

Assemblies are held frequently and programs are prepared for the celebration of the various holidays.

The annual June graduation and exhibition is looked forward to the entire year, and is shared by all.

The program as given in the chapel on June 16, 1926, included a presentation from the court scene of "The Merchant of Venice," and a cantata entitled, "The Three Springs," by Paul Bliss.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Three new bathrooms, complete with tubs, bowls and lavatories, have been installed on the third floor of Richardson Cottage, and one new bathroom on the first floor of Pines Cottage. The lavatories on the first floor at Roger and Mary Lamb cottages have been remodelled and equipped as bathrooms.

The old wash trays at Fay cottage have been replaced with soapstone trays. Heaters at Richardson cottage and the farm house have been fitted with hot water coils to try this system of heating water for household purposes, thus dispensing with the small hot water heaters during the winter season.

The barn, the shop, all the farm buildings, and Roger cottage have been painted on the exterior; also the interior of Richardson and Pines cottages, and part of Mary Lamb cottage.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending November 30, 1926, is respectfully submitted:—

Summary of Work Done.

Number of visits by physician, 425.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,721.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 394.
 Number of different cases admitted to hospital, 225.
 Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 161.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 64.
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 158.
 Number having blood taken for a Wasserman reaction, 457.
 Number of smears taken, 526.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 8,845.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operations, 3.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 4.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 3.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 14.
 Number of X-rays taken, 4.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 159.
 Number of commitments who have deviated septum, 37.
 Number of commitments who have defective vision, 37.
 Number of commitments who have defective hearing, 6.
 Number of commitments who have glands "negative," 77.
 Number of commitments who have glands "positive," 86.
 Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 18.
 Number of other nose examinations, 30.
 Number of other ear examinations, 60.
 Number of other throat examinations, 26.
 Prescriptions for glasses given, 50.
 Operations for tonsils and adenoids, 12.
 Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school, 124.

Treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital:

"Lymphangioma"—two radium treatments, 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,297.	Pulps removed, 6.
Enamel fillings, 215.	Teeth treated, 41.
Cement fillings, 107.	Partial plates, 3.
Extractions, 305.	Gold inlays, 3.
Gas administrations, 93.	Trubyte crowns, 3.
Novocaine administrations, 101.	Gold crowns, 1.
Cleansings, 204.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 162.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total Number of Girls in Custody of Trustees, Both Inside and Outside Institution.*

In the school November 30, 1925.....	290	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1925.....	411	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1925.....	701	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1926.....	164	865
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1926.....	79	
Honorably discharged during year.....	38	
In other institutions by commitment:		
Belchertown State School.....	2	
Walter E. Fernald State School.....	2	
Reformatory for Women.....	5	
Worcester State Hospital.....	2	
Department for Defective Delinquents.....	12	
Wrentham State School.....	1	
Discharged by Court.....	1	
	25	142
Total in custody, November 30, 1926.....		723

TABLE 37.—*Number Coming into and Going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

In the School November 30, 1925.....	290	
Since committed.....	164	454
Recalled to the school:		
From attending funeral.....	3	
From attending wedding.....	1	
From attending Court.....	6	
For running from the school.....	8	
From hospitals.....	14	
For a visit.....	4	
From visit home.....	1	37
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	24	
To await commitment to institutions.....	3	
For further training.....	2	
Awaiting Court.....	1	
For violation of parole.....	23	
Re-committed by Court.....	1	54
		91
Released from the school:		545
On parole to parents or relatives.....	74	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	9	
On parole to other families for wages.....	118	
On parole to other families for wages to attend school.....	4	
From a visit to the school.....	4	
For a visit home.....	1	
To attend court.....	6	
To attend funeral.....	3	
Ran from the Industrial School for Girls.....	10	
Transferred to hospitals.....	26	
To be committed to schools for feeble-minded.....	4	
Committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents.....	12	
Committed to state hospital.....	2	
To attend wedding.....	1	
Transferred to House of Good Shepherd.....	1	275
Remaining in the School November 30, 1926.....		270

TABLE 38.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Girls of All Girls Paroled for First Time during year ending November 30, 1926.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1	.....	—	1 ¹	4	.....	1	6
1	.....	—	3 ¹	6	.....	1	7
1	.....	—	7 ¹	9	.....	1	8
1	.....	—	11 ¹	14	.....	1	9
1	.....	—	21 ¹	10	.....	1	10
1	.....	—	22 ¹	8	.....	1	11
1	.....	—	23 ¹	9	.....	2	—
1	.....	—	29 ¹	4	.....	2	1
2	.....	—	1	11	.....	2	2
5	.....	—	2	4	.....	2	3
2	.....	—	4	5	.....	2	4
1	.....	—	5	4	.....	2	6
3	.....	—	6	3	.....	2	7
3	.....	—	7	2	.....	2	8
4	.....	—	8	1	.....	2	9
1	.....	—	9	1	.....	2	10
3	.....	—	10	3	.....	2	11
1	.....	—	11	1	.....	3	—
7	.....	1	—	2	.....	3	1
2	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	6
3	.....	1	2	2	.....	3	7
5	.....	1	3	1	.....	3	8
6	.....	1	4	1	.....	5	11
6	.....	1	5				

Total number paroled for first time during year, 168; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 7 months, 16 days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of Commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Assault and Battery, 1.
 Being a Delinquent, 21.
 Breaking, Entering, and Larceny, 1.
 Delinquent—Lewd and Wanton Behavior, 1.
 Fornication, 11.
 Idle and Disorderly Person, 4.
 Larceny, 18.
 Lewdness, 12.
 Lewd and Lascivious Cohabitation, 2.
 Lewd and Lascivious Conduct, 3.
 Lewd and Lascivious Person in Speech and Behavior, 5.
 Receiving Stolen Goods, 1.
 Runaway, 23.
 Stubborn and Disobedient Child, 2.
 Stubbornness, 55.
 Transferred from Division Child Guardianship, 3.
 (Larceny; Stubborn and Disobedient; Delinquency)
 Vagrancy, 1.
 Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at Time of Commitment of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Between 8 and 9 years, 1.
 Between 10 and 11 years, 1.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 4.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 5.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 17.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 37.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 51.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 43.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 5.
 Total number committed, 164.
 Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months, 5 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Born in the United States, 149.
Born in foreign countries, 15.
Austria, 1.
Canada, 4.
England, 1.
Italy, 1.
Poland, 1.
Nova Scotia, 5.
Russia, 2.
Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of Parents of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

Both parents born in the United States, 53.
Both parents foreign born, 76.
Father native born and mother foreign, 17.
Father foreign born and mother native, 12.
Mother native, father unknown, 3.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 2.
Nativity of both parents unknown, 1.
Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of Girls at Time of Commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

In school, 71.
Housework at home, 7.
Housework at foster home, 3.
Factory, 2.
Nursemaid, 1.
Idle, 80.
Total number committed, 164.

TABLE 44.—*Education, Progress and Length of Time out of School of Girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1926.*

In high school (first year), 10.
In high school (second year), 2.
In high school (third year), 3.
In grade IX, 4.
In grade VIII, 34.
In grade VII, 43.
In grade VI, 32.
In grade V, 16.
In grade IV, 9.
In grade III, 6.
In grade II, 3.
Ungraded and special classes, 2.
Total number committed, 164.
In school when committed, 71.
Out of school less than one year, 45.
Out of school between one and two years, 36.
Out of school between two and three years, 8.
Out of school between three and four years, 2.
Out of school between four and five years, 1.
Out of school seven years (at Waverley), 1.
Total number committed, 164.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Income:</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	
Personal services:		
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement.....	\$10.82	
Sales.....	370.71	
Miscellaneous.....	146.85	
Total income.....		\$527.88
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
Appropriations:		
Advances.....	\$8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	63,144.71	
Maintenance refunds.....	245.41	
Total.....		\$71,390.12
		\$71,918.00
<i>Payments.</i>		
To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income.....	\$527.88	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	245.41	
		\$773.29
Maintenance appropriations:		
On account of maintenance.....	\$63,144.71	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		\$71,918.00
<i>MAINTENANCE.</i>		
Appropriations, current year.....		\$143,650.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....		139,258.34
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....		\$4,391.66

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services.....	\$61,789.76
Food.....	17,616.65
Medical and general care.....	3,312.43
Farm.....	12,956.74
Heat, light and power.....	12,425.30
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,450.66
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,673.98
Religious instruction.....	1,424.98
Clothing and materials.....	8,256.49
Furnishings and household supplies.....	9,094.38
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,260.68
Repairs and renewals.....	1,996.29
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$139,258.34

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$313.13
Balance November 30, 1926, carried to next year.....	\$313.13

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Farming land (Acts 1925).....	\$3,500.00		\$3,186.87	\$313.13

During the year the average number of inmates has been 296.8.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$139,258.34.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.023.
 Receipt from sales, \$370.71.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.024.
 All other institution receipts, \$157.17.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.01.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.99.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

November 30, 1926.

<i>REAL ESTATE.</i>				
Land.....			\$39,885.00	
Buildings.....			351,165.00	
Total Real Estate.....				\$391,050.00
<i>PERSONAL PROPERTY.</i>				
Personal Property.....				\$86,250.00
TOTAL VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....				\$477,300.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	290	290
Number received during year (committed, 164; returned from parole, 91)	—	255	255
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	275	275
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	270	270
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	296.8	296.8
Average number of officers and employees during the year	22	53	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	595
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	142
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

Salaries and wages	\$61,789.76
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,678.98
Food	17,616.65
Religious instruction	1,424.98
Clothing and materials	8,256.49
Furnishings and household supplies	9,094.38
Medical and general care	3,312.43
Heat, light and power	12,425.30
Farm and stable	12,956.74
Grounds	2,450.66
Repairs, ordinary	6,260.65
Repairs and renewals	1,996.29

Total expenses for maintenance..... \$139,258.34

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Each year the courts of Massachusetts send to the Industrial School for Girls a group of girls who have gone too far wrong to be placed on probation, or who have been tried on probation and have failed to improve. For the help and insight which it gives, a study has been made of the heredity, home environment, the school and employment records, the companions, health, and delinquencies of the 164 girls who were committed this year to the school by 37 different courts. Some of the results disclosed were as follows:

Eighty girls had immoral or inebriate relatives living in their homes; 18 had one or more members of the immediate family in penal institutions; 55 mothers worked outside of the home; 23 girls had no homes; 29 girls had either step-father or step-mother; 4 girls had no living parents; 3 were adopted; 28 girls had fairly good homes; 29 had non-English speaking parents; 65 girls were not living at home when committed; 75 had previous court records; 48 had been under the supervision of other social agencies; 33 had been in other institutions; 80 girls were idle when committed and 30 girls were infected with some kind of venereal disease.

The real task of the Girls Parole Branch is the reforming, re-creating and rehabilitating of these girls.

The success of our parole work is dependent, not only upon the personal qualities in the workers or visitors themselves, but upon the interest, fair-mindedness and intelligent co-operation of all the citizens in the communities which we touch.

Each visitor has a group of 50 to 65 girls who are her responsibility until they are either honorably discharged or reach their majority. She must know each girl's home, her family, the story of her early life; what the Industrial School for Girls has done for her and how she responded

to it; her ambitions, hopes and fears; her weaknesses and her strong points—physical, mental and moral. She must be close to each one of her girls through a wide common interest—the success of each particular girl.

When a girl is first paroled, she is likely to be lonely and things seem strange. Her ideas must be readjusted. Her visitor must give her courage; must be interested and believe in her; must help her over her troubles; must understand her desires and ambitions and show how the girl can work toward them.

The real work of a visitor is to visit the girl. A girl who has been out of the training school less than one year should be visited at least once a month; if on parole between one and two years, at least every two months; if on parole longer than two years, as often as every three months. Many girls are visited much more often because of emergencies that frequently arise with unstable, wilful, erratic, feeble-minded or psychopathic girls.

When a visitor visits a girl, she has many things to consider—the girl's work, her wages, her wardrobe, her companions, her lovers, her church attendance, her recreation, her behavior, her health, the differences of opinion between an employer and the girl, or the girl and her relatives, as to work or pleasures—all of which must be thoroughly discussed.

The visitor finds that this girl needs encouragement; that one, an earnest talk and friendly advice; another, a vacation or medical attention; still another needs the compelling force of authority to tide her over what would otherwise be a lapse of conduct. Every difficulty met under the management of a good visitor means a lesson mastered in that girl's life. The visitor is ever struggling to help the girl.

No visitor can make a worth-while visit in less than two hours, exclusive of traveling; and often a visit may have to last a whole afternoon, or into the evening, before the truth is discovered, and environmental difficulties are solved. A visitor who makes 350 such real visits a year has worked hard, for it is the quality of the visits that counts toward the building up of self-confidence, self-respect, self-reliance and a sense of responsibility.

The writing of records, the interviews with friends and relatives, with public officials, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, ministers, and many others, are also time-consuming parts of a visitor's work.

FOSTER HOMES.

The crucial test of a foster home is the happiness and development of the girl who is in it.

Two hundred and seventy-one foster homes and small hospitals have been used this year 416 times for 279 individual girls. One hundred seventy-seven girls have had one foster home; 75 girls, two foster homes; 21 girls, three foster homes; 5 girls, four foster homes; and one girl has had five foster homes.

Some girls need a frequent change, owing to their own restless make-up, or in order that they may have opportunities to keep pace with their growth. Seventy girls completed a stay of at least one year in the same foster homes; 49 stayed over one year; 14 stayed over two years; and 8 stayed over three years.

There are several groups of girls to whom the foster homes provided by the department are a refuge as well as a part of their training, particularly so to the homeless or motherless girls; to those who are so low mentally or are so erratic that they can be kept safe and successful only in the one kind of environment especially suited to their needs; and to those girls who are placed in foster homes from their own homes, because either the girl or the parent has realized that instead of returning the girl to the school, we may have a foster home ready for her where she may start anew.

There is a certain atmosphere of stability in a good foster home where kindness and firmness combine, which is favorable for the growth of a very unstable girl. The training at the school, supplemented by the experience in a foster home, is a help to a girl who goes home.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

Thirty-two girls have attended school during the past year—2 in business college; 22 in high school; 7 in grammar school; and 1 in primary school. One girl was graduated from high school and is now working in an insurance office, earning \$16 a week. One girl finished business college and is now working in the executive's office of a college, earning \$18 a week.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS.

Five hundred and ninety-five individual girls were on parole for the whole or a part of the year. At the end of the year, 453 girls were on parole.

The conduct of the girls who reached their majority before November 30th was 87.8% satisfactory; 10.5% unsatisfactory; and 1.7% unknown. Seventy-eight per cent of the two latter classes were feeble-minded or had some mental disorder.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

There were 38 girls who passed out of the custody of the trustees by receiving honorable discharges. These are heartening evidences that many delinquent girls are not so different from other girls, and that several of them, if tided over the unstable years of adolescence will become worthy citizens. When discharged, 2 were doing secretarial work; 2 were telephone operators; 4 were store clerks; 1 was a student in business college; 1 was a patient in a hospital; 6 were doing factory work; 15 were engaged in housework; and 7 were happily married.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS' HOMES.

It is unintelligent to plan a girl's future apart from her family. This year part of one visitor's time is devoted to this work. One hundred homes have been visited at least once for the purpose of rehabilitation. Many of them have been visited more than once. We have been able to do intensive work on a few. Only six of these were really good homes. As many more were fair, and the rest were absolutely poor. Preventive work has been done among the younger children in these homes. Mothers have been persuaded to learn English. Several mothers have given up going out to work and are really trying to make better homes. The girls are encouraged to share the responsibility of the home. Their training at the Industrial School has taught them many of the things which go to make home worth while. They get work in the factory, the store, or the office.

OTHER PHASES OF THE WORK.

Some phases of the work of the department not given elsewhere in the report are as follows:

Number of girls' homes visited, 483 times.

Number of visits to court, 150.

Girls visited in other institutions, 485 times.

Girls interviewed at Industrial School, 375 times.

Number of secondary investigations of girls' homes, 335.

BANK SAVINGS.

On Nov. 30, 1926, there were 252 active bank accounts of girls under twenty-one years of age, totalling \$12,055.83. Twenty-five girls had accounts ranging from \$103.40 to \$398.72; seven from \$200 to \$300; and two had over \$300.

Twenty-seven of the honorably discharged girls had \$2,441.20 in the bank. Seven girls had from \$100 to \$300, and one girl had \$349.71. Four of the "of-age" girls had from \$100 to \$200; and three girls had from \$200 to \$300 when they reached their majority.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1926, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	121
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	24
On parole in families, earning wages.....	147
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives.....	6
Attending school, earning wages.....	5
Attending school, living at home.....	7
In hospital or convalescent homes.....	19
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	51
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	21
In private institutions outside of state.....	3
Boarding temporarily.....	4
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
<i>a.</i> This year.....	20
<i>b.</i> Previously.....	22
Runaways from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown.....	3
	<hr/> 453
In school November 30, 1926.....	270
	<hr/> 723

TABLE 46.—*Cash Account of Girls on Parole, year ending November 30, 1926.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1925.....	\$19,774.16
Cash received from savings to credit 254 girls in place from Dec. 1, 1925, to Nov. 30, 1926.....	\$17,303.04
Cash received from savings to credit of 21 girls at home.....	183.50
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 17 girls.....	498.88
Cash received from other sources.....	118.02
Interest on deposits.....	655.55
	<hr/>
By 1,329 deposits with the department.....	\$18,758.99
	<hr/>
Cash withdrawn by 326 girls.....	\$38,533.15
	<hr/> 18,018.10
Balance on deposit November 30, 1926.....	\$20,515.05

TABLE 47.—*Girls' Savings withdrawn during year ending November 30, 1926.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 326 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose)

Reasons for Withdrawal	No. of girls	Amount
Clothing.....	210	\$8,135.06
Dentists.....	37	544.47
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.....	35	203.44
Hospital.....	34	637.77
Help at home.....	35	343.40
Board.....	131	1,914.24
Traveling expenses including express and telephone and expenses in re-turning runaway wards.....	216	1,149.27
Expenses for baby.....	13	196.39
Overpaid wages returned to employer.....	6	69.44
Christmas, vacations and spending money.....	115	612.93
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed.....	6	62.01
Schooling.....	6	229.18
Insurance.....	1	10.00
Marriage.....	9	134.00
Transferred to other institutions.....	6	96.03
Girls becoming of age and receiving an Honorable Discharge.....	67	3,652.29
		<hr/>
		\$17,719.14
Trust account drawn when girl became of age.....	1	298.96
		<hr/> \$18,018.10

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1926.*

Salaries:			
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.	.....	\$2,500.00	
Visitors	.....	18,690.00	
Clerks	.....	3,900.00	
Extra Clerks	.....	490.49	
			\$25,580.49
Visitors:			
Travel	.....	\$4,362.08	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	.....	877.78	
			\$5,239.86
Office expenses:			
Advertising	.....	\$282.91	
Postage	.....	375.11	
Stationery and office supplies	.....	455.92	
Telephone and telegrams	.....	1,599.11	
Rent	.....	2,760.00	
Sundries	.....	87.20	
			\$5,560.25
Adjustment	.....		9.00
Total expended for administration and visiting	.....		\$36,389.60
Assistance to girls:			
Board	.....	\$449.59	
Clothing	.....	347.26	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	.....	340.99	
Travel	.....	840.70	
Miscellaneous	.....	3.00	
Total expended for girls	.....		\$1,981.54
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls	.....		\$38,371.14

TRUST FUNDS ¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925	\$2,711.89	\$33,700.00	\$36,411.89
Receipts in 1925-26			
Income from investments	1,813.79		1,813.79
No transactions in securities in 1925-26.			
Balance November 30, 1926	\$4,525.68	\$33,700.00	\$38,225.68
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol bond		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R. R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
		\$33,700.00	
Cash on hand		4,535.68	\$38,225.68

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26		
Balance November 30, 1926	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R. R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R. R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$12,222.25		\$12,222.25
<i>Receipts in 1925-26</i>			
Income from investments.....	1,888.96		1,888.96
	<u>\$14,111.21</u>		<u>\$14,111.21</u>
<i>Payments in 1925-26</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	901.53		901.53
	<u>\$13,209.68</u>		<u>\$13,209.68</u>
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$13,209.68

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....		
Balance November 30, 1926.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$711.89	\$100.00	\$811.89
<i>Receipts in 1925-26</i>			
Income from investment.....	70.68		70.68
	<u>\$782.57</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$882.57</u>
<i>Payments in 1925-26</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	418.03		418.03
	<u>\$364.54</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$464.54</u>
<i>Present investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R. R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		364.54	464.54

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....			
Balance November 30, 1926.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$241.07		\$241.07
<i>Receipts in 1925-26</i>			
Income from investments.....	47.20		47.20
	<u>\$288.27</u>		<u>\$288.27</u>
<i>Payments in 1925-26</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	105.22		105.22
	<u>\$183.05</u>		<u>\$183.05</u>
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$183.05

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....		
Balance November 30, 1926.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$142.18	\$142.18
<i>Receipts in 1925-26</i>		
Income from investment	44.66	44.66
	<u>\$186.84</u>	<u>\$186.84</u>
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$186.84

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1925-26.....		
Balance November 30, 1926.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$112.99		\$112.99
<i>Receipts in 1925-26</i>			
Income from investment.....	44.48		44.48
	\$157.47		\$157.47
<i>Payments in 1925-26</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	134.24		134.24
Balance November 30, 1926.....	\$23.23		\$23.23
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$23.23

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, FRAMINGHAM.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
 WILLIAM L. S. BRAYTON, FALL RIVER.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHERINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Supervisor of Girls Parole Branch*.

* Mr. Felt took the place of Matthew Luce of Cohasset, who resigned in December, 1926.

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

Mr. Matthew Luce, who was appointed in June, 1908, as one of the original trustees of the then newly established Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, and who was appointed in 1911 as one of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools created to have charge of Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, in place of the one Board formerly in charge of the first two schools, and in place of the Board in charge of the last-named school, resigned in December, 1926, after more than 18 years of service. He was succeeded by Benjamin F. Felt of Melrose, who was appointed January 19, 1927.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1927 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings and one special meeting, in addition to the 37 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,806 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 97 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 58 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1927.

	1925	1926	1927
Lyman School for Boys.....	356	350	340
Industrial School for Boys.....	364	342	319
Industrial School for Girls.....	147	164	189

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending November 30, 1927, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1927.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1927
	1925	1926	1927		
Lyman School for Boys.....	447	479	486	480	480
Industrial School for Boys.....	279	307	287	284	277
Industrial School for Girls.....	285	297	297	268	279

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1927.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1918.....	419	289	169	877
1919.....	332	374	180	886
1920.....	347	285	118	750
1921.....	341	352	133	826
1922.....	277	273	121	671
1923.....	295	227	116	638
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
Totals.....	3,346	3,145	1,488	7,979

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1927, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,052, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1927.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	480	1,649	2,129
Industrial School for Boys.....	277	883	1,160
Industrial School for Girls.....	279	484	763
Totals.....	1,036	3,016	4,052

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year each visitor in the Boys Parole Branch and the Girls Parole Branch was asked by the Commissioner of Public Welfare to submit a list of ten questions which might be asked in measuring the success of the parole work with boys and girls. From these lists of questions, prepared independently, ten of the best were selected from each department.

It was the consensus of opinion of the visitors for boys on parole from the training schools that if a boy has changed his mental attitude toward crime or delinquency since his return to the community and has developed a sense of moral responsibility which leads him to have more respect for the law and the rights of others, this is one of the best tests of the boy's reformation. It was also generally noted that he should be industrious and should make efforts to keep employed; that he should contribute a reasonable amount of his wages to his parents; that he should attend to his religious duties; that he should be honest in his dealings at home and outside; that he should keep reasonable hours and should keep away from his old companions.

With regard to the girls, it was generally conceded that the girl should have learned to respect law and authority and that she should have developed a moral stamina which would prevent her from returning to her old companions and her old delinquencies, when left to her own resources. It was also considered important that she should be so employed that she would be not only self-supporting but happy in her work; that she should be self-reliant; that she should have learned to enjoy good books and normal, wholesome pleasures; that she should have learned to spend money wisely and save some; and that she should have learned to keep her body as well as her mind clean and healthy.

In recommending honorable discharges to boys and girls, the supervisors and visitors keep in mind the above desirable considerations and many other criteria

which naturally might be applied. It is realized, nevertheless, that boys and girls may fall short in some respects of these high standards and that no hard and fast rules can therefore be made. If, however, because of a different outlook on life which seems to indicate that when no longer in the care of the State, these boys and girls will keep on the right side of the law, will constantly make efforts to improve their condition, to adjust themselves to the life of the community and to become worthy citizens therein, it is felt they are deserving of an honorable discharge. During the year 1927, 137 such discharges were granted—46 to girls and 91 to boys.

TRUST FUND

During 1927, an act was passed by the Legislature (Chapter 241 of the Acts of 1927), amending chapter 120 of the General Laws by inserting a new section (section 23A) after section 23, whereby the trustees have been authorized to pay to the state treasurer all unclaimed money held by them for the benefit of any former ward of the trustees whose whereabouts are then unknown to them and have been unknown for seven years subsequent to his becoming of age.

This money is to be invested by the state treasurer and the income therefrom used for the benefit of boys and girls in the care of the trustees. The income from unclaimed accounts of the girls is to be used for the paroled girls and the income from the unclaimed accounts of boys for the paroled boys. Many of these accounts are very small, but the total amount will produce an income which will be very helpful when applied in aiding boys or girls who are ambitious and who are adapted for advanced education in business, nursing, or other helpful branches.

A record of the amounts already turned over to the state treasurer, under the provisions of this act, is to be found under Trust Funds (see page 40).

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The routine initial examination of new commitments to the three schools has been continued as outlined in last year's report. General intelligence tests are given in all three schools. Trade tests are given and character studies are made at the two schools for boys.

It is very important that accurate statistical records be gathered, for without them we can hardly form correct ideas as to the amount of delinquency, the types of offenders, the results of various forms of treatment, and the general trends and changes in the problem as the years go by. Impressions are easily formed but by themselves are quite untrustworthy. A system of carefully kept records must be organized and available before any activity can deserve to take its place as a scientific procedure.

During the past year a statistical study has been made of a number of Lyman and Industrial School boys. This has included intelligence, character and personality studies, religious and other influences, interests and habits of boys, the family, the home and school life, the type of offender, the physical condition of boys, etc. While these studies are based on too few figures and numbers to be entirely accurate, as such statistics should not be considered authoritative if drawn from less than 1,000 cases, they are, however, suggestive, as a sort of running commentary, for a discussion of a few of the various school problems, viz:—

With regard to intelligence ratings, not more than a fifth of our boys and a seventh of our girls are feeble-minded, according to our tests. Much higher figures have been obtained for these very schools, but it is my belief that previous testings have rated our boys and girls too low. The percentage of psychopaths and weaklings at the Industrial School for Boys is as high as the percentage of feeble-minded. The presence of these three classes in our group is a serious hindrance to effective training of the more normal boys and girls. The Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater has aided greatly by taking the most incorrigible of our defectives. Most of our feeble-minded are not especially delinquent, being simply children who have never outgrown the need for constant supervision. The lack of facilities for care of the feeble-minded forces us to care for many children who really would never have been considered delinquent, had they been cared for earlier

as feeble-minded. They are not particularly troublesome, on the whole, but we should not be expected to release them on the same basis as the more normal children, for they need much longer training. Because they should remain longer, it would be more helpful if they were isolated from the main schools so that they would not so easily become discouraged and would not have to compete on a behavior basis with brighter children.

The psychopaths present a more difficult problem. Undoubtedly their place is in the care of the Department of Mental Diseases. The group of psychopathic delinquents might well be studied, and treated from force of circumstances, however, with other non-delinquent psychopathic children. The suggestion is made that cases, facts and theories be collected regarding our psychopaths, co-operating with other agencies in this, and that conferences be arranged regarding a possible solution of the problem.

The weaklings cause little trouble except in a negative way; they are the "good-for-nothings," as far as the primary purposes of the training schools are concerned. Some weak in body, others apparently quite strong and well, they do not fit in a boys' training school where the blessings of hard work so benefit the normal boy. If given privileges, they expect them and influence others to do the same. Their release from hard work breeds a lazy streak which is very contagious. Some of them may be boys suffering from disorder of the ductless glands.

If the figures regarding reasoning ability are valid, a half of the boys examined are lacking in this respect. This emphasizes the educational nature of these schools. It is too confidently supposed that the boys "know right from wrong." But, as a matter of fact, our accepted system of ethics is quite foreign to the thinking of many of them. While they know we think it is wrong to steal, very often they cannot give any sensible reason why it is wrong. They lack appreciation of, and training in, ethics, and we must supply it—a duty of ours more important for future welfare, perhaps, than the mere maintenance of discipline. In the majority of cases there appears to be no mental conflict, no special mechanism to explain the stealing. There is, instead, what is usually called the "anti-social attitude." This is, apparently, a lack of the social attitude which is necessary for people to assume if civilization is to retain its present form, with the emphasis on property rights. From their parents these boys have not learned respect for laws, nor the reasons for the existence of laws. These things must be taught them.

With regard to religious influences, it appears that most of our boys go to church and Sunday school, a large number of them regularly. Certainly this is a challenge to the churches and Sunday schools. The boys need to be educated in ethical and moral questions far more than they are. Too many religious matters are stored away where they cannot influence the daily life for the good. The message of the churches, the wonderful truths of the prophets, and of the gospels, should be presented in such a way as to grip the boy's imagination, and make stealing impossible.

A large number of our boys are club members, but apparently few are really good club members. The Boy Scouts, for instance, were practically all in the third class, and remained members a very short time. About a third belonged to no club. The subject of the play life of the boys needs a great deal of study, it being recognized that it is during play that the majority begin their delinquencies.

Relative to interests, our boys enter well into sports, but do not know the games very well. If a boy does anything well, it is in his sports in this country, and the half-hearted interest in sports shown by these boys is an indication, perhaps, of an important character defect, lack of the vital urge, the divine spark—call it what you will—these boys seem to lack the ability to concentrate intensively on things. This trait has been noticed by many, and different explanations have been offered. It probably indicates that because of faulty training, healthy sentiments have not been formed, the boy's emotional life has not been crystallized into that of a unified organism; rather, there is childish interest in subject after subject, none arousing sufficient response; the boy does not "find himself."

The figures compiled relative to reading show pretty well that most of the reading of the boys has been very desultory. Very few take that delight in fine books which we so admire in the normal boy and which plays such an important part in

stimulating his imagination and giving him visions of what things are done in the world.

The figures for attendance at moving picture entertainments seem to indicate that about half of our boys have been in the habit of attending one to two "movies" a week. These figures are probably average for boys in cities. It would be helpful, for the sake of comparison, if we had similar accurate figures about normal boys. We can probably not find any and must always keep in mind that while we may conjecture as to what we call normal, we may be in great error.

The habits of boys—smoking, drinking, sex habits, etc.—appear to be about those of average boys. There seems to be very little sex abnormality. Many boys show the lack of sensible sex instruction—a lack which is probably pretty general in the community.

Relative to the families and homes of boys, the leading races are well shown. The most striking thing is the large number of American born sons of foreign born parents. The number of abnormal relatives is surprisingly small, but this adds more evidence that it is faulty training rather than faulty heredity which has allowed the boys to become delinquent. The percentage of illegitimacy is very small. About half the homes have both parents at home. There is comparatively little separation and divorce. Poverty does not appear as a large factor, apparently. The boys steal more at play and in the spirit of adventure than to get things they really need. The fact that most of the boys come from cities is obvious and important. Discipline was more often inadequate than too severe. About half of the homes rate as psychiatrically poor, this item being an attempt to summarize the suitability of the home as a rearing place for the boy.

The number of high school students is very small. About half of the boys truant. About half say they like school. Apparently our rigid school systems are responsible for the beginning of many delinquent careers, the sequence being truancy because of dislike for school—not daring to go home—bunking out—stealing. Few of the boys have had previous institutional experience.

A very large percentage of the boys are habitual offenders. Boys have received probation many times, and a number have received suspended sentences. The general consensus of opinion is that the boys committed are getting to be of poorer calibre and are more vicious, as the years go by. This is as it should be, if it reflects that the better boys are managed successfully on probation. But it makes our work harder and fewer successes should normally be expected.

A considerable percentage of boys, especially at the Industrial School for Boys, are undersized. The boys have been, and on the whole are, at commitment, apparently quite healthy. Their health while in these schools is very good, also, the medical service being very efficient. The presence of nasal obstruction, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, defective vision, and general weakness is noteworthy and vigorous treatment of these should continue.

In regard to school and trade placement in the institutions, all are co-operating splendidly, details being worked out and changed from time to time. But these school and trade placements are of secondary importance, these schools existing primarily for character education. As no adequate body of knowledge exists today on this perplexing subject, we are all still in the experimental stage regarding it. The recognition of this fact makes it all the more important that careful records and statistics be available. We should have figures to show whether feeble-minded boys return more frequently or are more troublesome than others, whether psychopaths really have as bad a prognosis as we think, etc. The recidivists should be carefully compared with the other boys, for the former constitute a main problem of the future.

An important link in this sort of training is having trained officers, particularly cottage masters and matrons. They are the bulwark of our training systems and it is their handling of the boys that counts most. They should be intelligent, fond of boys, possessed of great patience, very fair and just, and not easily fatigued. They should be men and women who can teach and lead boys, who can intelligently study the problems of character training, try various schemes, report on them, discuss methods, co-operate in the best interests of the boys, and contribute to the small body of knowledge on character education. The influencing of human

behavior is a complicated and subtle task, requiring much training and study, and an experimental attitude. The officers should do some reading and should meet frequently for instruction and discussion. They should have a medical and educational attitude. The boys are committed for training and character education and not just for punishment and discipline. There should be frequent meetings and conferences of officers where policies and theories and boys can be discussed under the leadership of the superintendent for the good of all, and particularly for the good of the boys.

Such are the ideal qualities for officers. They are, likewise, the ideal qualities for parents, who also have had to deal with such problems. If parents had such ideal qualities, probably these institutions would have few, or fewer at least, of such problems to deal with. There are procurable some such ideal officers but, in general, persons with such combinations of qualities do not work for hire; or, if they do, they seek positions less confining than institution work; and positions where their personal qualities and intellectual equipment find wider social contacts, and greater general advantages. The statement of the qualities of the ideal officers is, therefore, much simpler than the possibility of procuring any sufficient number of such persons. In short, from the nature of the circumstances, it is one of *the* problems, along with all the others confronting us.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The following review of the activities of the school for the year 1927 is herewith submitted.

The general health of the boys has been good and there has been no serious epidemic. The regularity of habits, wholesome food, physical exercise, work and play have contributed to this healthful condition. Our enrollment continues to be very large, there having been a daily average of 486.19. Of the 340 boys committed in 1927, 131 were of twelve years of age or under. This shows the need of another cottage for small boys.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

There have been several changes in the corps of assistants. Miss Anna Wilcox, for thirty-eight years an earnest and successful teacher of manual training, retired from the service on September 7th. Miss Wilcox has been a steadfast builder of character among the boys of her classes and has held their respect and loyalty. There have been many instances of their gratitude to her shown after they have gone out into the world for themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wilcox, also long associated with the Lyman School, retired on September 30. Mr. Wilcox was for thirty-two years head of the carpentry department, and for a long period was director of the school band. Mrs. Wilcox had been supervising matron and at the time of retirement was assistant matron. These good people whose lives were devoted to the moulding of character so necessary to our boys will be greatly missed.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION

The academic department has maintained its usual high standard in all its grades and divisions. An attempt has been made to hold the academic average of each room or grade on a par with similar grades in the public schools. The year 1927 has been a banner year for the number of boys graduated—the largest number in the history of the school (forty-five) having been graduated in June. A great asset to our academic work is the help derived from the department of psychiatry. When boys are committed to the school, they are given a very thorough mental examination. The psychiatrist then makes his recommendations to the school department as to what he thinks the limitations and capabilities of the boys are. The school department, working in conjunction with the psychiatric department, can more accurately locate the boys as to ability and school grade, and is capable of giving them the advantages of specialized work in whatever field they may be retarded. This has worked to advantage in that it has been found possible to promote many boys when they have made up deficiencies in their academic work.

The drawing, music and manual training classes have continued their good work, as well as the forging and wood turning classes. With the gymnasium, swimming pool and playgrounds, the boys are privileged to enjoy all kinds of games, and there are also the seasonal sports of coasting, baseball, basketball and football. Each cottage has its own team for inter-cottage games in each of these sports and there is also a team representing the whole school, which holds contests with neighboring teams of the open community. These contests help wonderfully in maintaining a good school and cottage spirit.

PRINTING

The value of the printing department of our school can not be overestimated. The past year has been very profitable, both for the pupil and the school. The class of work turned out in this department has been of an extended variety and embraces about all the forms that an apprentice would be called upon to execute in the ordinary mercantile printing plant, thereby affording a boy an opportunity of acquainting himself with the requisites that will enable him, if he so desires, to become a proficient journeyman printer.

SHOE SHOP

The work in the shoe shop during the last year has been much the same as in former years. Thirty boys have received instruction in the work. There have been made 1,383 pairs of shoes and 400 pairs of slippers, while more than 3,300 pairs of shoes and slippers have been examined, repaired and dressed. All of the product of the shop is used by this school and by the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

FARM

As large a portion of food supplies as possible is produced from the farm. During the year the dairy produced 480,200 pounds of milk, or a daily average of 611 quarts. There were also produced 4,262 pounds of beef, 925 pounds of veal, 14,730 pounds of pork, 1,100 pounds of dressed poultry and 2,500 dozen eggs.

Among the other products of the farm were the following:—

337	bushels of	onions
225	" "	carrots
288	" "	beets
864	" "	sweet corn
340	" "	parsnips
205	" "	turnips
336	" "	string beans
180	" "	green peas
203	" "	tomatoes
6,292	pounds of	squash
500	bushels of	potatoes

The yield of potatoes was seriously affected by the unseasonable weather conditions. The apple crop was unusually large, and 2,048 bushels were harvested.

Besides the regular farm work, much team work has been done in preparing for the foundation of the officers' cottages and in grading about them.

IMPROVEMENTS

Much has been done in a material way to improve the institution. Four cottage houses for employees, which were secured from the Metropolitan District Commission, were taken down and moved from Holden and have been rebuilt. One house has been completed and is now occupied by the head farmer and family. The other three will be ready for occupancy in the spring.

The old shop in the rear of Lyman Hall and the barn at Davitt Cottage have been torn down and the material used in other ways. The large unused room on the second floor of Chauncy Hall has been converted into four pleasant sleeping rooms and a bathroom for employees. All the buildings at the Berlin branch and Gables cottage have been painted on the exterior and much interior painting has been done throughout the institution. All of this furnishes excellent employment and training for the boys.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year 1927 is respectfully submitted. Another year has passed with comparatively little serious sickness in the school. There were a few cases of scarlet fever—five in all—but no one was seriously ill. In the most severe case, scarlet fever serum was given with apparently good results. There was one death during the year of a boy with a serious heart affection.

The number of accidents was less than in the preceding year, as was also the number of infections. In general, the health of the boys has been excellent, although the usual minor ailments have been treated at the hospital. It seems worthy of note that there has not been a case of acute appendicitis requiring operation, and but one case of acute mastoid disease.

Following is an outline of our routine work and a partial list of special cases treated:

Number of visits by physician, 348.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 21,264

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 307.

Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,414.

Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 307.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 5.

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 60.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 168.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 20.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 4.

Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 334.

Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 640.

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 353.

Number of inmates transferred for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 43.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 4.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.

Westfield State Sanatorium, 1.

Framingham Clinic, 4.

Belmont Hospital Clinic, 4.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 72.

Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation:

Hernia, 2.

Hydrocele, 1.

Varicocele, 2.

Abscess in throat, 1.

Abscess in groin, 1.

Abscess in abdominal wall, 1.

Submaxillary abscess, 1.

Undescended testicle, 1.

Infected foot, 1.

Infected knee, 1.

Severe cellulitis with general infection, 1.

Cases sent to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for operation:

Acute mastoid disease, 1.

Chronic mastoid, 1.

Special cases:

Chorea, 1.

Fracture of hand, 2.

Dislocation metacarpal bone, 1.

Splinter in foot, 1.

Amputation of toe, 1.

Number of inmates whose vision were tested, 39.

Number of inmates given glasses, 22.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 59.

Number of inmates who ears were treated, 83.

Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated, 47.

Diphtheria inoculations, 332.

Vaccination against smallpox, 2.

Tetanus serum given, 6.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK, PERFORMED BY DR. HAROLD B. CUSHING

The following table gives the kind of work and the number of operations for the year: Number of amalgam fillings, 790; number of copper cement fillings, 959; number of silver fillings, 103; extractions, 913; prophylaxis, 909; treatments, 366.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1926.....	473
Received:—Committed.....	334
Recommitted.....	5
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	1
Returned from places.....	340
Runaways captured.....	353
Returned from hospitals.....	96
Returned from leave of absence.....	26
Released from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	10
	2
Whole number in the school during the twelve months.....	827
	*1,300
Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives.....	438
Paroled to others than relatives.....	100
Boarded out.....	102
Runaways.....	119
Released to hospitals.....	24
Deceased.....	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	9
Granted leave of absence.....	10
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	2
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1
Committed to Monson State Hospital.....	1
Committed to State Hospital.....	1
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	3
Discharged as unfit subject.....	3
Transferred to Westfield Sanatorium.....	1
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverley.....	1
Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1927.....	820
	480

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1927, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1927	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	2	116	118
Berkshire.....	2	451	453
Bristol.....	27	1,421	1,448
Dukes.....	—	25	25
Essex.....	53	2,055	2,108
Franklin.....	4	121	125
Hampden.....	38	1,084	1,122
Hampshire.....	6	205	211
Middlesex.....	75	3,042	3,117
Nantucket.....	—	28	28
Norfolk.....	17	756	773
Plymouth.....	10	381	391
Suffolk.....	70	3,175	3,245
Worcester.....	36	1,557	1,593
Totals.....	340	14,417	14,757

* This represents 835 individuals.

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Fathers born in United States.....	27	18	17	23	16	24	19	20	27	17
Mothers born in United States.....	48	33	32	26	22	15	25	18	25	25
Fathers foreign born.....	41	27	28	29	19	17	23	22	27	22
Mothers foreign born.....	24	24	17	26	17	17	19	20	26	20
Both parents born in United States.....	49	37	40	44	38	44	26	58	68	77
Both parents foreign born.....	242	196	190	178	171	165	173	216	213	211
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	33	27	51	44	18	38	30	31	12	5
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	52	47	40	42	29	29	34	24	9	8
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	58	59	55	52	62	56	59	61	61	62
Per cent of American parentage.....	12	11	11	13	14	14	9	13	19	22
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	8	8	15	13	6	13	10	1	3	1

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years*

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Born in United States.....	363	292	317	311	244	284	264	325	328	320
Foreign born.....	53	36	27	24	31	11	22	28	21	20
Unknown nativity.....	3	4	3	6	2	-	3	3	1	-

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1927	Committed from 1885 to 1926	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	-	-	5	5
Seven.....	-	9	25	34
Eight.....	-	52	115	167
Nine.....	12	173	231	416
Ten.....	19	420	440	879
Eleven.....	43	767	615	1,425
Twelve.....	56	1,422	748	2,226
Thirteen.....	70	2,238	897	3,205
Fourteen.....	116	3,237	778	4,131
Fifteen.....	21	281	913	1,215
Sixteen.....	3	27	523	553
Seventeen.....	-	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	-	3	17	20
Unknown.....	-	12	32	44
	340	8,645	5,518	14,503

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Had parents, 221.
Had no parents, 9.
Had father only, 41.
Had mother only, 64.
Had stepfather, 24.
Had stepmother, 17.
Had intemperate father, 94.
Had intemperate mother, 3.
Had both parents intemperate, 8.
Had parents separated, 22.
Had attended church, 332.
Had never attended church, 7.
Had not attended school within one year, 4.
Had not attended school within two years, 2.
Had been arrested before, 279.
Had been inmates of other institutions, 34.
Had used tobacco, 203.
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 9.
Were attending school, 213.
Were idle, 108.
Parents owning residence, 81.
Members of family had been arrested, 135.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Boys		Length of Stay Years Months		Boys		Length of Stay Years Months	
7	—	3	(or under)	15	—	1	4
3	—	4		18	—	1	5
5	—	5		5	—	1	6
8	—	6		10	—	1	7
32	—	7		5	—	1	8
22	—	8		1	—	1	9
14	—	9		1	—	1	11
44	—	10		1	—	2	—
44	—	11		1	—	2	1
33	1	—		1	—	2	2
36	1	1		1	—	2	4
28	1	2					
20	1	3					

Total number paroled for first time during year, 355; average length of stay in the school, 12.46 months

TABLE 12.—*Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Breaking and entering, 120.
 Delinquent child, 6.
 Larceny, 133.
 Stubbornness, 35.
 Running away, 3.
 Unlawful appropriation of autos, 22.
 Assault and Battery, 4.
 Setting fires, 1.
 Ringing false alarm of fire, 3.
 Unlawful appropriation of horse and wagon, 1.
 Attempt to commit unnatural act, 3.
 Malicious injury to property, 3.
 Breaking glass, 3.
 Carrying a revolver without license, 2.
 Trespass on railroad, 1.
 Total, 340.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average Number of Inmates	New Commit- ments	Paroled	Released Otherwise Than by Paroling
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
Average for ten years	459.55	335	683	222

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1918	14.06	1923	13.95
1919	13.82	1924	14.10
1920	13.98	1925	13.78
1921	14.04	1926	14.21
1922	14.18	1927	14.21

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1918	12.14	1923	11.59
1919	10.75	1924	12.18
1920	11.74	1925	12.36
1921	11.11	1926	11.88
1922	11.53	1927	12.46

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years			Years	
1918	12.91	1923	12.97		
1919	13.04	1924	13.09		
1920	13.19	1925	13.19		
1921	13.20	1926	13.32		
1922	13.04	1927	13.20		

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1918	361	1923	398
1919	461	1924	351
1920	333	1925	357
1921	458	1926	326
1922	443	1927	353

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1918	\$7.00	\$6.98	1923	\$11.26	\$11.21
1919	8.00	8.06	1924	8.94	8.89
1920	9.85	9.83	1925	9.20	9.18
1921	9.56	9.55	1926	8.64	8.61
1922	9.61	9.60	1927	9.37	9.34

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

In 1st grade, 2.	In 8th grade, 39.
In 2d grade, 3.	In 9th grade, 4.
In 3d grade, 20.	In High School, 11.
In 4th grade, 46.	Special class, 14.
In 5th grade, 50.	Continuation, 5.
In 6th grade, 79.	Ungraded 2.
In 7th grade, 65.	Total, 340.

REPORT OF TREASURER LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$ 23.85	
Sales.....	558.16	
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
Interest on bank balances.....	127.66	
Total Income.....		\$709.67

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:		
Advance.....	12,000.00	
Current year refunds.....	211.70	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	110,406.58	
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....		\$122,618.28
		137.69

\$123,465.64*Payments*

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—		
Institution income.....	\$709.67	
Refunds account maintenance.....	211.70	
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—		\$921.37
On account of maintenance.....		110,406.58
Return of advance.....		12,000.00
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....		137.69

\$123,465.64

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$ 8,461.57
Appropriation, current year.....	228,600.00
	\$237,061.57
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	236,843.42
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$218.15

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES.....	\$106,154.17
FOOD.....	34,052.06
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE.....	6,509.55
FARM.....	19,199.16
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.....	28,665.87
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS.....	2,570.04
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES.....	3,550.80
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.....	2,240.37
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.....	13,958.41
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	8,544.07
REPAIRS, ORDINARY.....	7,259.49
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.....	4,139.43
Total expenses for Maintenance.....	\$236,843.42

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Appropriation carried forward from 1926.....	\$425.00
Appropriation 1927.....	5,000.00
	\$5,425.00

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Asabet Reclamation.....	\$ 425.00		\$ 256.50	\$168.50
Houses for Officers.....	5,000.00	\$4,542.29	4,542.29	457.71
	\$5,425.00	\$4,542.29	\$4,798.79	\$626.21

During the year the average number of inmates has been 486.

Total cost of maintenance, \$236,843.42.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.37.

Receipts from sales, \$558.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.02.

All other institution receipts, \$151.51.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$9.34.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

November 30, 1927

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$ 49,503.67
Buildings.....	527,560.00
Total real estate.....	\$577,063.67

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$169,579.77
Total valuation of property.....	\$746,643.44

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS***Number in the Institution.*

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	473	-	473
Number received during the year.....	827	-	827
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	820	-	820
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	480	-	480
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	486.19	-	486.19
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	66.27	43.99	110.26

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1926.....	1,680
Released on parole during year 1927.....	640
Total.....	2,320
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	671
Number on visiting list November 30, 1927.....	1,649
Net loss.....	31

*Expenditures for the Institution.***CURRENT EXPENSES:—**

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$106,154.17
2. Subsistence.....	34,052.06
3. Clothing.....	13,958.41
4. Ordinary repairs.....	7,259.49
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	75,419.29

Total for institution.....	\$236,843.42
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Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries.....	\$34,717.35
Office and other expenses.....	19,834.00
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	16,826.65
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	4,375.97
Total.....	\$75,753.97

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The chief task of the institution is that of developing and adjusting normal boys who have become delinquents. The findings of our psychiatrist indicate that there are committed a large number of feeble-minded and psychopathic boys, who unquestionably need long and careful training. Much can be done for the normal boy who is able to acquire a new and better outlook on life, but with boys of low intelligence, habit formation directly applied must make up the major part of their training for future usefulness. With this latter class, therefore, the element of time is a vital factor and the matter of length of stay should be given careful consideration.

The average length of stay in the institution of boys committed for the first time is ten and one-tenth months in 1927, as against ten and one-half months for the several years preceding. It has, of course, always been the policy of the school to hold these older boys only so long as seems absolutely essential in order that there may be a fair chance of their doing well on parole. However, more boys have been returned for failure than ever before, and it is, therefore, a question as to whether an attempt is being made to accomplish the needed training in too short a time. The average length of stay indicates a wide range in the amount of training given different individuals and is the result of a policy under which boys are handled as individuals and not primarily as a group. This individualization has received new impetus since the establishment of a department of psychiatry. Now more is known about the boy before planning his course of training and more is known as to why such a course succeeds or fails. The lack of a concrete understanding as to what factors in a course of character training may lead to success or failure with any individual is common to all such education and training, but in the cases of delinquents who have already demonstrated their tendency to cause trouble in the open community, a method whereby boys are held only for a definite short period, regardless of their needs, ought to be eliminated as far as possible.

In general, boys may fail either because of inherent lack of ability or because of trainable character faults. A psychological and psychiatric study of the boy throws much light on such a problem. If ability is the primary fault, his special abilities and disabilities must be ascertained. If primarily conduct, the elements in his character that need correction and the possible methods of accomplishment must receive consideration. In solving such problems and in improving our training of delinquents, the psychiatrist, the psychologist and the institution management must work together.

The general work of the school and its development has gone forward very satisfactorily. The farm on the whole did well, producing several thousand dollars' worth of farm products. Seven acres of new land were prepared for tillage and planted, and the large grading project at the north end of the grounds completed.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Some of the larger tasks accomplished are as follows:—

Twelve hundred feet of cement sidewalk laid, and the main road to the school rebuilt; additional coal pocket space added to the general kitchen building; a second large, horizontal boiler installed; one henhouse rebuilt; three hundred cement posts made, and the material purchased for the new playground fence.

There is great need of additional shop room for the plumbing, steam-fitting, electrical and tinsmithing departments. Some adequate provision should also be made for the summer and fall canning work. The buildings now poorly caring for these departments may wisely be used to furnish needed quarters for the staff.

During the year, a committee of the trustees was appointed to arrange for the location and the carrying out of the plans for a playground at the Industrial School for Boys. The location has been selected—on the smooth plateau between the town road and the Nashua river, the easterly end to be so located that eventually a swimming pool may be incorporated as a part of the playground.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1927 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The general health of the boys at the Industrial School for Boys during the past year has been very good, although there have been some contagious diseases. The most serious cases treated were one case of mastoiditis, one of carbuncle of the upper lip, one of osteomyelitis of the jaw—all of which were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital—two cases of endocarditis, and one of acute convulsive uremia. There have been a large number of cases of tonsils and a considerable number of lesser infections of the feet and hands from traumatic abrasions.

It is hoped that a specialist may be obtained for the eye, nose and throat work of the institution for the coming year. With this addition to the staff, a much felt want will be filled and more attention can be paid toward correcting these physical defects.

It is very gratifying to note the improvement in physical condition of each boy being examined for parole compared with the same boy on admission.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the physician and dentist during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 381.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,965.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 382.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,188.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 382.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 371.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 34.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 13.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 319.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 433.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 115.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 10.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 3.

Operations performed:

Suturing of incised wounds, 34.
 Fracture metacarpal bone, 1.
 Fracture tibia bone, 1.
 Fracture clavicle, 2.
 Circumcision, 1.
 Palmer abscess, 1.

Special cases treated:

- Appendicitis, 1.
 - Hernia, 2.
 - Arthritis, 10.
 - Syphilis, 1.
 - Gonorrhea, 3.
 - Scarlet fever, 1.
 - Measles, 4.
 - Endocarditis, 2.
 - Carbuncle of the neck, 2.
 - Carbuncle of the face, 1.
 - Adenitis, 2.
 - Acute nephritis, 1.
 - Osteomyelitis of the jaw, 1.
- Immunizations administered:
- Toxin antitoxin, 319.
 - Tetanus antitoxin treatment, 13.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

- Number of amalgam fillings, 151.
- Number of cement fillings, 251.
- Number of cleanings, 981.
- Number of treatments, 890.
- Number of extractions, 638.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1927.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1926.....	304	
Committed during the year.....	309	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	9	
Received from Massachusetts Reformatory by transfer.....	1	
Returned from parole.....	115	
Returned from leave of absence.....	1	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	8	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	2	751
Paroled.....	330	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	93	
Granted leave of absence.....	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	9	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	3	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	11	
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3	
Committed to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	4	
Discharged.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	16	
		474
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1927.....		277

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

- Both parents born in the United States, 63.
- Both parents foreign born, 157.
- Father foreign born and mother native, 16.
- Father native born and mother foreign, 14.
- Mother foreign born and father unknown, 6.
- Father foreign born and mother unknown, 11.
- Father native born and mother unknown, 10.
- Mother native born and father unknown, 11.
- Nativity of parents unknown, 31.
- Total, 319.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Born in the United States, 296.	Poland, 2.
Birthplace not known, 2.	Portugal, 2.
Born in foreign countries, 21.	Mexico, 1.
Canada and provinces, 8.	Azores, 1.
Italy, 4.	West Indies, 1.
Russia, 1.	Madeira Islands, 1.
	Total, 319.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Larceny, 64.
Breaking and entering, 38.
Breaking, entering and larceny, 46.
Attempt to break and enter, 3.
Attempted larceny, 3.
Unlawful appropriation of auto, 37.
Violating auto laws, 22.
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 46.
Forgery, 1.
Assault and battery, 2.
Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
Assault, 4.
Indecent assault, 4.
Vagrancy, 4.
Failure on parole, 9.
Violation of rules of training schools, 2.
Being a runaway, 4.
Carrying dangerous weapon, 5.
Having burglarious tools in possession, 2.
Stealing bicycle, 2.
Riding bicycle on sidewalk, 1.
Malicious injury to property, 4.
Placing obstruction on railroad track, 1.
Setting fires, 1.
Disturbing the peace, 1.
Malicious mischief, 1.
Trespass, 1.
Drunkenness, 2.
Lewdness, 3.
Unnatural act, 1.
Fornication, 1.
Incest, 1.
Indecent exposure, 1.
Buying and receiving stolen property, 1.
Total, 319.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 205.
Had father only, 29.
Had mother only, 54.
Had mother dead and father unknown, 4.
Had father dead and mother unknown, 2.
Had foster parents, 1.
Had foster mother, 1.
Parents unknown, 10.
Both parents dead, 13.
Had step-father, 19.

Had step-mother, 14.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 54.
 Parents separated, 24.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 63.
 Had parents owning residence, 79.
 Had attended school within one year, 97.
 Had attended school within two years, 86.
 Had attended school within three years, 50.
 Had attended school within four years, 19.
 Had attended school within five years, 7.
 Were attending school, 60.
 Had been in court before, 253.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 41.
 Had used tobacco, 224.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 67.

TABLE 21.—*Age of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

14-15	1	(Transfer from Lyman School)
15-16	112	
16-17	139	
17-18	64	
Over 18	3	
Total, 319.		

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Ungraded class	11
In 3rd grade or below	3
In 4th grade	6
In 5th grade	46
In 6th grade	78
In 7th grade	65
In 8th grade	44
In High School	66
Total	319

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1927.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY
1	2 months	50	10 months
2	3 "	60	11 months
3	5 "	51	1 year
14	6 "	26	1 year, 1 month
16	7 "	14	1 " 2 "
32	8 "	6	1 " 3 "
54	9 "	1	1 " 4 "

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 330; average length of stay in the school, 10.1 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.

PERSONAL SERVICES:—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$33.40
Sales	1,238.30
MISCELLANEOUS	76.23

Total Income	\$1,347.93
OTHER RECEIPTS:—	
Refunds of previous years	31.18

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

APPROPRIATIONS:—

Advance.....	\$ 8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	73,549.74	
Maintenance refunds.....	136.49	
		<u>\$81,686.23</u>
Total.....		\$83,065.34

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income.....	\$1,347.93	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	136.49	
Refunds of previous years.....	31.18	
		<u>\$1,515.60</u>
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—		
On account of maintenance.....	\$73,549.74	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		<u>\$81,549.74</u>
Total.....		\$83,065.34

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$ 3,462.37
Appropriation, current year.....	164,900.00
	<u>\$168,362.37</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	\$168,127.71

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth..... \$234.66

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$69,590.93
Food.....	22,995.25
Medical and general care.....	3,538.16
Farm.....	14,027.30
Heat, light and power.....	17,972.13
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,096.71
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,423.81
Religious instruction.....	1,800.00
Clothing and materials.....	10,460.41
Furnishings and household supplies.....	7,392.86
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,488.61
Repairs and renewals.....	9,341.54
	<u>\$168,127.71</u>
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$168,127.71

During the year the average number of inmates has been 287.

Total cost for maintenance, \$168,127.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.27.

Receipts from sales, \$1,238.30.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0829.

All other institution receipts, \$109.63.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0073.

Net weekly per capita, \$11.18.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1927.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$31,151.00	
Buildings.....	498,352.00	
Total Real Estate.....		\$529,503.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$ 133,403.43
Total Valuation of Property.....	\$662,906.43

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	304	—	304
Number received during the year.....	447	—	447
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	474	—	474
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	277	—	277
Daily average attendance (i.e., number inmates actually present during year).....	287	—	287
Number of individuals actually represented.....	674	—	674
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	58	17	75

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1926.....	802
Number of boys paroled during year 1927.....	423
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	1,225
	342
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1927.....	883
Net gain.....	81

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$69,590.93
2. Subsistence.....	22,995.25
3. Clothing.....	10,460.41
4. Ordinary repairs.....	6,488.61
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	58,592.51
Total for institution.....	\$168,127.71

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 25).

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Supervisor*

On November 30, 1927, there were 1,649 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 883 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys—a total of 2,532. This represents a net loss of 31 from the total of the preceding year on parole from the Lyman School, and a net gain of 81 in the number on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. On the visiting list during the year, however, there was a total of 3,545 individual boys.

The large number of boys on parole, the constant demands on the visitors' time in attending to the cases of paroled boys who are in court for committing new offenses, the attention that must be given to the question of properly adjusting and relocating the boys on parole, and the time spent in returning boys to the schools for violation of their parole—all contribute to the question as to how long the present force of visitors can adequately and efficiently supervise the paroled boys without additional assistance.

During the year our visitors made a total of 16,886 visits, of which 3,536 were to Lyman School boys over eighteen years of age, 8,052 to Lyman School boys under eighteen years of age, and 5,298 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. Home investigations totaled 1,418, and 123 foster homes were investigated.

The supervision of boys on parole in foster homes is most important. It is essential that every boy be placed in a foster home where he will get along well. In many cases this means trying the boy in several foster homes before finding one best suited for him. During the year 472 changes were made to meet this situation.

The time spent in hunting for runaways from the institutions and from foster homes necessarily interferes with the supervision and care of those who remain in their own homes or in foster homes. More than 1,452 hours were spent by the visitors in searching for runaways; in other words, 180 working days were devoted to this phase of our problem.

With the industrial situation unsettled, it has been hard for many of our boys to find work; in fact, the visitors spent 1,040 hours in assisting them to secure employment. Idleness is one of the main causes of delinquency, and it is for this

reason that every effort is made to keep our wards employed, otherwise many more would commit offenses and be brought into court. As it was, our visitors were in court 432 days, and this number would have been much larger probably if business conditions were worse.

That many of our wards have done exceptionally well is shown by the number of honorable discharges granted, 62 Lyman School boys and 29 Industrial School boys having earned this coveted reward.

On November 30, 1927, this department held for boys now or formerly in its care savings bank deposits of \$34,940.35, representing 839 accounts. Under a law recently passed, savings bank accounts for boys over age who have not been heard from for a period of at least seven years are to be turned over to the State treasurer.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1926.....	1,680
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30 1927.....	640
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1927.....	2,320
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1927.....	353
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.....	208
Boy committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	16
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	22
Boys who died during year.....	5
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	62
Boys recommitted.....	5
	671
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1927.....	1,649
Net loss.....	31

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	91	5.52
Out of Commonwealth.....	152	9.22
At board, attending school.....	76	4.61
Attending school, not boarded.....	279	16.92
Employed on farms.....	101	6.12
In mills (textile).....	68	4.12
In other mills and factories.....	92	5.58
Idle.....	64	3.88
Classed as laborers.....	35	2.12
In machine shops.....	13	.79
In shoe shops.....	40	2.43
Clerks and in stores.....	29	1.76
In other institutions.....	25	1.52
Ill.....	6	.36
Occupations unknown.....	48	2.91
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	165	10.00
In printing plants.....	3	.18
Recently released.....	42	2.55
Messengers and doing errands.....	29	1.76
In different occupations.....	246	14.92
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	45	2.73
	1,649	100.00

The records of the above 1,649 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,149, or 69.68 per cent, were doing well; 93, or 5.64 per cent, were doing fairly well; 42, or 2.55 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 152, or 9.22 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 165, or 10.00 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown, 48, or 2.91 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	438
Number of boys paroled to others.....	100
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	102
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	640
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1927.....	76

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1927.*

For violation of parole.....	320
For relocation and other purposes.....	33
Total number returned.....	353

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	31	14.90
On farms.....	8	3.85
In textile mills.....	8	3.85
In different occupations.....	42	20.19
Teamsters.....	16	7.69
Whereabouts unknown and out of State.....	73	35.10
Idle.....	5	2.40
In factories.....	9	4.33
Laborers.....	8	3.85
In institutions.....	6	2.88
Attending school.....	1	.48
Ill.....	1	.48
	208	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	128	61.53
Doing fairly well.....	7	3.37
Doing badly.....	11	5.29
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	62	29.81
	208	100.00

During the year 32 boys who became of age in 1927 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1927 of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 44...
In the United States, Navy, 43.
In the United States Marines, 4.
On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,084.
On parole to others, 67.
On parole on own responsibility, 14.
On parole at board, 76.
On parole out of Commonwealth, 152.
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 165.
Total outside the School, 1,649.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1926.....	802
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1927.....	423
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1927.....	1,225
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1927.....	115
Became of age during year.....	138
Committed to other institutions during year.....	54
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	29
Died during year.....	4
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	2
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1927.....	883
Net gain.....	81

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	82	9.29
Machinists.....	16	1.81
Employed on farms.....	57	6.46
Doing odd jobs.....	26	2.94
In textile mills.....	59	6.68
In shoe shops.....	16	1.81
Classed as laborers.....	70	7.93
Clerks and working in stores.....	36	4.08
Other factories.....	70	7.93
Recently released.....	48	5.44
Teamsters.....	45	5.10
In different occupations.....	114	12.91
In institutions.....	10	1.13
Out of Commonwealth.....	69	7.81
Idle.....	53	6.00
In school.....	2	.23
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	103	11.66
Printing.....	4	.45
Ill.....	3	.34
	883	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 883 boys show that at the time of the last report 646, or 73.16 per cent, were doing well; 30, or 3.40 per cent, were doing fairly well; 35, or 3.97 per cent, were doing badly; 69, or 7.81 per cent, were out of State; 103, or 11.66 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown.....	25	18.12
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	18	13.04
Teamsters.....	16	11.59
Employed on farms.....	2	1.45
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	18	13.04
Classed as laborers.....	8	5.80
Machine shops.....	3	2.18
Out of Commonwealth.....	16	11.59
Odd jobs.....	3	2.18
In other institutions.....	5	3.62
Idle.....	9	6.52
In different occupations.....	14	10.14
Clerks.....	1	.73
	138	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	79	57.24
Doing fairly well.....	12	8.70
Doing badly.....	12	8.70
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	35	25.36
	138	100.00

During the year 18 boys who became of age in 1927 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 112 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1927, and 3 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1927.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent.....	\$ 3,090.00	
Visitors.....	27,540.00	
Clerks.....	4,087.35	
		\$34,717.35

Travel of visitors and boys:

Travel of visitors.....	\$8,030.79	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,662.59	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,544.92	
Travel of boys.....	2,871.57	
Carriage hire for boys.....	1,177.65	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	499.93	
		\$17,787.45

Office expenses:

Postage.....	\$ 299.91	
Stationery.....	143.16	
Telephone and telegraph.....	383.79	
Rent.....	919.92	
Supplies and equipment.....	294.77	
		\$ 2,046.55

Boys boarded out:

Board.....	\$11,505.05	
Clothing ¹	4,483.36	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	838.24	\$ 16,826.65
Instruction in public schools for boys boarded out.....		\$4,375.97

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys.....

\$75,753.97

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

To those working along educational lines in an institution for problem children, there comes increasingly with the years the realization, first, that notwithstanding the desirability of good equipment, it is the character and personality of those who have everyday dealings with the child that is the important factor.

Second, that whereas a regulation course of study must be made the basis of the school work and a definite requirement established, it is the application of this to the child's own life that is paramount.

Third, that the value of the exact amount learned by the average child is not the important issue, but that the realization of the need of education is inestimable.

Fourth, that the more nearly we can fill wholesomely and purposefully a child's time, whether by work or by play, the more nearly shall we create good habits of thought and conduct.

Fifth, that it is only through co-operation of all departments, undertaken in an unbiased, unselfish manner, that the child's needs are best met.

When a girl is newly committed to the school, she is placed in the "receiving cottage," so-called, in order that her physical and mental condition may be observed and her needs ascertained. When the girl in the receiving cottage is ready to enter more fully into the school life of the institution, it is important that she be placed in the proper grade, for on this depends much of her success. To this end, mental tests are given soon after the girl enters the receiving cottage and later the school building, and if it develops that there is a marked difference in the girl's ability in one subject or another, this condition is adjusted, if possible. Having found the grade in which she can work most happily, it becomes the purpose of the school to arouse her interest, to present the work so that it will be a challenge to that which is best in her, and to plan the day's work so that it may bring with it some elements of success. The day's program is adapted, as far as possible, to the individual girl and is a varied one. In addition to the academic work, which provides instruction in all grades from the third grade through the first year of high school, sewing, cooking and the various handicrafts are offered. Piano lessons are given to some; to others training for the choir. All take general chorus music and drawing.

The physical training class affords one of the best training and recreative agencies in the school. During the past year, in the lower grades, singing games, folk dances and character dances of the pantomimic type were used in addition to the regular exercises. In the upper grades the more advanced and difficult drills and dances were taught. Besides the folk dancing and dancing technique, simple clogs were introduced, which proved very interesting to the classes. Clog steps are

¹Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,058.72. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

definite to the point of being gymnastic, and demand a certain amount of accuracy. At the same time, clog steps as well as gymnastic dancing, give an opportunity for joyous expression, with a sense of rhythm and grace of carriage.

The annual gymnastic exhibition, which was given during the month of April, included most of the drills and dances taken up during the school year. The success of the exhibition was in no small measure due to the interest of the girls themselves, who responded well and enjoyed this type of work.

The work in sewing is graded, the initial stitches and various models being taught in the receiving cottage. The girls are next assigned to the elementary sewing classes in the school building, where simple garments are made. As progress is noted, promotions are made to the sewing classes where dresses and the more difficult work is required. A few of the girls are able to reach the so-called dress-making department. As our sewing classes are primarily for training rather than for producing, the addition of a daily textile study period has been adopted, and is a distinct step forward in our dress-making department.

Mention should be made of the establishment of two new courses in home-making—the first in connection with the dress-making class and dealing with the choice and care of clothing for those of a limited income; the second dealing with the selection, furnishing and care of the home. The members of the latter class were selected with the purpose of reaching certain girls whose reaction to work presented in their academic classes had not measured up to our standards, but who had shown interest in household subjects. This work has also been given to the returned girls.

The cooking classes have been conducted on the meal basis. First foods are studied that might be served for a breakfast, then methods of table service, and the actual preparation and serving of a breakfast. This having been completed, the luncheon is next taken up. The various dishes are studied and prepared, including scalloped dishes, soups, vegetables and salads, and continuing to breads, desserts and cake-making.

Shorthand has been introduced into the course of study and has been given to a small group of girls who have shown special ability in the high school class.

The study of current events has been a popular subject in our upper sixth grade. All classes have made contributions to the regular Friday assembly, affording a review of these subjects to all girls.

The school library plays an important part in the life of the school. A large number of excellent books have been added during the year, and include besides fiction, books on civics, home-making, nature study, hygiene, etiquette, biography and poetry.

The progress made in mental development through the teaching of music is not to be underestimated and therefore special emphasis is placed upon this work. During the year both Protestant and Catholic choirs were taught the music used in the regular church services, and special music was prepared for Christmas and Easter. The general choir, consisting of between thirty and forty girls, was taught songs for such days as Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day, together with a number of others for general use.

In the grade work, the girls were taught the rudiments of music and songs. All grades studied the opera, "Hansel and Gretel." Each grade also studied certain noted singers and listened to several of their best records. The upper grades studied the opera, "Faust," and the stories of the dance forms—the waltz, march, polonaise, gavotte, tarantelle and the minuet.

Pageants were given on Christmas, Easter, Armistice Day and at the close of the school year in June. The general choir provided music which was an important part of each.

The health of the girls during the past year, with the exception of an epidemic of prevailing colds, has been exceptionally good. There is great need of additional private rooms at our hospital. In cases of an epidemic when commitments are received and segregated for forty-eight hours at least, only four private rooms are available, and the situation is a serious one.

An enlargement of the hospital is earnestly recommended. It is suggested that the large ward be converted into private rooms; that the kitchen, which is at present

most inadequate, be reconstructed; and that a well-equipped laundry be built to meet the hospital needs and thereby facilitate the excellent work at present accomplished under the most adverse conditions.

Once a month there is a visiting day at the school. A large number of persons have visited the school the past year, the majority of them being parents of the girls. Much time and attention is given by the school officers to the parents in order to bring about a better understanding of the girl and her problems.

A special effort is made to assist the girl who is returned to the school after failure in the community. Many times her failure has been caused by a parole after too short a period in the school. Sometimes it can be traced to a weak home—often to a lack of understanding on the part of the parents. The returned girl may be required to finish her course of training—she may have to do it over again—or she may need only to remain in the school for a while and start out again in a new environment. When the school has apparently done all that it can for her, she is tried again on parole.

FARM PRODUCTION

With the exception of hay, the farm production was unfavorable. Owing to the heavy rains in August and September, there was a reduction in the quantities of potatoes and garden truck harvested. While there was an average amount of apples produced, the quality was not up to the usual standard.

There were favorable results, however, in the dairy, there having been a milk production of 125,800 quarts, from which 4,802 pounds of butter were made for school consumption.

15,803 pounds of excellent pork were supplied from the swine herd, and in addition, 3,180 pounds of beef were dressed.

The poultry department furnished 2,442 pounds of chicken as well as 2,741 dozen eggs.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1927, is respectfully submitted:

Summary of Work Done

- Number of visits by physician, 308.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,703.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward-patients, 475.
- Number of different cases admitted to hospital, 233.
- Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
- Number of commitments examined by physician, 190.
- Number of returned girls examined by physician, 72.
- Number of girls examined on leaving school, 161.
- Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 504.
- Number of smears taken, 560.
- Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 7,802.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 3.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 1.
- Number of returned girls pregnant, 3.
- Number of girls pregnant when committed, 10.
- Number of X-rays taken, 3.
- Number of injections of pituitrin, 28.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

- Number of visits, 24.
- Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 190.
- Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 77.
- Number of other ear examinations, 41.

Number of other nose examinations, 29.
 Number of other throat examinations, 26.
 Prescriptions for glasses given, 57.
 Glasses adjusted and mended, 87.
 Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school, 161.
 Operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, 24.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,287.	Pulps removed, 2.
Enamel fillings, 198.	Treatments, 26.
Cement fillings, 175.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 190.
Extractions, 128.	Partial plates, 2.
Gas administrations, 78.	Gold inlays, 9.
Novocaine administrations, 103.	Gold crown, 1.
Cleansings, 193.	Trubyte crowns, 3.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1926.....	270	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1926.....	454	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1926.....	724	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1927.....	189	
		913
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1927.....	74	
Honorably discharged during year.....	46	
In other institutions by commitment:—		
Belchertown State School.....	1	
Reformatory for Women.....	8	
Reformatory for Women outside Massachusetts.....	1	
Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Department for Defective Delinquents.....	14	
Foxboro State Hospital.....	1	
Psychopathic Hospital.....	1	
Wrentham State School.....	1	
Discharged as unfit subjects.....	2	
	30	
		150
Total in custody, November 30, 1927.....		763

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

In the School November 30, 1926.....	270	
Since committed.....	189	
		459
Recalled to the school:		
From visit home.....	1	
From attending funeral.....	3	
From visit to baby.....	1	
From court.....	3	
For running from the school.....	4	
From hospitals.....	17	
For a visit.....	1	
	30	
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	11	
To await commitment to institutions.....	22	
For further training.....	12	
Awaiting Court.....	2	
For violation of parole.....	14	
Re-committed by Court.....	1	
	62	92
		551

Released from the school:

On parole to parents or relatives.....	85
On parole to parents to attend school.....	6
On parole to other families for wages.....	116
On parole to other families for wages to attend school.....	1
From a visit to the school.....	1
For a visit home.....	1
For a visit to baby.....	1
For a visit to husband.....	1
Temporary parole.....	1
To attend court.....	4
To attend funeral.....	3
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	2
Transferred to hospitals.....	28
Committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents.....	14
To be committed to schools for feeble-minded.....	2
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	4
Discharged as unfit subjects.....	2

272

Remaining in the School November 30, 1927..... 279

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1927.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1	.....	—	1 ¹	8	.....	1	5
1	.....	—	2 ¹	7	.....	1	6
1	.....	—	3 ¹	7	.....	1	7
1	.....	—	4 ¹	4	.....	1	8
1	.....	—	5 ¹	9	.....	1	9
1	.....	—	13 ¹	6	.....	1	10
1	.....	—	16 ¹	11	.....	1	11
1	.....	—	19 ¹	9	.....	2	—
1	.....	—	23 ¹	6	.....	2	1
1	.....	—	28 ¹	8	.....	2	2
3	.....	—	1	4	.....	2	3
2	.....	—	2	1	.....	2	4
2	.....	—	3	5	.....	2	5
1	.....	—	4	3	.....	2	7
2	.....	—	5	1	.....	2	8
2	.....	—	6	2	.....	2	9
4	.....	—	7	2	.....	2	10
1	.....	—	8	1	.....	2	11
4	.....	—	9	1	.....	3	—
2	.....	—	11	2	.....	3	1
7	.....	1	—	3	.....	3	2
3	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	3
4	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	4
5	.....	1	3	2	.....	3	6
8	.....	1	4	1	.....	3	10
				1	.....	3	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 166; average length of stay in school, 1 year 7 months, 8 days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Adultery, 2.
Being a delinquent, 15.
Delinquency and fornication, 1.
Delinquent—lewd and wanton behavior, 7.
Drunkenness, 1.
Fornication, 13.
Idle and disorderly person, 2.
Larceny, 14.
Lewdness, 29.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 1.
Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 3.
Runaway, 20.
Stubbornness, 74.
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 3.
(Larceny; Stubborn and Disobedient; Delinquency)
Vagrancy, 4.
Total number committed, 189.

¹Days.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Between 8 and 9 years, 1.
Between 10 and 11 years, 2.
Between 11 and 12 years, 7.
Between 12 and 13 years, 6.
Between 13 and 14 years, 26.
Between 14 and 15 years, 35.
Between 15 and 16 years, 49.
Between 16 and 17 years, 62.
Between 17 and 18 years, 1.
Total number committed, 189.
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 28 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Born in the United States, 176.
Born in foreign countries, 13.
Greece, 1.
Canada, 3.
England, 1.
Italy, 5.
Poland, 1.
Nova Scotia, 1.
Newfoundland, 1.
Total number committed, 189.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Both parents born in the United States, 64.
Both parents foreign born, 92.
Father native born and mother foreign, 15.
Father foreign born and mother native, 9.
Mother native, father unknown, 6.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 1.
Nativity of both parents unknown, 2.
Total number committed, 189.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

In school, 77.
Housework at home, 16.
Housework at foster home, 3.
Factory, 17.
Nursemaid, 5.
Actress, 1.
Beauty parlor, 1.
Store, 1.
Sewing, 1.
Waitress, 3.
Idle, 64.
Total number committed, 189.

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

In high school (first year), 10.
In high school (second year), 7.

In high school, (third year), 1.
 In grade IX, 7.
 In grade VIII, 30.
 In grade VII, 55.
 In grade VI, 41.
 In grade V, 13.
 In grade IV, 7.
 In grade III, 4.
 Ungraded and special classes, 14.
 Total number committed, 189.

In school when committed, 77.
 Out of school less than one year, 53.
 Out of school between one and two years, 27.
 Out of school between two and three years, 30.
 Out of school between three and four years, 2.
 Total number committed, 189.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927:—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income:</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
PERSONAL SERVICES		
Reimbursements from Board or Retirement.....	\$ 11.99	
Sales.....	383.41	
MISCELLANEOUS.....	112.74	
Total income.....		\$508.14
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
APPROPRIATIONS:		
Advance.....	\$ 8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	64,248.09	
Maintenance refunds.....	119.09	
Total.....		72,367.18
		<u>\$72,875.32</u>
<i>Payments</i>		
TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:		
Institution income.....	508.14	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	119.09	
		627.23
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:		
On account of maintenance.....	64,248.09	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		<u>72,248.09</u>
		<u>\$72,875.32</u>

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	1,950.08	
Appropriation, current year.....		145,150.00
		<u>\$147,100.08</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below).....		<u>\$143,293.69</u>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....		\$ 3,806.39

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$62,848.00
Food.....	14,953.95
Medical and general care.....	3,577.19
Farm.....	14,466.50
Heat, light and power.....	16,445.56
Garage, stable and grounds.....	986.57
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,765.28
Religious instruction.....	1,465.21
Clothing and materials.....	8,300.02
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,774.25
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,282.97
Repairs and renewals.....	3,428.19
Total expenses for maintenance.....	<u>\$143,293.69</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$ 313.13
Reverting to Treasurer.....	\$ 313.13

During the year the average number of inmates has been 297.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$143,293.69.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.213.
 Receipt from sales, \$383.41.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.024.
 All other institution receipts, \$124.73.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.008.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.18.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1927.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$17,305.00	
Buildings.....	390,729.16	
Total Real Estate.....		\$408,034.16
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Personal Property.....		\$100,021.73
Total Valuation of Property.....		\$508,055.89

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	270	270
Number received during year (committed, 189; returned from parole, 91)....	—	280	280
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	—	271	271
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	279	279
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	297.08	297.08
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	22	53	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	648
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody.....	150
Employees of parole branch.....	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$62,848.000	
Travel, transportation, etc.....	1,765.28	
Food.....	14,953.95	
Religious instruction.....	1,465.21	
Clothing and materials.....	8,300.02	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,774.25	
Medical and general care.....	3,577.19	
Heat, light and power.....	16,445.56	
Farm and stable.....	14,466.50	
Grounds.....	986.57	
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,282.97	
Repairs and renewals.....	3,428.19	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$143,293.69

Executive head of the institution (superintendent); CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.
 Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Supervisor*

Parole is a succession of adjustments. The work of the Girls Parole Branch is to inspire and direct girls of adolescent age, many of whom have been sex delinquents, so that they may adjust themselves happily and successfully to respectable community life.

During the year that has just passed, the parole branch has worked with 648 individual girls. This is the largest number of individual girls ever handled by

the department. The weekly cost per capita of this group of 648 girls was \$1.82. At the end of the year 1927, 484 girls were on parole.

Little is known by the public at large about the successes of the girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls. The failure of one girl, given newspaper notoriety, does much to warp public sentiment. Public opinion is a great factor in helping or hindering the progress or adjustment of any individual or group of individuals.

It is my intention in this report particularly to consider the successful cases. To what extent they outnumber the failures will be seen by the figures given.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS.

The conduct of the girls who reached their majority before Nov. 30, 1927 (74), was 78.3 per cent satisfactory and 21.6 per cent unsatisfactory. In the unsatisfactory group, (16), 10 had been mentally examined and 60 per cent were feeble-minded or psychopathic. We cannot say that their mental condition was the entire cause of their misbehavior, because in the group whose conduct was satisfactory, (58), 39 had been mentally examined and 50 per cent were diagnosed as feeble-minded or psychopathic.

By studying the histories of these girls, and by testing their mental reaction to community life, one comes to the conclusion that the feeble-minded or psychopathic girl, who is not a serious sex problem, can and often does succeed when placed in the environment suited to her special needs.

Of the 484 girls on parole at the end of the year, the conduct of 400, or 82.6 per cent was satisfactory. Sixty-one of these were married. The conduct of the married group was 95 per cent excellent. The girls who have demurred when on parole about doing housework in families for wages come to take great pride in their own homes, and prove to be good, thrifty housekeepers.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED GIRLS

There were 46 girls who passed out of the care of the trustees during the year by receiving honorable discharges. It is encouraging to see this group increasing from year to year. When honorably discharged, seven girls were working in factories, 2 in stores, one was attending filing school, 2 were attending business college, and 15 were doing housework for wages, many of the last-named group receiving from \$10 to \$16 a week. Twenty were married and successfully established in homes of their own. The average age when honorably discharged was 20 years and 6 months. The youngest girl was 19 years and 11 months.

Forty of these honorably discharged girls had been mentally examined. The diagnoses were 17 normal, 20 feeble-minded, and 3 psychopathic personalities. Such actual experience as this indicates that we can no longer say that because a girl is mentally deficient, or has a psychopathic personality, she cannot learn to become a useful member in the community. All these girls honorably discharged were not only self-supporting, but many made savings. Several of the girls contributed so much of their earnings to their families that when honorably discharged they had only small sums accumulated; but thirty-two girls had accumulated savings of \$2,588.60. Five girls had from \$100 to \$200 and five had over \$200. One girl saved 285.65.

When a girl is either approaching her majority, or an honorable discharge, the visitor takes care that she has a good supply of necessary clothes; that all necessary dentistry is done; a physical examination is made; and that she is employed at some kind of work that she may continue, and be happy in doing, after she passes out of the custody of the parole branch.

To qualify for an honorable discharge, a girl must have become a self-reliant and responsible citizen—not only able to earn her own living, but ambitious for greater attainments. As an example of the latter, one of these honorably discharged girls aspired to a college education. She passed the college entrance examination in the summer, and entered college in the fall. With her savings she paid her tuition for the first semester. To pay her room rent and board while attending college, she rises at four o'clock every morning that she may get to her work at five o'clock, and works three hours before going to her classes. She does other

work on holidays and during vacation time, which helps to meet expenses. Although she has been told that if she needs money she has only to say so, she always replies, "If I can do it myself, I would rather." A scholarship for the remainder of the year has just been awarded to her.

GIRLS IN FOSTER HOMES

The advantages of a foster home are primarily to develop the girl's resources and to strengthen her character, in those cases where the home is weak, so that when she goes home later she may be able to help her family, and if she marries and establishes a home of her own, that she may have definite ideas of what the standards of a well-ordered family should be.

The girl's first year on parole is the hardest. It is the greatest test of the resourcefulness of her visitor, her foster family or relative, and of the girl's real desire and ability to succeed in the community. No one knows how the girl will react to new surroundings, new associations, and new responsibilities. To learn how to do things pleasantly, another person's way is her first real test.

Placing the responsibility of disclosing suitable foster homes upon one person has been found to be the best method. In this way there is uniformity in the selection of homes. There is also an advantage in having one person investigate the different homes, and value their relative worth for different girls. As the resources of the communities in lines other than housework develop and the work of the reconstruction of the homes of the parents continues, fewer foster homes will be required.

Two hundred and fifty-three homes and small hospitals have been used this year 409 times for the employment of 283 individual girls. One hundred and eighty-four girls remained the entire year of 1927 in one foster home, 80 girls had each two foster homes, 12 girls had three foster homes, 6 girls had four, and one girl had five different homes during the year.

Sixty-nine girls out of 648 on parole remained at least one year of their parole in the same foster home; fifty-one girls stayed over a year; 12 girls stayed over 2 years; 4 girls stayed over three years; one girl stayed over four years, and one girl stayed over five years in the same home. During the year 238 applications for the employment of girls were received, and 202 foster homes were investigated. 1,661 relocations of girls were made.

GIRLS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Every encouragement is given the girls to continue their education. It is seldom that a girl has given any trouble in public school. The teachers and superintendents are most co-operative.

If a girl is beyond 14 years of age and has completed six grades of school, it rests with her whether she shall continue school or not. Some girls have not the mental capacity to go beyond the grammar school, and so drop out and go to work. Some who have the capacity are anxious to get to work, or their earnings are needed by their parents, and they, too, drop out.

During the year, 39 girls attended school. Twenty-five of these girls lived in their own homes and 14 in foster homes. Thirteen were in high school, one of whom was graduated in June with high standing. Fourteen girls, all under 16 years of age, were in grammar school. Three were in trade school, five in business college, and four attended continuation school.

RETURNED GIRLS.

In spite of the fact that the parole department handled the largest number of girls in 1927, fewer girls were returned to the school for discipline. All of these girls were re-paroled before the year ended, as well as all others in the various groups who were ready, so that not any returned girl, who had completed her course of training and was physically fit to be placed, was left in the school at the end of the year.

STUDY OF FOUR HUNDRED GIRLS.

The parole branch has made a careful study of the girls who were paroled from the school for the first time during the years 1924, 1925 and 1926—a total of 400.

Three hundred and fourteen of these girls had mental examinations prior to their commitment or while at the Industrial School for Girls, or on parole. The result of these examinations is as follows:—115 were diagnosed as normal; 168 as mentally deficient, and 31 as psychopathic personalities.

While on parole some of the unfit were weeded out as follows: The Trustees discharged one girl as an unfit subject; 17 were committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents; 10 were committed to the Reformatory for Women; 3 were committed to State hospitals; and 2 were committed to schools for the feeble-minded.

Forty-six of the girls became permanently adjusted in the community, and, because of their meritorious conduct, were honorably discharged by the Trustees.

Sixty-nine of the girls have married. Twenty of the married girls have been honorably discharged and 42 have good prospects for honorable discharges in the future.

Fifty-two girls have become of age. The conduct of 33 was satisfactory and the prognoses hopeful. The conduct of 19 girls was unsatisfactory and the prognoses doubtful. The purpose of the commitment, being the girl's reformation and adjustment to normal family life, has not always been possible, because of the short time for training on parole. There is too little time left when paroled from the school to accomplish very much in character building.

The figures seem to indicate that in the matter of success on parole, the mentality does not figure as largely as do the opportunities given them and their willingness to accept those opportunities.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS' HOMES

In 1926, the work of the department was rearranged so that part of one visitor's time could be devoted to making efforts to rehabilitate the family when necessary for the girl's safe return to her home.

There are many factors that enter into a girl's home or neighborhood condition which may make it unfit for her parole to it. Many conditions are encountered, such as men lodgers, drinking or immorality, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, tuberculosis, lack of work, poverty or shiftlessness, sickness, neglected children, a mother who goes out to work during the day, undesirable companions, a congested neighborhood, etc., some of which can be remedied, alleviated or adjusted in various ways.

One of the first steps of rehabilitation is usually to get the family into a better place. Parents have been most co-operative. They have been willing to accept our suggestions and those of friendly visitors.

Responsibility is a great factor in one's reformation. A girl who has profited by her training at the school and on parole is willing to share in the duties and responsibilities of her home, her parents and her younger brothers and sisters. The paying of the rent, the clothing of the children, and the buying of the food are her concern as well as her parents. There is no surer way of testing and developing a girl's character.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

A mental examination may serve to discover some hidden potentiality, which, if it is in the nature of an asset, may be cultivated, or, if in the nature of a liability, may be restrained.

The greatest service that can be rendered to our girls is to keep them in good health. With that objective, 284 girls have been taken to 25 hospitals, dentists and private doctors an aggregate of 1,215 times. There have been 82 ward patients.

It is a pleasure to report again to the Trustees that Miss Carolyn Field, who has been a volunteer worker for twenty years, is still helping us in our hospital work.

SAVINGS OF GIRLS

On Nov. 30, 1927, there were 242 active bank accounts of girls under twenty-one years of age, totalling \$12,480.36. Thirty-four girls had accounts ranging from \$100 to \$400 and seven had between \$200 and \$300. Four of the "of age" girls had over \$100, the largest amount being \$112.54.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1927, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	156
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	26
On parole in families, earning wages.....	131
Attending school, earning wages.....	2
Attending school, boarding.....	1
Attending school, living at home.....	5
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives.....	6
In hospital or convalescent homes.....	26
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	61
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	23
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts.....	2
Boarding temporarily.....	1
House of Detention.....	3
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	24
b. Previously.....	16
Runaways from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown.....	1
	<hr/>
	484
In school November 30, 1927.....	279
	<hr/>
	763

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1927.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1926.....	\$20,515.05
Cash received from savings to credit 252 girls in place from Dec. 1, 1926, to Nov. 30, 1927.....	\$17,457.78
Cash received from savings to credit of 35 girls at home.....	425.10
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 14 girls.....	166.29
Cash received from other sources.....	132.62
Interest on deposits.....	785.38
	<hr/>
By 1,377 deposits with the department.....	\$18,967.17
	<hr/>
	\$39,482.22
Cash withdrawn by 340 girls.....	\$19,248.98
Transfer to State Treasurer of unclaimed accounts for trust fund.....	2,583.30
	<hr/>
	\$21,832.28
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1927.....	\$17,649.94

TABLE 47.—*Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending November 30, 1927.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 340 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)

Reasons for Withdrawal	No. of girls	Amount
Clothing.....	207	\$ 8,132.41
Dentists.....	37	550.38
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.....	33	281.37
Hospital.....	23	227.97
Help at home.....	37	590.14
Board.....	144	1,491.75
Traveling expenses including express and telephone and expenses in returning runaway wards.....	212	879.71
Expenses for baby.....	16	556.11
Overpaid wages returned to employer.....	10	76.91
Christmas, vacations and spending money.....	97	606.31
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed.....	7	119.96
Schooling.....	8	230.65
Insurance.....	2	13.20
Divorce.....	1	25.00
Marriage.....	10	311.25
Transferred to other institutions.....	13	233.20
Girls becoming of age and receiving an Honorable Discharge.....	78	4,922.66
		<hr/>
		\$19,248.98

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1927.*

Salaries:		
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.....	\$2,630.00	
Visitors.....	19,425.98	
Clerks.....	4,350.00	
	<hr/>	\$26,405.98
Visitors:		
Travel.....	\$4,311.89	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto.....	722.02	
	<hr/>	\$5,033.91

Office expenses:		
Advertising.....	\$ 333.82	
Postage.....	378.08	
Stationery and office supplies.....	364.55	
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,684.98	
Rent.....	2,760.00	
Sundries.....	93.48	
		\$5,614.91
Graduating exercises for honorably discharged girls.....		50.00
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$37,104.80
Assistance to girls:		
Board.....	\$ 395.82	
Clothing.....	493.29	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work).....	565.03	
Travel.....	877.73	
Miscellaneous.....	12.88	
Total expended for girls.....		\$2,344.75
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		\$39,449.55

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$4,525.68	\$33,700.00	\$38,225.68
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investments.....	1,876.52		1,876.52
Securities purchased.....		1,300.00	
	\$6,402.20	\$35,000.00	\$40,102.20
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Securities purchased.....	\$1,300.00		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$5,102.20	\$35,000.00	\$40,102.20
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol bond.....		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.....		11,500.00	
Everett bond.....		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.....		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.....		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond.....		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates.....		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds.....		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.....		8,000.00	
		\$35,000.00	
Cash on hand.....		5,102.20	\$40,102.20

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$13,209.68		\$13,209.68
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investments.....	1,881.63		1,881.63
	\$15,091.31		\$15,091.31
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$8,510.06		\$8,510.06
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$6,581.25		\$6,581.25
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$6,581.25

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$364.54	\$100.00	\$464.54
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investment.....	60.53		60.53
	\$425.07	\$100.00	\$525.07
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Lyman School for boys.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$425.07	\$100.00	\$525.07
<i>Present investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.....		425.07	525.07

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....			
Balance November 30, 1927.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$183.05		\$183.05
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investments.....	46.00		46.00
	\$229.05		\$229.05
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	31.16		31.16
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$197.89		\$197.89
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$197.89

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$186.84	\$186.84
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>		
Income from investment.....	46.00	46.00
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$232.84	\$232.84
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$232.84

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds.....	1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$ 23.23		\$23.23
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investment.....	43.68		43.68
	<u>\$66.91</u>		<u>\$66.91</u>
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$66.91		\$66.91
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$66.91

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Received in 1926-27</i>			
Robert K. Watson, Ex. Sec'y.....		\$2,583.30	\$2,583.30
Balance November 30, 1927.....		2,583.30	2,583.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Provident Institution for Savings Bank Books.....		\$2,583.30	

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Received in 1926-27</i>			
Robert J. Watson, Ex. Sec'y.....		\$1,679.42	\$1,679.42
Balance November 30, 1927.....		1,679.42	1,679.42
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others Bank books.....		\$1,679.42	

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, SWAMPSCOTT.
 WILLIAM L. S. BRAYTON, FALL RIVER.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1928 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,772 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 100 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 67 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1928.*

	1926	1927	1928
Lyman School for Boys.....	350	340	345
Industrial School for Boys.....	342	319	350
Industrial School for Girls.....	164	189	212

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending November 30, 1928; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1928.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1928
	1926	1927	1928		
Lyman School for Boys.....	479	486	499	480	521
Industrial School for Boys.....	307	287	297	284	302
Industrial School for Girls.....	297	297	304	268	307

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1928.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1919.....	332	374	180	886
1920.....	347	285	118	750
1921.....	341	352	133	826
1922.....	277	273	121	671
1923.....	295	227	116	638
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
Totals.....	3,272	3,206	1,531	8,009

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1928, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,157, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1928.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	521	1,556	2,077
Industrial School for Boys.....	302	927	1,229
Industrial School for Girls.....	307	543	850
Totals.....	1,130	3,026	4,156

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees, who will see that they are acted upon if the boy or girl has been in the training school a reasonable length of time.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools is slightly shorter for 1928 than for 1927, as is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1927	1928
Lyman School for Boys.....	12.46 mos.	11.43 mos.
Industrial School for Boys.....	10.1 mos.	9.9 mos.
Industrial School for Girls.....	1 yr. 7 mos. 8 days	1 yr. 5 mos. 15 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

Less time has been spent during the past year on writing up examinations and notes, and more time in actual work with boys. It is a difficult question to decide—just how time should be divided between these two functions, both of which are of great importance. It is our belief that the latter should be given first consideration, as our immediate task is the training of the boys. But for the building up of knowledge about our subject and for checking up of results, there should be a constant attempt to approach a scientific method. This is very important, and no apology is made for constantly stressing it.

The scientific method, according to Bernard Hart, consists in (1) Collecting data from careful observation; (2) Arranging data in convenient form; (3) Formation of theories from data; and (4) The application of the theory, the continual testing and re-testing, trying this and that, all the while recording for the benefit of ourselves and others in the same field. To the extent that these things are being done is our work being raised to the scientific level.

As it is now, our work seems to be too much of the "hit or miss" type. We have only our own best judgment to aid us, and sound as this may be in certain cases, it is not at all comparable to decisions based on recorded facts and observations. Too much are we guided by kindness, sympathy and pity, or, on the other hand, by anger, disgust and personal feeling. Officers differ on vital points, and this is as it should be, but we have developed no machinery for controlled discussion for the benefit of all.

A statistical data sheet has been devised. This will enable us to compile valuable statistics regarding the characteristics of our children, the home conditions, the delinquencies, and the relation between these things and behavior in the schools and on parole. A short report, which is now in use, has been devised to be made on new boys by the admission cottage master. Other forms are in preparation for fuller reports by other masters and teachers. It is of little value to learn that a boy is demerited for "extreme disobedience," but of great value to learn the extent and kind of disobedience, the means taken to overcome it, and the results. The desideratum in the matter of records is good history—a good report of the boy as he is found on admission, and a good record of his work, schooling, place, conduct, training and discipline. These should be kept in logical sequence so that a connected story can easily be read which will give all necessary information concerning the boy.

Substantial case records are necessary not only as a basis of diagnosis but for future reference and scientific information. It is scarcely possible with these records to attain the same degree of accuracy that is attained in some other lines of the state service, of course, because psychology—particularly character training—is a much newer and more undeveloped field of endeavor, but our duty should be to contribute to its development.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

At no time during the last ten years has the number of boys been so great as during the past year. The daily average population of the school for the year just ended was 499.14, or eleven more than the previous year. The large average attendance has made proper segregation of various types of boys a very difficult problem.

The average length of stay in the institution was reduced from 12.46 to 11.43 months. The weekly per capita cost of maintenance was also slightly reduced.

The health of the boys during the year has been excellent, only a few cases of serious sickness or accidents having occurred. The assistance extended by the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment of our boys is gratefully acknowledged.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Our graded school is taxed to its fullest capacity, owing to our large enrollment. Most of the schoolrooms having a capacity of forty-two pupils are filled. The rooms are over-crowded, considering the type of boy with which we have to deal.

There is great need of a new chapel and assembly hall. The room now used for assembly purposes in the school building is inadequate and the space it occupies is needed for more schoolrooms.

In spite of the crowded condition, the school is doing good work. The general spirit of co-operation between the teachers and boys is good. A course of study equivalent to that used in the public schools is used, and it is found that our boys, in many cases, are well-fitted to be placed in the same grades in the outside schools.

With the assistance of the department of psychiatry, every boy is given a standard test to determine his true position in school, irrespective of any former rating. Boys who have been discouraged in the past by improper promotions soon take a new interest in school work when placed in their correct grades. In addition to the school work, there are departments of gymnastics, music and drawing, that are so helpful and necessary in grade work, not only as a means of developing the boys' special talents, but as an outlet for their nervous energy.

Besides the departments mentioned above, it is our aim to give the younger boys a course either in sloyd or lathe and forge work. These courses are designed to

acquaint the boys with the use of tools and machinery, and while the work does not aim at a specific trade, it does prepare a boy for taking up a special vocation in the future.

During the year all holidays have been observed with programs given by the boys. From time to time outside entertainers have given their services to us. Such entertainments give the boys something to look forward to and are a major factor in keeping good discipline.

Band music plays a very important part in our school program. The organization consists of 35 boy musicians, nearly all of whom have received their musical instruction at the school. They have not only played for the school but on several occasions have given concerts outside the school and have received enthusiastic praise. Many boys who were members of former bands are now playing with credit in professional bands and orchestras.

Our printing department has gradually been developed in the past six years to what might be termed a semi-modern plant. It is equipped for commercial work on a moderate scale for all flat job work including pamphlets. This work is entirely executed for and within the Department of Public Welfare of the Commonwealth. The equipment consists of four job presses of three sizes, a pony cylinder, power paper cutter, perforator, punch and stitching machine, as well as small padding appliances. This equipment is sufficient for the practical training of youth. There is not a piece of printed matter turned out in this plant that is useless. The demand and volume of work far exceeds the capacity of the apprentices at times, thereby assuring the practical side of the training.

In considering the selection of boys for this course, the preference is given to those of the higher grades. This plan is not always adhered to, however, for in this class will be found boys, irrespective of grade, who have failed in other fields. Often the foundation for better character is laid, even though the outlook at first is not promising for continuance in this field.

The average trade school course in printing is four years. The average stay of the apprentice in this department is eleven months. The average age is fourteen years. It is practically impossible to follow the courses (as a whole) as laid down by the leading master printers, as there is such a wide range in the mental capacity of the boys employed. Every effort is made, however, to train each boy so that he may be sufficiently useful to be employed by any master printer. Many of these boys follow the trade in after years, and in the case of those who do not, a foundation has been laid for other pursuits in which printing plays an important part.

The benefits accrued from this course are not all confined to the mechanical side of this trade. The pupil's English, spelling, grammar, etc., are some of the subjects in which he is strengthened. The boys taking this course are seldom qualified in these subjects. It is necessary to give a great deal of individual attention to each boy that he may be carried along as rapidly as his mental capacity will permit. It is seldom possible to carry the boys along as a class.

Those who can do so, at some time during their stay, must be able to carry the work through to completion, from manuscript to the finished product, doing their own composition and press work. In the case of those who are not able to do this, it is felt that a foundation has been laid for achievement and initiative.

The benefits received in this class are applicable in a large measure to the other trade classes, shoemaking, carpentry, painting, masonry and blacksmithing.

FARM

The farm in all its divisions has been very productive and shows a balance to its credit of over \$4,000. There was an especially large yield of vegetables, and although the potatoes rotted badly at the time of digging, 1,411 bushels were harvested. The apple crop was not as abundant as usual.

The dairy produced 199,453 quarts of milk and 4,477 pounds of butter. The swine herd produced 19,001 pounds of pork, and the poultry department furnished 2,165 pounds of chicken, as well as 2,585 dozen eggs.

Besides the regular farm work, several acres of land were cleared on the Phelps farm, roads were built and much grading was done.

The purchase from John A. Granda of $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, from the income of the

Lyman Trust Fund, will mean a considerable increase in our garden and fruit products.

A tract of 36 1-2 acres of wooded land, adjoining the Berlin school property, has been purchased from Walter A. Wheeler. On this property is a very attractive pine grove suitable for picnics and out-of-door entertainments, which are frequent occurrences throughout the summer season at this colony for small boys.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The four cottage houses for employees, which were secured from the Metropolitan District commission, have been fully completed, and are occupied. The painting, plumbing, steamfitting, and electric wiring were done by boys of the trade classes.

Maple cottage was re-wired and new fixtures installed; ceilings in kitchen and reception room renewed, and the entire interior painted. A portion of the roof at Lyman Hall was renewed; the outside walls were painted and new gutters and windows installed.

On the eleventh day of May, Berlin cottage caught fire, destroying the roof and two upper stories, and causing a loss of \$4,000. on building and equipment. This has been entirely rebuilt, with improvements, making a better lighted and ventilated building.

One heat exchanger was installed at the power plant; one washer replaced at the laundry; and a new 8 x 12 job press, a new Rosback Heavy Duty Perforator, and a Craftsman power paper cutter were installed at the print shop. Oak, Worcester, Willow Park, the hospital and Boulder cottages were re-decorated.

The greenhouse was moved from the lawn near the administration building to the rear of the power plant building. It was entirely rebuilt and a new toolhouse added. The construction above, except the fire damage at Berlin cottage, and one major roofing job, was done principally by the trade instructors of the institution with the aid of boys, and thereby furnished much practical training and instruction.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1928 is respectfully submitted.

There has rarely been a year when we have had less serious sickness than during the past twelve months. In the spring a number of boys had pneumonia, but only one case was severe. In the past six months there has been no acute sickness other than colds and minor ailments. There have been a few serious accidents. There have been no cases of infectious disease for the entire year.

Following is an outline of work done, and some of the special cases treated:

- Number of visits by physician, 356.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 16,373.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, 260.
- Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,328.
- Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 262.
- Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
- Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 44.
- Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 97.
- Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 14.
- Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 3.
- Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.
- Number of new inmates examined by physician, 345.
- Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 657.
- Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 158.
- Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 - Massachusetts General Hospital, 38.
 - Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 5.
 - Worcester City Hospital, 2.

- State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.
- Framingham Clinic, 4.
- Westboro State Hospital for X-ray, 13.
- Number of inmates committed to other institutions:
 - Westboro State Hospital, 2.
 - Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater, 3.
 - Walter E. Fernald State School, 1.
- Number of operations performed:
 - Tonsils and adenoids, 42.
 - Empyema, 1.
- Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation:
 - Hernia, 6.
 - Hydrocele, 2.
 - Hemorrhoids, 2.
 - Undescended testicle, 1.
 - Appendicitis, 1.
 - Deep abscesses, 6.
 - Crushed hand, 1.
 - Severe hemorrhages from rectum, 1.
 - Deformity of foot, 1.
 - Hip joint disease, 1.
- Cases sent to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for operation:
 - Mastoid disease, 2.
 - Glaucoma, 1.
- Special cases:
 - Pneumonia, 5.
 - Curvature of spine, 1.
 - Blood in urine (tubercular kidney), 1.
 - Enlarged testicle, 1.
 - Repeated hemorrhage from nose, 2.
 - Fractures, 7.
- Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 345.
- Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 22.
- Number of inmates given glasses, 10.
- Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 40.
- Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 53.
- Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 35.
- Diphtheria inoculations, 200.
- Tetanus serum given, 12.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK, PERFORMED BY DR. HAROLD B. CUSHING

The year past has seen a great deal in the way of preventive dentistry, which has accomplished not only considerable in the way of comfort to the boys but very much toward a healthier condition of the boys generally. In many of the boys' mouths the maximum in the way of destruction had taken place, and of course, only one course could be pursued and that one, extraction. In these cases the teeth were, for the most part, badly abscessed and left no alternative course to follow. In other cases which indicated a possibility of response to treatment, a painstaking regimen was pursued and an attempt made to save the diseased member.

Many of the boys are suffering from toxic conditions which have in many cases been superinduced by toxemias resulting from abscessed teeth. These cases are soon cleared up with the removal of the offending members and a healthier and brighter boy is the result. Many of our boys have never had dental attention in any way, shape or manner, and of course the dental neglect is absolutely appalling. Then there is the group of boys which has had some attention, and too much cannot be said regarding dental clinics which gave this last mentioned group of boys a chance to save some of the teeth, at least, which are the first to erupt.

The public school clinics are making a good fight to save our boys' teeth, and

compulsory attendance of children at dental clinics in the grade schools would seem to be the precursor of great good.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 970; copper cement fillings, 1,054; extractions, 981; prophylaxis, 1,034; and treatments, 396.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1928.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1927.....	480
Committed during the year.....	342
Re-committed during the year.....	3
Received from Industrial School for Boys by transfer.....	0
Returned from parole.....	412
Returned from leave of absence.....	9
Returned from hospitals.....	27
Returned from absence without leave.....	89
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	5
Returned from Westfield State Sanatorium.....	1
Returned from Westboro State Hospital.....	1
	<hr/> 1,369*
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	436
Paroled to others than relatives.....	104
Boarded in foster homes.....	124
Absent without leave.....	107
Taken to hospitals.....	30
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	24
Granted leave of absence.....	9
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	7
Taken to Westboro State Hospital (observation).....	2
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	3
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverley.....	2
	<hr/> 848
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys Nov. 30, 1928.....	521

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1928, and previously*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1928	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	4	118	122
Berkshire.....	7	453	460
Bristol.....	22	1,448	1,470
Dukes.....	—	25	25
Essex.....	44	2,108	2,152
Franklin.....	2	125	127
Hampden.....	34	1,122	1,156
Hampshire.....	4	211	215
Middlesex.....	48	3,117	3,165
Nantucket.....	1	28	29
Norfolk.....	11	773	784
Plymouth.....	17	391	408
Suffolk.....	106	3,245	3,351
Worcester.....	45	1,593	1,638
Totals.....	345	14,757	15,102

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Fathers born in United States.....	18	17	23	16	24	19	20	27	17	19
Mothers born in United States.....	33	32	26	22	15	25	18	25	25	26
Fathers foreign born.....	27	28	29	19	17	23	22	27	22	25
Mothers foreign born.....	24	17	26	17	17	19	20	26	20	18
Both parents born in United States.....	37	40	44	38	44	26	58	68	77	84
Both parents foreign born.....	196	190	178	171	165	173	216	213	211	206
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	27	51	44	18	38	30	31	12	5	10
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	47	40	42	29	29	34	24	9	8	5
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	59	55	52	62	56	59	61	61	62	60
Per cent of American parentage.....	11	11	13	14	14	9	13	19	22	25
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	8	15	13	6	13	10	1	3	1	3

*This represents 837 individuals.

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Born in United States.....	292	317	311	244	284	264	325	328	320	322
Foreign born.....	36	27	24	31	11	22	28	21	20	23
Unknown nativity.....	4	3	6	2	—	3	3	1	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1928, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1928	Committed from 1885 to 1927	Committed previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	—	9	25	34
Eight.....	5	52	115	172
Nine.....	15	185	231	431
Ten.....	16	439	440	895
Eleven.....	35	810	615	1,460
Twelve.....	62	1,478	748	2,288
Thirteen.....	77	2,308	897	3,282
Fourteen.....	111	3,353	778	4,242
Fifteen.....	24	302	913	1,239
Sixteen.....	—	30	523	553
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	345	8,985	5,518	14,848

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1928.*

Had parents, 213.
 Had no parents, 18.
 Had father only, 45.
 Had mother only, 61.
 Had stepfather, 24.
 Had stepmother, 17.
 Had intemperate father, 90.
 Had both parents intemperate, 3.
 Had parents separated, 19.
 Had attended church, 342.
 Had never attended church, 3.
 Had not attended school within one year, 1.
 Had been arrested before, 281.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 33.
 Had used tobacco, 195.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 5.
 Were attending school, 236.
 Were idle, 103.
 Parents owning residence, 99.
 Members of family had been arrested, 130.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1928.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
7.....	—	3 (or under)	4.....	1	4
2.....	—	4	6.....	1	5
10.....	—	5	8.....	1	6
22.....	—	6	1.....	1	7
30.....	—	7	1.....	1	8
14.....	—	8	3.....	1	9
28.....	—	9	3.....	1	11
47.....	—	10	2.....	2	—
40.....	—	11	1.....	2	1
30.....	1	—	1.....	2	3
19.....	1	1	1.....	3	1
25.....	1	2	2.....	1	10
9.....	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 316; average length of stay in the school 11.43 months

TABLE 12.—*Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Breaking and entering, 122.
Delinquent child, 16.
Larceny, 108.
Stubbornness, 42.
Running away, 9.
Unlawful appropriation of autos, 19.
Placing obstruction on railroad track, 1.
Assault and battery, 2.
Setting fires, 2.
Ringing false alarm of fire, 3.
Malicious injury to property, 4.
Forgery and uttering, 2.
Violation of rules and regulations of Middlesex and Hampden County Training schools, 4.
Wilfully disturbing a public assembly, 1.
Annoying person of opposite sex, 1.
Indecent exposure, 1.
Lewdness, 4.
Indecent assault, 4.
Total, 345.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by Paroling
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
Average for ten years	459.45	327.2	677.6	216.1

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1919	13.82	1924	14.10
1920	13.98	1925	13.78
1921	14.04	1926	14.21
1922	14.18	1927	14.21
1923	13.95	1928	14.05

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1919	10.75	1924	12.18
1920	11.74	1925	12.36
1921	11.11	1926	11.88
1922	11.53	1927	12.46
1923	11.59	1928	11.43

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1919	13.04	1924	13.09
1920	13.19	1925	13.19
1921	13.20	1926	13.32
1922	13.04	1927	13.20
1923	12.97	1928	12.69

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1919	461	1924	351
1920	333	1925	357
1921	458	1926	326
1922	443	1927	353
1923	398	1928	412

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1919	\$8.00	\$8.06	1924	\$8.94	\$8.89
1920	9.85	9.83	1925	9.20	9.18
1921	9.56	9.55	1926	8.64	8.61
1922	9.61	9.60	1927	9.37	9.34
1923	11.26	11.21	1928	9.27	9.24

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

In 1st grade, 1.	In 8th grade, 45.
In 2d grade, 10.	In 9th grade, 5.
In 3d grade, 21.	In High School, 11.
In 4th grade, 43.	Special Class, 18.
In 5th grade, 51.	Continuation, 7.
In 6th grade, 75.	Total, 345.
In 7th grade, 58.	

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1928:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$23.24	
Sales	552.06	
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
Stock premiums	37.00	
Interest on bank balances	128.02	
Total Income		\$740.32

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—		
Advance	12,000.00	
Current year refunds	72.65	
Payments on account of maintenance	113,484.59	
		\$125,557.24
Lyman Trust Fund Income		19.00
		\$126,316.56

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—		
Institution income	\$740.32	
Refunds account maintenance	72.65	
		\$812.97
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—		
On account of maintenance		113,484.59
Return of advance		12,000.00
Lyman Trust Fund Income		19.00
		\$126,316.56

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$20.63
Appropriation, current year	245,900.00
	\$245,920.63
Expenses (as analyzed below)	240,781.04
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$5,139.59

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$111,280.08
FOOD	35,194.09
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE	6,331.60
FARM	20,259.62
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER	19,662.92
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS	1,147.17
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES	3,452.19
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,341.44
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS	14,136.65
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	8,211.47
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	7,552.55
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	11,211.26
Total expenses for Maintenance	\$240,781.04

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Appropriation carried forward from 1927. \$457.71

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Houses for Officers.	\$5,000.00	\$451.42	\$4,993.71	\$6.29

During the year the average number of inmates has been 499.14.

Total cost of maintenance, \$240,781.04.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.27.

Receipts from sales, \$552.06.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.02.

All other institution receipts, \$188.26.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.24.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1928

REAL ESTATE

Land.	\$50,303.67
Buildings.	453,009.00
Miscellaneous.	82,313.00
Total real estate.	\$585,625.67

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.	\$163,073.42
Total valuation of property.	\$748,699.09

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	480	—	480
Number received during the year.	889	—	889
Number passing out of institution during the year.	848	—	848
Number at the end of the fiscal year.	521	—	521
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.	499.14	—	499.14
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	66.02	44.09	110.11

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1927.	1,649
Released on parole during year 1928.	664
Total.	2,313
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	757
Number on visiting list November 30, 1928.	1,556
Net loss.	93

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages.	\$111,280.08
2. Subsistence.	35,194.09
3. Clothing.	14,136.65
4. Ordinary repairs.	7,552.55
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.	72,617.67
Total for institution.	\$240,781.04

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries.	\$36,721.60
Office and other expenses.	20,042.89
Boarded boys under fourteen.	17,580.16
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.	2,757.13
Total.	\$77,101.78

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The opportunities for real vocational training have been unusually good during the past year, and much has been accomplished that has given our boys experience in "doing things", and added greatly to the efficiency of the institution. Our instructors and boys have shown splendid ability not only in getting through with the rough sorts of grading and construction, but in such skilled work as building window frames and sash, laying floors, painting, plastering and the like. All this sort of work, both at the Industrial School for Boys and at the Industrial School for Girls, has been boy work.

The statement which follows of the tasks accomplished the past year does not mean that work alone is the sole goal to be attained—in fact, it is not the goal at all. Character education must be incidental to the day's living and is never, as is commonly felt, a by-product of our activities. Play, and the host of simple, human contacts, as well as work, give the opportunity for the development of character and personality. Hence, athletic games, bits of drama and music, and pictures are given a serious place in our program. Play, or the doing things for the sake of doing them, makes life worth living, and hence, although our lads are in what may be termed a twenty-four hour school, they are as happy and contented as boys fifteen to eighteen should be. To the end that he may fit into the required standard of at least passably good citizenship, he must learn to work efficiently, to mix with others happily, to develop a sense of belonging and responsibility to his family and his community.

It would seem obvious that until these foundations are laid, success in the future could hardly be expected. Punishment, or forgiveness, is not the consideration, but education of character and personality—the only punishment involved being such as is always incidental to the accomplishment of any task. If we could get our minds off the offense and upon the welfare of the offender, it would greatly increase our chance of success with him.

It is, however, notable that this, the essential intent of the school, is so little understood, even by the parents and friends of our boys. "He has been punished enough," or "he has learned his lesson," is the constant appeal, the reference being to the offense against the law which made his removal to the school seem necessary to the court, and to the boy's outspoken intent not to do it again. The fact is that back of the law-breaking, there are, in nearly all cases, definite habits and attitudes that have brought about, and will continue to insure, failure in the game of life, which failure tends always to law-breaking as a way out.

Our problem, then, is the development of the whole boy, industrially and socially, and this development should not be interfered with, and tremendous expense and effort wasted, because of mistaken kindness.

NEW ATHLETIC FIELD

A new twenty-acre area for an enclosed playground has been laid out and cleared of brush and graded. A tract of about six acres has been loamed and fenced and is ready for seeding. The work of grading has involved the moving of some 10,000 cubic yards of material. The main gate to the playground, with its brick cement-capped columns adds much to the general appearance.

ADDITION TO THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

A new one-hundred-foot cement construction extension to the industrial building is erected and the building is now occupied, although there is yet considerable work

to be done by way of finishing the interior. This addition gives us proper housing for several industries that were formerly very inadequately cared for here and there in some of the old Shaker buildings.

EMPLOYEES' DWELLINGS

The old Shaker buildings mentioned above have been relocated and are being remodeled to make three separate cottage houses for employees.

GENERAL KITCHEN

Changes made necessary last year through the installation of a new toilet called for the construction of a new wash and locker room under the kitchen. This has been completed.

STOREHOUSE AT LANCASTER

A fifty-foot addition has been built on the storehouse at the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, Mass., including in this work also the relocation of the main heating line to one of the cottages, the building of about 1,000 feet of sewer line, the rebuilding of a large part of the interior of the existing storehouse building and the installation of a complete modern cold storage plant. This work has been done by a squad of boys from the Industrial School for Boys under the direction of masters from the same school and some hired mechanics. This work is now practically completed. The windows, doors and the finish of this building were all made in the wood-working shop of the Industrial School for Boys.

SALVAGING OF OLD BUILDINGS

In the fall a building formerly used as a hat factory was purchased from the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, the factory torn down, and the material shipped to the school for use in construction work. Another building, a soap factory, obtained from the Metropolitan District Commission, is now being taken down for the materials.

IN GENERAL

Many other tasks of considerable moment have also received the required attention. Two miles of five-strand wire fence were built, 2,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel prepared for construction work, 500 cords of wood and 150,000 feet of lumber were cut and hauled, and a shed for storage of tools and machinery built in the southern end of the property.

In addition to the above, the usual work of cutting ice, farming, etc., has gone forward as usual.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1928 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The general physical condition of the boys at the Industrial School for Boys has been very good during the past year, comparatively little serious illness having been encountered. The health record has been better than in the previous year, as is shown by the fact that there were one hundred fewer ward patients.

The addition of Dr. J. A. Monahan to the staff for the eye, ear, nose and throat work has worked to advantage in that physical defects along those lines, which are extremely detrimental to the health of the boy, have received vigorous treatment.

An innovation that has been made this year consists in having every boy, after his first month at the school, undergo a physical examination for the purpose of determining whether or not he is fit for athletic competition. If found unfit for such events, the superintendent, cottage master, and the boy himself are notified and the boy is not allowed to compete.

There have been more chronic entrant cases than usual this year, such as chronic nephritis, chronic endocarditis and chronic arthritis. These conditions greatly

handicap the boy in gaining the benefits of conduct and character training which the school affords.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 360.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,248.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 289.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,070.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 289.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 282.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 44.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 15.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 350.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 401.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 120.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 13.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
 Boston City Hospital, 1.
 Clinton Hospital, 1.

Special cases treated:

Hernia, 2.
 Gonorrhoea, 8.
 Gonorrhoeal Arthritis, 1.
 Endocarditis, 2.
 Carbuncle of neck, 2.
 Carbuncle of face, 1.
 Acute nephritis, 2.
 Chronic nephritis, 1.
 Undescended testicle, 1.
 Fistula in ano, 1.
 Sarcoma of humerus, 1.
 Tuberculosis, 1.
 Concussion of brain, 1.
 Fracture of metacarpal bones, 4.
 Fracture of clavicle, 1.
 Potts' fracture, 2.
 Compound Potts' fracture, 1.
 Fracture of wrist, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith

Number of amalgam fillings, 186.
 Number of cement fillings, 225.
 Number of cleanings, 940.
 Number of extractions, 518.
 Number of treatments, 878.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 326.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 51.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 21.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 9.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 7.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat, 27.
 Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 10.
 Operation for removal of polypus, 1.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1928.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1927.....	277	
Committed during the year.....	322	
Re-committed during the year.....	4	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	24	
Returned from parole.....	120	
Returned from leave of absence.....	9	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	14	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Boston City Hospital.....	1	774
Paroled.....	278	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	118	
Granted leave of absence.....	10	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	5	
Committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	2	
Taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital.....	13	
Taken to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3	
Taken to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	2	
Taken to the Boston City Hospital.....	1	
Taken to the Clinton Hospital and transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital.....	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	2	
Discharged.....	2	
Deceased.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	34	472
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1928.....		302

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1928.*

Both parents born in the United States, 50.
Both parents foreign born, 185.
Father foreign born and mother native born, 17.
Father native born and mother foreign born, 24.
Mother foreign born and father unknown, 8.
Father foreign born and mother unknown, 6.
Father native born and mother unknown, 7.
Mother native born and father unknown, 17.
Nativity of parents unknown, 36.
Total, 350.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Born in the United States, 323.	Poland, 3.
Birthplace not known, 1.	Ireland, 2.
Born in foreign countries, 26.	England, 1.
Canada and provinces, 8.	Finland, 1.
Italy, 7.	China, 1.
Russia, 2.	West Indies, 1.
	Total, 350.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Larceny, 84.
Breaking and entering, 38.
Breaking and entering and larceny, 57.
Attempt to break and enter, 4.
Unlawful appropriation of auto, 48.
Violating auto laws, 10.
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 41.
Forgery, 2.
Assault and battery, 2.
Indecent assault, 6.
Failure on parole, 24.
Being a runaway, 6.

Carrying dangerous weapon, 3.
 Arson, 4.
 Lewdness, 4.
 Drunkenness, 2.
 Unnatural act, 2.
 Robbery, 1.
 Gaming with cards for money, 1.
 Incest, 2.
 Violating liquor law, 2.
 Rape, 2.
 Violating rules and regulations of training school, 1.
 Fornication, 1.
 Disturbing peace, 1.
 Interfering with city gas meter, 1.
 Trespass, 1.
 Total, 350.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 242.
 Had father only, 32.
 Had mother only, 47.
 Had mother dead and father unknown, 4.
 Parents unknown, 7.
 Both parents dead, 18.
 Had step-father, 18.
 Had step-mother, 17.
 Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor, 89.
 Parents separated, 15.
 Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 73.
 Had parents owning residence, 104.
 Had attended school within one year, 100.
 Had attended school within two years, 100.
 Had attended school within three years, 75.
 Had attended school within four years, 10.
 Had attended school within five years, 3.
 Were attending school, 62.
 Had been in court before, 261.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 30.
 Had used tobacco, 256.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 83.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

14-15.....	1	(Transfer from Lyman School)
15-16.....	118	
16-17.....	160	
17-18.....	65	
Over 18.....	6	
Total, 350.		

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Ungraded class, 11.
 In 4th grade or below, 9.
 In 5th grade, 21.
 In 6th grade, 80.
 In 7 grade, 96.
 In 8th grade, 58.
 In High School, 75.
 Total, 350.

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1928.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Year	Months		Year	Months
1.....	—	2	52.....	—	11
1.....	—	5	37.....	1	—
5.....	—	6	14.....	1	1
15.....	—	7	8.....	1	2
40.....	—	8	3.....	1	3
56.....	—	9	1.....	1	4
45.....	—	10			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 278; average length of stay in the school, 9.9 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1928:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.

PERSONAL SERVICES:—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$30.59
Sales.....	1,007.95
Interest earned.....	70.12

Total income..... \$1,108.66

OTHER RECEIPTS:—

Refunds of Previous years.....	9.50
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

APPROPRIATIONS:—

MAINTENANCE:—

Advance.....	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	77,303.37
Maintenance refunds.....	82.10
	\$85,385.47

SPECIAL:—

Refunds.....	\$75.20
Unpaid check account.....	46.00

\$86,624.83

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution Income.....	\$1,108.66
Refunds, account maintenance.....	82.10
Refunds of previous years.....	9.50
	\$1,200.26

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of maintenance.....	\$77,303.37
Return of advance.....	8,000.00
	\$85,303.37

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—

Refund.....	\$75.20
Unpaid Check account.....	46.00

\$86,624.83

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$13.70
Appropriation, current year.....	168,900.00

168,913.70

Expenses (as analyzed below).....	164,044.33
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Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$4,869.37
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Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$72,586.72
Food.....	24,309.16
Medical and general care.....	3,572.46
Farm.....	14,872.68
Heat, light and power.....	14,394.78
Garage, stable and grounds.....	3,023.76
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,275.71
Religious instruction.....	1,500.00
Clothing and materials.....	10,495.80
Furnishings and household supplies.....	6,950.12
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,477.94
Repairs and renewals.....	3,285.20

Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$164,044.33
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SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Extension to shop building.....	\$20,000.00	
Additional houses for employees.....	4,000.00	\$24,000.00
EXPENDITURES:—		
Extension to shop building.....	\$13,890.98	
Additional houses for employees.....	478.41	\$14,369.39
Balance November 30, 1928, carried to next year.....		\$9,630.61

During the year the average number of inmates has been 297.

Total cost for maintenance, \$164,044.33.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.62.

Receipts from sales, \$1,007.95.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0652.

All other institution receipts, \$110.21.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0071.

Net weekly per capita, \$10.55.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1928.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$32,457.00	
Buildings.....	494,156.00	
Total Real Estate.....		\$526,613.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....		\$141,269.16
Total Valuation of Property.....		\$667,882.16

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	277	—	277
Number received during the year.....	497	—	497
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	472	—	472
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	302	—	302
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during year....	297	—	297
Number of individuals actually represented.....	714	—	714
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	59	18	77

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1927.....	883
Number of boys paroled during year 1928.....	396
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	1,279
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1928.....	352
Net gain.....	927
	44

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$72,586.72
2. Subsistence.....	24,309.16
3. Clothing.....	10,495.80
4. Ordinary repairs.....	6,477.94
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	50,174.71
Total for institution.....	\$164,044.33

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Supt. (See page 24.)

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent*

When a boy is paroled from the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro or from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, it is assumed that he has a reasonable chance of doing well in the open community. Much depends, however, upon the individual. So far as possible, every effort is made to parole a boy to his own home, if it offers any encouragement.

From the Lyman School for Boys, 436 were paroled to their own homes, or with relatives, during the year, while 104 were paroled to foster homes at wages, and 124 were paroled to foster homes at board. From the Industrial School for Boys, 318 went to their own homes or with relatives, while 78 were placed at wages in foster homes. On November 30, 1928, there were 1,556 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 927 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, a total of 2,483. During the year, however, there was a total of 3,592 on the visiting list.

Those who are not paroled in their own homes or in the homes of relatives may be placed in foster homes. Foster homes are used generally when the boy has no home, or conditions in his own home are not considered favorable for his successful parole there, or when his own home, even though a good one, may show lack of proper supervision. A boy paroled to a foster home has an incentive to do well so that he may later be allowed a trial in his own home. Where boys are not paroled to their homes, the visitor who has supervision of the district where the boy's parents live keeps in touch with the home with a view to improving conditions so that the boy's parole at home may be expedited.

Honorable discharges releasing boys for meritorious conduct from the supervision of the Trustees were granted to 98 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and to 45 of those on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This is an exceptionally large number, which is explained by the fact that those who had been on parole from the Lyman School for Boys for several years and had done well were granted their discharges earlier than has been customary. In previous years, honorable discharges were granted only to those boys who had reached their twentieth birthday, except in an occasional case. Considering the fact that Lyman School boys are committed much younger—in some cases at the ages of ten and eleven years—it seemed unwise to keep on parole those whose records were such as to warrant honorable discharges at an earlier age. For this reason, honorable discharges during the year were recommended for boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys who had done exceptionally well, and who had passed their eighteenth birthday. Only time will tell whether this experiment will work out satisfactorily.

During the year, our visitors made 17,590 visits, of which 5,399 were to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and the remainder to boys on parole from the Lyman School. As a boy grows older and develops more stability, he is visited less frequently because he needs less attention. The younger boy naturally needs closer supervision. This explains why 8,525 visits were made to boys under eighteen, on parole from the Lyman School, and only 3,666 to boys on parole from the Lyman School over eighteen years of age.

On November 30, 1928, this department held for its wards 610 bank books, showing deposits of \$24,900.71.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1927.....	1,649
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1928.....	664
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1928.....	2,313

Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1928.....	412
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1928.....	187
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	19
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	35
Boys who died during the year.....	3
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	98
Boys recommitted.....	3
	<hr/> 757
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1928.....	1,556
Net loss.....	93

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1928.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	84	5.40
Out of Commonwealth.....	170	10.93
At board, attending school.....	81	5.21
Attending school, not boarded.....	259	16.65
Employed on farms.....	91	5.85
In mills (textile).....	53	3.41
In other mills and factories.....	130	8.35
Idle.....	60	3.85
Classed as laborers.....	53	3.41
In machine shops.....	15	.96
In shoe shops.....	44	2.83
Clerks and in stores.....	37	2.38
In other institutions.....	19	1.22
Ill.....	5	.32
Occupations unknown.....	20	1.28
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	146	9.38
In printing plants.....	12	.77
Recently released.....	52	3.34
Messengers and doing errands.....	20	1.28
In different occupations.....	166	10.67
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	39	2.51
	<hr/> 1,556	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,556 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,048, or 67.36 per cent, were doing well; 120, or 7.71 per cent, were doing fairly well; 52, or 3.34 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 170, or 10.93 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 146, or 9.38 per cent, were unknown, and occupations unknown, 20, or 1.28 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	436
Number of boys paroled to others.....	104
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	124
	<hr/>
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	664
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1928.....	81

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1928.*

For violation of parole.....	377
For relocation and other purposes.....	35
	<hr/>
Total number returned.....	412

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1928.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	25	13.37
On farms.....	8	4.28
In textile mills.....	4	2.14
In different occupations.....	30	16.04
Teamsters.....	13	6.95
Whereabouts unknown and out of State.....	59	31.55
Idle.....	5	2.67
In factories.....	14	7.49
Laborers.....	19	10.16
In institutions.....	8	4.28
Attending school.....	2	1.07
	<hr/> 187	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1928.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	119	63.64
Doing fairly well.....	9	4.81
Doing badly.....	10	5.35
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	49	26.20
	187	100.00

During the year 25 boys who became of age in 1928 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1928, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 41.
 In the United States Navy, 37.
 In the United States Marines, 6.
 On parole to parents, or other relatives, 998.
 On parole to others, 65.
 On parole on own responsibility, 12.
 On parole at board, 81.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 170.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 146.
 Total outside the School, 1,556.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1927.....	883
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1928.....	396
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1928.....	1,279
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1928.....	120
Became of age during year.....	135
Committed to other institutions during year.....	44
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	45
Died during year.....	4
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	4
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1928.....	927
Net gain.....	44

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1928.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	74	7.98
Machinists.....	8	.86
Employed on farms.....	60	6.47
Doing odd jobs.....	35	3.78
In textile mills.....	42	4.53
In shoe shops.....	18	1.94
Classed as laborers.....	86	9.28
Clerks and working in stores.....	37	3.99
Other factories.....	86	9.28
Recently released.....	35	3.78
Teamsters.....	23	2.48
In different occupations.....	145	15.64
In institutions.....	15	1.62
Out of Commonwealth.....	90	9.71
Idle.....	68	7.34
In school.....	6	.65
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	91	9.82
Printing.....	3	.32
Ill.....	5	.53
	927	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 927 boys show that at the time of the last report 651, or 70.22 per cent, were doing well; 60, or 6.47 per cent, were doing fairly well; 35, or 3.78 per cent, were doing badly; 90, or 9.71 per cent, were out of State; 91, or 9.82 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1928.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown.....	26	19.26
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	20	14.81
Teamsters.....	7	5.19
Employed on farms.....	5	3.70
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	14	10.38
Classed as laborers.....	18	13.33
Machine shops.....	2	1.48
Out of Commonwealth.....	13	9.63
Odd jobs.....	2	1.48
In other institutions.....	7	5.19
Idle.....	6	4.44
In different occupations.....	4	2.96
Clerks.....	11	8.15
	135	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1928.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	80	59.26
Doing fairly well.....	11	8.15
Doing badly.....	10	7.40
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	34	25.19
	135	100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1928 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 110 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1928, and 10 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1928.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$36,721.60
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$7,702.84	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,751.59	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,392.07	
Travel of boys.....	3,011.33	
Carriage hire for boys.....	1,392.68	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	454.21	
		\$17,704.72
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$321.86	
Stationery.....	41.26	
Telephone and telegraph.....	370.20	
Rent.....	1,145.00	
Supplies and equipment.....	459.85	
		\$2,338.17
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$13,230.54	
Clothing ¹	3,790.81	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	558.81	
		\$17,580.16
Instruction in public schools for boys boarded out.....		2,757.13
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys.....		\$77,101.78

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

In addition to a thorough domestic training provided for the children in each of the cottages, at least five hours of each day, except Saturday and Sunday, are spent in the school building, where character building is the chief and important goal to be reached.

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,532.40. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

The planning of an educational system involves a variety of problems, inasmuch as we have committed to us the girl of low mental ability; the girl of psychopathic personality; the girl of fair or somewhat limited ability, who usually has an attitude of indifference or open dislike for school; the young and immature child, who will doubtless be returned to school in the community; and finally, the girl of approximately normal response.

In the present day method of educational research on the diagnosis of the individual, those who are working with delinquent girls should find valuable aid. Steps along this line have already been taken, and doubtless more and more time will be given to a distinct study of the individual from all points of view—mental, physical and social. At the present time, our best work along this line is the offering of a flexible curriculum, with possibilities of adaptation to the individual needs as far as possible.

We have always borne in mind the fact that whether or not our girls go to foster homes upon leaving the school, practically all, in time, will have homes of their own, and for that reason much emphasis has been placed on home-making in its various aspects. It has been our endeavor, also, to create wholesome interests, and develop resources within the girls, so that they may not be entirely dependent on others for their recreation when they leave the institution; finally, we have kept in mind that this is, primarily, a character building institution.

The fiscal year began with an enrollment of 279 girls. During the year 212 girls were committed, 78 girls were returned, and 262 girls were paroled, leaving at the end of the year 307 girls in the school. The daily average attendance has been 304 girls.

In somewhat more detail, the work of the school department during the year 1927-1928 has been as follows:—

ACADEMIC WORK

At least half-time school work has been given to each girl, with the exception of returned girls, unless, after a thorough trial, together with a comparison of mental tests, it has seemed that other work would be of greater value. At the end of November, 1928, only twelve of these girls were replacing school work with hand work.

During the year the girls have shown a good attitude toward school, and in the majority of cases have shown progress. At the graduation exercises held on June 23d, twenty-six girls received certificates of promotion to the high school class.

The exercises of the graduating class took the form of a play, entitled "The Gleam"—a play which showed by symbolism and tableau the opportunities and privileges offered, together with a portrayal of the activities of the school.

SEWING

A course of regular graded work, whereby each girl completes model and intermediate sewing, has been planned, and girls having special ability along this line have an opportunity to enter the dressmaking class. Production in connection with training work in these classes meets the demand of the institution and parole needs. The girls in the advanced department furnished six attractive school outfits (five of them for little girls) in addition to the other parole outfits. Costumes needed for plays and pageants have been planned and made by the girls in the dressmaking class.

Textile work, including the selection and purchase of suitable and becoming garments for the young girl of average means, formed part of the class work.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

The purpose of this department has been to provide a certain type of hand training for one group; to add interest and variety to the work of another group; to provide all with training along lines that promise to be of use in their leisure time.

Basketry, chair caning, wool needle craft, leather work, rug making and cardboard construction provide opportunity for adaptation to the needs of the individual. The girls have shown much interest and the results have been creditable.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

The course in cooking, as given at the school building, is supplementary to the instruction given in the cottage kitchen. It is elective, rather than required, and is always popular. On November 30, 1928, sixty-four girls were enrolled in these classes. Homemaking has been included in this department the past year.

Several times during the year afternoon tea has been prepared and served to groups of guests.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Classes are held in the gymnasium, each girl having two forty-five minute periods a week, in addition to assigned recreation periods. Physical training forms a part of each girl's program, unless she is excused by the school physician.

Formal gymnastics, dances and games are given. Drills and dances are arranged for special occasions. The annual exhibition was held in the chapel on April 19th.

MUSIC

Music has been given in all grades, in addition to general chorus and choir work. It has formed an important part in all programs and pageants given throughout the year, and in itself has been an agency for good.

The course in music appreciation, broadcast by Walter Damrosch, has formed a part of our regular work. This has been supplemented by instruction relative to the subject of the week.

On the thirtieth of November, fourteen girls were taking piano lessons. The addition of an extra piano in the school building gives opportunity to make daily music practice a part of the program of these girls and also gives more girls a chance to take lessons.

DRAWING

Instruction in drawing has been given in all grades. Posters, Christmas cards and program covers have also been made.

THE PLAY AND THE PAGEANT

Special day programs are a feature of the school work. It is the purpose of those in charge to present such programs as are of character formative type, aiming to instill in the mind the spirit of the event symbolized.

The Christmas play, Easter play and June pageant have become annual affairs. The pageant of "The Seasons," given the preceding year, was repeated on June 23d of this year.

THE ASSEMBLY

The assembly period is a valuable part of the school program and is participated in by all girls attending the central school building. It is felt that it is stimulating in its varied interests, and helps to foster school spirit, at the same time offering opportunity for social contact and individual expression.

Programs are prepared and given by the girls. The subjects presented have covered a variety of interests and have been correlated largely with the various class room studies. Music and reflectoscope pictures have added to the interest and enjoyment of these occasions.

THE LIBRARY

The school library at the present time consists of 1,965 books, both fiction and non-fiction, offering opportunity for creating habits of wholesome reading and for teaching the use of reference and supplementary books bearing on subjects of classroom interests.

THE FARM

The vegetables, as well as small fruits and apples used at the institution are grown on the farm. The season was unfavorable for potatoes and onions.

Sufficient milk and butter were produced to cover the needs of the institution. The farm also yielded 3,015 dozen eggs, 2,215 pounds of chicken, and 18,500 pounds of pork.

IMPROVEMENTS

The new wall decorations and equipment, making the institution more attractive and efficient, have been much appreciated.

During the year a special appropriation was granted for an extension to the storehouse and vegetable cellar. Using the present vegetable cellar as a foundation and basement, a fifty-foot extension is under construction by masters and boys from the school at Shirley for the storehouse, providing additional room for the installation of a refrigeration plant, and a space for storage of grains. An addition of fifty feet to the vegetable cellar is also provided, thereby doubling the storage space for vegetables.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1928, is respectfully submitted:—

Summary of Work Done

Number of visits by school physician, 359.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 40.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 8,818.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 653.
 Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
 Number of commitments, examined by physician, 212.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 66.
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 188.
 Number having blood taken for a Wasserman reaction, 585.
 Number of smears taken, 584.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 8,835.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 11.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 5.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 2.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 18.
 Number of X-rays taken, 5.
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 51.
 Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 6.
 Number of injections of novocaine, 3.
 Number of injections of diphtheria antitoxin, 1.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 12.
 Number of urine analysis, 316.
 Special cases treated:
 Miscarriage, 1.
 Gonorrhoeal infection of eyes, 1.
 Measles, 1.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 212.
 Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 85.
 Number of other ear examinations, 83.
 Number of other nose examinations, 70.
 Number of other throat examinations, 20.
 Prescriptions for glasses given, 48.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 97.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 138.
 Number of operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, 18.
 Total number of girls seen, 742.

Report of Dental Work by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Number of visits made, 52.	Treatments, 56.
Amalgam fillings, 1,129.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 211.
Enamel fillings, 186.	Partial plates, 9.
Cement fillings, 124.	Gold inlays, 7.
Extractions, 388.	Gold crowns, 2.
Gas administrations, 31.	Trubyte crowns, 2.
Novocaine administrations, 224.	Impressions, 24.
Cleanings, 190.	Number of girls seen, 1,013.
Pulp removed, 7.	

Report of Dental Work by Dr. Harold B. Cushing.

Number of visits made, 4.	Extractions, 11.
Amalgam fillings, 72.	Cleanings, 16.
Cement fillings, 49.	Treatments, 1.
Enamel fillings, 1.	Number of girls seen, 56.
Novocaine administrations, 9.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1927.....	279	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1927.....	484	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1927.....	763	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1928.....	212	
		975
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1928.....	52	
Honorably discharged during year.....	56	
Died.....	3	
In other institutions by commitment:—		
Reformatory for Women.....	3	
Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	6	
Medfield State Hospital.....	1	
Monson State Hospital.....	3	
Care of Department of Mental Diseases.....	1	
	14	
		125
Total in custody, November 30, 1928.....		850

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1928.*

In the school November 30, 1927.....	279	
Since committed.....	212	
		491
Recalled to the school:		
From visit home.....	4	
From court.....	1	
For running from the school.....	1	
From hospitals.....	18	
For a visit.....	3	
	27	
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	7	
To await commitment to institutions.....	7	
For further training.....	13	
For violation of parole.....	22	
Re-committed by court.....	2	
	51	
		78
		569

Released from the school:

On parole to parents or relatives.....	88
On parole to parents to attend school.....	12
On parole to other families for wages.....	108
On parole to other families to attend school.....	8
For a visit home.....	4
To attend court.....	1
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	1
Transferred to hospitals.....	29
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	6
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	1
Committed to Monson State Hospital.....	3
Died.....	1
	262

Remaining in the school November 30, 1928..... **307**

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1928.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	1 ¹	10.....	1	7
1.....	—	2 ¹	7.....	1	8
1.....	—	3 ¹	14.....	1	9
1.....	—	4 ¹	7.....	1	10
2.....	—	6 ¹	10.....	1	11
2.....	—	8 ¹	9.....	2	—
1.....	—	14 ¹	5.....	2	1
1.....	—	22 ¹	4.....	2	2
3.....	—	1	3.....	2	3
1.....	—	2	5.....	2	4
2.....	—	3	1.....	2	5
1.....	—	4	1.....	2	6
1.....	—	5	2.....	2	7
6.....	—	6	1.....	2	8
4.....	—	7	1.....	2	9
1.....	—	8	1.....	2	10
3.....	—	9	1.....	3	—
8.....	—	10	2.....	3	1
3.....	—	11	1.....	3	2
8.....	1	—	1.....	3	3
4.....	1	1	1.....	3	4
4.....	1	2	1.....	3	6
7.....	1	3	1.....	3	7
9.....	1	4	1.....	3	9
6.....	1	5	1.....	3	11
14.....	1	6			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 186; average length of stay in school 1 year 5 months, 15 days. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Assault and battery, 1.
Breaking and entering in daytime, 2.
Common night walking, 1.
Delinquent, 25.
Drunkenness, 1.
Fornication, 18.
Idle and disorderly, 7.
Larceny, 26.
Lewd, wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior, 50.
Runaway, 14.
Stubborn, 62.
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 3.
(Delinquent; Stubborn; and Larceny and forgery)
Using a motor vehicle without authority, 1.
Vagrancy, 1.
Total number committed, 212.

¹Days.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Between 10 and 11 years, 1.
Between 11 and 12 years, 4.
Between 12 and 13 years, 12.
Between 13 and 14 years, 23.
Between 14 and 15 years, 38.
Between 15 and 16 years, 67.
Between 16 and 17 years, 65.
Between 17 and 18 years, 2.
Total number committed, 212.
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 9 months, 6 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Born in the United States, 196.
Born in foreign countries, 16.
Canada, 5.
England, 1.
Ireland, 1.
Italy, 1.
Newfoundland, 1.
Norway, 1.
Nova Scotia, 4.
Portugal, 1.
Russia, 1.
Total number committed, 212.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1928.*

Both parents born in the United States, 70.
Both parents foreign born, 101.
Father native born and mother foreign, 20.
Father foreign born and mother native, 15.
Mother native, father unknown, 3.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 1.
Nativity of both parents unknown, 2.
Total number committed, 212.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1928.*

In school, 87.
Housework, 20.
Factory, 18.
Nursemaid, 1.
Waitress, 1.
Salesgirl, 1.
Idle, 84.
Total number committed, 212.

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1928.*

In high school (first year), 12.
In high school (second year), 10.
In grade IX, 8.
In grade VIII, 56.
In grade VII, 43.
In grade VI, 45.

In grade V, 25.
 In grade IV, 6.
 In grade III, 1.
 Ungraded and special classes, 6.
 Total number committed, 212.

In school when committed, 87.
 Out of school less than one year, 54.
 Out of school between one and two years, 45.
 Out of school between two and three years, 18.
 Out of school between three and four years, 8.
 Total number committed, 212.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1928.—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income:</i>		<i>Receipts</i>	
PERSONAL SERVICES			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$10.66		
Sales.....	560.59		
MISCELLANEOUS	118.83		
Total income.....			\$690.08
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>			
APPROPRIATIONS:			
Advance.....	\$8,000.00		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	68,071.51		
Special Appropriations.....	1,611.09		
Payments account of funds.....	230.00		
Maintenance refunds.....	109.32		
			<u>\$78,021.92</u>
			\$78,712.00
<i>Payments</i>			
TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:			
Institution income.....	\$690.08		
Refunds, account maintenance.....	109.32		
			<u>\$799.40</u>
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:			
On account of maintenance.....	\$68,071.51		
Return of advance.....	8,000.00		
On account of special appropriations.....	1,611.09		
Income from Trust Funds.....	230.00		
			<u>\$77,912.60</u>
			\$78,712.00
MAINTENANCE			
Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$93.75		
Appropriation, current year.....	148,850.00		
			<u>\$148,943.75</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below).....			<u>142,514.13</u>
			\$6,429.62
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....			

<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>		
Personal services.....	\$66,738.57	
Food.....	17,863.87	
Medical and general care.....	3,772.61	
Farm.....	14,409.66	
Heat, light and power.....	10,380.27	
Garage, stable and grounds.....	1,233.32	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,522.83	
Religious instruction.....	1,606.33	
Clothing and materials.....	8,408.58	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,842.44	
Repairs, ordinary.....	5,743.79	
Repairs and renewals.....	1,991.86	
		<u>\$142,514.13</u>
Total expenses for maintenance.....		

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

EXTENSION TO STOREHOUSE:
 Whole amount, \$15,000.00.
 Expended during fiscal year, \$8,052.33.
 Total expended to date, \$8,052.33.
 Balance at end of year, \$6,947.67.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 304.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$142,514.13.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.015.
 Receipt from sales, \$560.59.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.035.
 All other institution receipts, \$129.49.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.008.
 Net weekly per capita, \$.897.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1928.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$17,305.00	
Buildings	390,729.16	
Total Real Estate		\$408,034.16

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal Property		\$102,099.64
Total Valuation of Property		\$510,133.80

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	-	279	279
Number received during year (committed, 212; returned from parole, 79)	-	291	291
Number passing out of the institution during the year	-	263	263
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	-	307	307
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	-	304	304
Average number of officers and employees during the year	22	56	78

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	684
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	125
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:

Salaries and wages	\$66,738.57	
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,522.83	
Food	17,863.87	
Religious instruction	1,606.33	
Clothing and materials	8,408.58	
Furnishings and household supplies	8,842.44	
Medical and general care	3,772.61	
Heat, light and power	10,380.27	
Farm and stable	14,409.66	
Grounds	1,233.32	
Repairs, ordinary	5,743.79	
Repairs and renewals	1,991.86	
		\$142,514.13

Executive head of the institution (superintendent); CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Since 1900, all girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls have come into the care of the parole branch, which, although separate from the school, but closely allied to it, takes up their supervision. The number of individual girls cared for by the parole branch has increased noticeably from year to year, being 684 in 1928. On November 30, 1928, 543 girls were on parole. This is the largest number of girls in the care of the parole branch at the end of any year.

It is only by concentrating on the most important phases of the work that the parole branch is able to care for the extra number of girls without extra visitors. More and more, we are teaching the girls to do things for themselves, and are throwing more responsibility on their families and their employers.

The aim is the same today as it was in the beginning—that is, to give to each girl the best opportunities for the development of her individual self.

The methods of approach to this goal are vastly different, and must continue to differ from year to year as the demands of youth become greater and more varied. In this day of self-expression, a visitor must learn to trust and not suspect, to guide and not dictate, to encourage and not coerce, to protect and not suppress.

Two questions are often asked—"Are the girls any worse today?" and "Are they of a lower grade of mentality than in years past?" Their delinquencies prior to commitment are quite identical. It is impossible to compare the mentality, owing to the lack of mental examinations in former years. We do know, however, and it is our immediate and greatest concern, that the mentality of all girls cared for by the parole department during the year 1928 was surprisingly low. Of the 684 girls in the care of the department in 1928, 539 have been mentally examined, with the following rating: Normal, 160 girls; supernormal, 13 girls; feeble-minded, 131 girls; morons, 208 girls; psychopathic personality, 27 girls.

Statistics cannot express the real work of the parole department. The best work done is in individual character building. Each worker must strive to discover in the moral and spiritual makeup of her girls the springs of good action, and to stimulate high ideals. For such work she must have a clear understanding of girls and of life. These qualities are gifts of character and are not necessarily found in one who might have an intellectual comprehension of our work.

The ultimate solution of the problem of restoring the girl to the community must be fought out in the community itself.

GIRLS IN FOSTER HOMES

Two hundred and seventy different girls have been in housework positions this year. Two hundred and sixty-eight different foster homes were used, 112 of the homes being new, and 156 being homes that had been used in previous years.

Eighty-three girls were paroled to foster homes for the first time. Ten of this group were paroled to their own homes after a successful trial in foster homes.

With the modern way of living, it becomes more and more difficult each year to find suitable homes where our girls can have motherly interest and the right kind of supervision. As the girl usually wants to be with her own people and they want her, it would appear to be an economical and sane program for the State to attempt to rehabilitate the homes of its wards and parole them to their own people as early as possible.

HOME UPBUILDING

From every point of view, home upbuilding is an important part of our work. It restores a girl to her own family; it makes the home fit to receive the girl; and it secures more cooperation from the girl and her parents. It saves the State much expense in outfitting the girls for homes other than their own, and the danger of running away and the expense incurred of returning the girl is decreased. Moreover, the responsibility of the girl is placed where it belongs—with her and her family.

Eighty-six girls were paroled for the first time to their homes during the year. Of these, 23 girls failed by either running away or by having to be removed for bad conduct. Two of these were tried a second time in their homes, and some of the others will be tried again later, while others have proven to us that their homes do not provide sufficient supervision or cannot satisfy them. However, in the majority of cases, the results are gratifying and prove to us conclusively that our experiment has been a wise one.

GIRLS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

During the year 37 girls have been in the public schools, 4 in business college, and 1 in a seminary. With one or two exceptions, these girls, whose ages range from ten to eighteen years, behaved wonderfully well. They are, however, almost without exception, girls who need a great deal of care and attention. Nineteen of them were under sixteen years of age. Seven of them have been in free homes where the girl is given a small allowance for spending money, 12 in homes where the girl has been paid a small wage—in some cases sufficient to buy her clothes—and 2 have

been boarded, being under eleven years of age. We have been fortunate in being able to place these girls in exceptionally high class homes.

The co-operation in the schools has been excellent, not only from the teachers but from the principals and school superintendents as well.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

This year 56 girls were honorably discharged by the Trustees. The average age of this group when honorably discharged was nineteen years and six months. Their ages at the time of commitment ranged from eleven years to sixteen years. The youngest at the time of commitment was eleven years of age. The average length of time in training in the school was one year and nine months. The average length of time on parole was three years.

The occupation of these girls when honorably discharged was as follows:—

Doing housework, 9.
Employed in factories, 13.
Clerk in a bank, 1.
Usher in a theatre, 1.
Clerk in a store, 1.
Waitress in a restaurant, 1.
Stenographer, 1.
Nurse, 1.

Their wages ranged from twelve to twenty-eight dollars a week. Twenty-eight were married and taking care of their homes.

When honorably discharged, the savings of 28 girls amounted to \$1,260.53. Three accounts were over \$100, and one girl had \$217.61. The married girls drew out most of their savings when they were married. Most of the girls living with relatives contributed so largely to the family budget that they had no bank savings when honorably discharged.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS

Of the 543 girls on parole November 30, 1928 (average age, 18 years and 7 months) the conduct of 185 girls was excellent; of 228 girls was satisfactory; and of 130 was unsatisfactory.

One hundred and sixty-nine of these girls were paroled for the first time. Their average age at the time of parole was 16 years and 6 months.

The conduct of the 52 girls who remained in the custody of the Trustees until they reached their twenty-first birthday was 78 per cent satisfactory. This does not include the 11 girls who were runaways. Their conduct was unknown, but from our past experience, it is safe to assume that some of them were working and doing well.

COMMITMENTS

Two hundred and twelve girls were committed to the Industrial School during year of 1928—23 more than in any previous year.

It is necessary to know all of the facts possible about a girl's life that have contributed to her development. Investigation of her family, her home, the neighborhood, her companions, her work, her education, her health (physical and mental), and her delinquencies is made by a member of the parole branch. Tables 39 to 44 inclusive give facts relative to these investigations.

In addition to these tables, the following facts are of interest:—

18 girls were in pregnant condition when committed.
6 girls had had illegitimate children prior to commitment.
93 girls had had previous court records.
54 girls had been in other institutions.
71 girls had been supervised by other social agencies.
123 girls were living at home when committed.
43 girls had relatives in penal institutions.
98 girls had alcoholic relatives.

16 girls' parents were separated.
 22 girls had stepfather in the home.
 19 girls had stepmother in the home.
 11 girls had no living relatives.
 7 girls were adopted.
 53 girls' mothers worked outside the home.
 61 parents owned property.

HEALTH OF GIRLS

At all times the closest supervision of the girls' health is given. Two hundred and thirty-nine girls have been taken to hospitals, private doctors and dentists 1,310 times. Twenty-six different hospitals and convalescent homes have been used. There have been 42 ward patients.

Miss Caroline Field, who has been a volunteer worker for 21 years, is still helping in our hospital work.

THRIFT AND SAVINGS

It is most important that a girl should learn to face the fact of her dependence upon herself. A bank account is a source of encouragement. Girls are urged to bank at least a portion of their earnings. Not all girls are able to do this because of the financial need of their families. The younger girls, the mentally incompetent, and the girls physically handicapped earn small wages, and instead of saving, need to be helped by the parole branch.

On November 30, 1928, there were 246 active bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, totaling \$13,598.53. Thirty-six girls had accounts ranging from \$100. to \$375, and 9 had between \$200. and \$300.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1928, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	158
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	33
On parole in families, earning wages.....	153
Attending school, earning wages.....	5
Attending school, boarding.....	3
Attending school, living at home.....	12
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives.....	7
In hospital or convalescent homes.....	25
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	61
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	28
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts.....	1
Boarding temporarily.....	4
House of Detention.....	1
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	33
b. Previously.....	19
	<hr/>
In school November 30, 1928.....	543
	307
	<hr/>
	850

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1928.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1927.....		\$17,649.94
Cash received from savings to credit 242 girls in place from Dec. 1, 1927, to November 30, 1928.....	\$16,092.28	
Cash received from savings to credit of 20 girls with relatives.....	356.08	
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 8 girls.....	656.23	
Cash received from other sources.....	224.27	
Interest on deposits.....	597.07	
	<hr/>	
By 1,233 deposits with the department.....		\$17,925.93
		<hr/>
		\$35,575.87
Cash withdrawn by 308 girls.....	\$16,075.43	
Transfer to State Treasurer of unclaimed accounts for trust fund.....	2,394.84	
	<hr/>	
		\$18,470.27
		<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1928.....		\$17,105.60

TABLE 47.—*Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending November 30, 1928.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 308 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL	No. of girls	Amount
Clothing.....	182	\$6,663.30
Dentists.....	29	470.49
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.....	22	177.40
Hospital.....	20	305.22
Help at home.....	59	1,024.43
Board.....	124	1,563.51
Traveling expenses including express and telephone and expenses in returning runaway wards.....	167	755.98
Expenses for baby.....	15	266.29
Overpaid wages returned to employer.....	10	86.27
Christmas, vacations and spending money.....	92	742.39
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed.....	11	242.50
Schooling.....	5	392.00
Insurance.....	2	43.00
Divorce.....	1	40.00
Marriage.....	4	76.24
Transferred to other institutions.....	11	467.12
Girls becoming of age and receiving an Honorable Discharge.....	71	2,759.29
		\$16,075.43

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1928.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$28,590.00
Visitors:		
Travel.....	\$4,498.94	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto.....	773.31	
		\$5,272.25
Office expenses:		
Advertising.....	\$229.15	
Postage.....	370.84	
Stationery and office supplies.....	404.44	
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,424.33	
Rent.....	3,210.00	
Sundries.....	73.00	
		\$5,711.76
Graduating expenses for honorably discharged girls.....		155.66
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$39,729.67
Assistance to girls:		
Board.....	\$560.67	
Clothing.....	606.33	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work).....	342.56	
Travel.....	1,020.64	
Miscellaneous.....	4.80	
Total expended for girls.....		\$2,535.00
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		\$42,264.67

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS *Lyman School, Lyman Fund.*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$5,102.20	\$35,000.00	\$40,102.20
<i>Receipts in 1927-28</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$1,945.83		
Sale of rights.....	183.96		2,129.79
Balance November 30, 1928.....	\$7,231.99	\$35,000.00	\$42,231.99
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol Bond.....		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.....		11,500.00	
Everett bond.....		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.....		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.....		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond.....		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates.....		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds.....		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.....		8,000.00	
		\$35,000.00	
Cash on hand.....		7,231.99	
			\$42,231.99

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1927-28.....		
Balance November 30, 1928.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$6,581.25		\$6,581.25
<i>Receipts in 1927-28</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$1,724.74		\$1,724.74
	\$8,305.99		\$8,305.99
<i>Payments in 1927-28</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$1,346.30		\$1,346.30
Balance November 30, 1928.....	\$6,959.69		\$6,959.69
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$6,959.69

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1927-28.....		
Balance November 30, 1928.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$425.07	\$100.00	\$525.07
<i>Receipts in 1927-28</i>			
Income from investments.....	62.34		62.34
	\$487.41	\$100.00	\$587.41
<i>Payments in 1927-28</i>			
Lyman School for boys.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1928.....	\$487.41	\$100.00	\$587.41
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.....		\$487.41	\$587.41

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1927.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1927-28.....			
Balance November 30, 1928.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$197.89		\$197.89
<i>Receipts in 1927-28</i>			
Income from investments.....	46.68		46.68
	\$244.57		\$244.57
<i>Payments in 1927-28</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1928.....	\$244.57		\$244.57
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$244.57

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1927-28.....		
Balance November 30, 1928.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere Bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927	\$232.84	\$232.84
<i>Receipts in 1927-28</i>		
Income from investment	\$43.76	\$43.76
Balance November 30, 1928	\$276.60	\$276.60
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$276.60

Industrial School For Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1927-28		
Balance November 30, 1928	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927	Cash \$66.91	Securities	Total \$66.91
<i>Receipts in 1927-28</i>			
Income from investment	\$44.99		\$44.99
Balance November 30, 1928	\$111.90		\$111.90
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$111.90

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927	Cash \$2,583.30	Securities	Total \$2,583.30
<i>Received in 1927-28</i>			
Robert J. Watson, Ex. Sec'y	\$134.68	\$6,448.92	\$6,583.60
Balance November 30, 1928	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Provident Institution for Savings Bank Books		\$9,032.22	
Cash		\$134.68	\$9,166.90

Income Massachusetts Training School, Female Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927	Cash \$201.58	Securities	Total \$201.58
<i>Received in 1927-28</i>			
Income from investments			
<i>Payments in 1927-28</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$163.70		\$163.70
Balance November 30, 1928	\$37.88		\$37.88

Massachusetts Training School, Male Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927	\$1,679.42	\$1,679.42
<i>Received in 1927-28</i>		
Robert J. Watson, Ex. Sec'y	\$3,670.37	\$3,670.37
Balance November 30, 1928	\$5,349.79	\$5,349.79
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others bank books	\$5,349.79	

Income, Massachusetts Training School, Male Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1927	\$159.25	\$159.25
<i>Received in 1927-28</i>		
Income from investments	159.25	159.25
Balance November 30, 1928		

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Public Document

No. 93

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1929

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DATE DUE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, SWAMPSCOTT.
 WILLIAM L. S. BRAYTON, FALL RIVER.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROBERT J. WATSON Room 305, 41 Mt. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 262. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1929 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,919 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 94 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 50 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1929.*

	1927	1928	1929
Lyman School for Boys.....	340	345	326
Industrial School for Boys.....	319	350	355
Industrial School for Girls.....	189	212	199

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1929; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1929.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30,
	1927	1928	1929		1929
Lyman School for Boys.....	486	499	523	480	506
Industrial School for Boys.....	287	297	295	284	295
Industrial School for Girls.....	297	304	308	262	293

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1929.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1920.....	347	285	118	750
1921.....	341	352	133	826
1922.....	277	273	121	671
1923.....	295	227	116	638
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
Totals	3,266	3,187	1,550	8,003

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1929, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,246, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1929.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	506	1,588	2,094
Industrial School for Boys.....	295	949	1,244
Industrial School for Girls.....	293	615	908
Totals.....	1,094	3,152	4,246

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees, who will see that they are acted upon if the boy or girl has been in the training school a reasonable length of time.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1928 and 1929 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY.

	1928	1929
Lyman School for Boys.....	11.43 mos.	12.05 mos.
Industrial School for Boys.....	9.9 mos.	9.7 mos.
Industrial School for Girls.....	1 yr. 5 mos. 15 days	1 yr. 4 mos. 13 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The mental hygiene clinic, established April 1, 1926, has, for a time at least, adopted a definite routine for each of the three training schools.

At the Industrial School for Girls, routine but brief psychometric service is given. All new girls take the group test. Those who rate by the group test as of borderline intelligence, or better, are thus rated. Others are given an individual examination and rated accordingly. The school principal tests the girls in school knowledge, and then the correlation charts, on the basis of which school placements are made, are drafted. This chart, being made out for each girl soon after her commitment, forms a basis for estimating the possibility of future school achievement and for planning the girl's academic education in the Industrial School. As the girl continues in school, reference to the chart aids in interpreting her progress. The re-testing of girls before they leave the school in order

to determine more accurately the results of their schooling should be kept in mind.

Such combination charts will help the school principal to gauge the efficiency of the school instruction and to plan to better advantage the courses for the future. The chart shows the age, the average grade for that age, the mental age, the average grade for that age, and the actual school knowledge. With this information one can tell fairly accurately the schooling the girl needs and the possibilities of future scholastic development. The knowledge of each girl's general intelligence level is of great assistance also in estimating her possibilities in work, play and other school activities. This program represents a minimum psychometric service. The only psychiatric service now given at the Industrial School for Girls is the examination of a few problem girls with recommendations as to their treatment in the school and their commitment to another institution when necessary.

The routine at the Industrial School for Boys is quite identical, with these additions: (1) Vocational cards are made out, on which the placement officer later keeps his cottage and work record; (2) The psychiatrist sees each new boy for a brief interview.

At the Lyman School for Boys the psychiatric work is becoming more nearly an integral part of the school life. The primary purpose of the clinic is the better adjustment and understanding of the boy in an effort to help him to understand his own difficulties. The first step in this direction is the interview soon after the boy arrives at the school. Here we talk over with the boy the delinquencies that caused his commitment and try to get his opinion of his behavior—his reasoning about the whole situation. We explain the aim of the school and how we try to achieve that aim—the credit system, the disciplinary cottage, the varieties of work and trade training that are offered, and other practical items that immediately confront the new-comer. When any mental peculiarities are noticed in this first interview, they are recorded, to be studied more fully at the second interview. A cursory neurological examination is usually a part of this initial study.

Frequently during the week the psychiatrist is available at the school building to boys who want to talk over with him problems, usually of discipline or school or trade placement, that come up in the day's routine. Consultations are particularly helpful in discipline problems and make for greater justice in the treatment of the boy.

In furnishing the trade masters with boys suitable for their work, our selections are based on the results of the psychological tests as well as upon personal knowledge of the boy's characteristics gleaned from the interview, reports from cottage masters and from school records. In school the boy is placed wherever it is thought he will profit most, regardless of the grade he had reached in outside schools. When the boy has reached his intellectual limit, as evidenced by our tests and his actual performance in school, an effort is made to find a trade or other work for which he is better suited.

In addition to the regular activities, a study of various aspects of the problem of delinquency by means of statistical charts is being undertaken.

This work proceeds slowly, but valuable material is at hand, and the results will be well worth the time expended upon them. The problem of delinquency is fascinating by its complexity and extent, and any results, even if negative, will be significant for the problem as a whole.

The statistical data sheets, of which mention was made in last year's report, will give us, as time goes on, valuable figures and facts regarding results. The data sheet was devised as a convenient method of compiling a large number of facts gleaned from the individual study of each boy. These facts are being used in statistical studies which are expected to

show general trends in the causation of delinquency, the kinds of boys, the kinds of homes and environment and experiences, their academic, work and conduct records in the school, and their parole records. A study of the interrelations of some of these factors is being made, bearing on the relation of improvement, or the reverse, to the boy material concerned, to the home or foster home facilities for adjustment, and to the conduct and training in the school. Most of the results will not be apparent until the boys have been on parole for years, but many interesting and useful observations are being made by the way.

So that the Boys Parole Branch may benefit from the knowledge gained of the boy during his stay at the Lyman School, cards are sent to the superintendent of that branch giving a brief account of the boy's conduct, his work in school and out, and any peculiarities that are outstanding, together with his intelligence level. This report is designed to aid the visitor in placing boys and in checking up on the success of the boys on parole. Similar cards are made out for the boys from the Industrial School for Boys by the superintendent of that school.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The average daily population for the past year was 523, the highest it has been for the past ten years, and greater by 23 than the previous year. The highest average population recorded in any one month was 552—for the month of June. At no time did the number fall below 500 except in January, when it was 495. This condition has been a serious handicap in the proper classification and segregation of the various types of boys. When the new cottage, which is now in process of construction, has been completed and opened, the present over-crowded situation will be somewhat relieved.

The average length of stay of the boys released during the year was 12.05 months, a slight increase over the previous year, and is due, in a measure, to the returned boy being given a longer term at the school. The per capita cost of operation in the past year has been kept down to \$8.76 per week. This is less than in the previous year by 48 cents.

The increasing size of our institution has given us many problems in our academic school during the past year. The ideal class, for the type of boy received at this school, should be no larger than twenty-five in the grades, and fifteen in the special classes. It will be necessary to have more class rooms and extra teachers if the numbers continue to increase. It has been possible to adapt the school to meet, at least temporarily, the difficulties presented.

A new detail group has been formed, consisting of boys who, in the opinion of the psychiatrist and principal, have reached their school limit. It is planned to open one other Sloyd room and hire one extra teacher. This will take care of the school problem boys, by dividing their time between manual work and personally supervised study.

The school test given by the psychiatrist has been revised and amended so that it will more nearly fit the type of boy received here.

During the year an effort has been made to keep the work of the grades up to the standards of those of outside schools, and it has been pleasing to note that in many instances boys have been able to resume their places in home or other schools without any appreciable loss.

The graduation activities were held during the latter part of June. There were 47 boys who completed the ninth grade and who were eligible to enter high school in the fall. Unfortunately many of them were obliged to go to work when paroled from the school.

Athletics have occupied a prominent place in the curriculum. The athletic and gymnastic programs are strong factors in the mental, physical

and moral development of these boys.

The classes in drawing, music, sloyd and wood-turning continued their good work. In the forge department, the afternoons are devoted to repair work for the institution.

The work of the various vocational training departments has been kept up to the standards of previous years. No changes have been made during the year in the personnel of the instructors of these departments.

In the printing department, the same policy has been carried out that has been in force for the past seven years or more—"learning by doing." It is interesting to note the superiority of this training over the book method of teaching as applied to our particular needs.

The work carried on here is for the Department of Public Welfare—its many offices, divisions and institutions. The work accomplished, both in volume and scope, is worthy of note, when one considers the ages of the apprentices and their short length of stay. Eleven months of intensive training often lays a permanent foundation for future continuance in this trade for many boys.

There were 23 boys who received instruction in the shoeshop, the output of which is entirely for boys in charge of the trustees. One thousand seven hundred forty-three pairs of shoes and 192 pairs of slippers were manufactured and 4,498 pairs of shoes and slippers repaired. Many of the boys who have served several months are capable of going into commercial shoe factories and earning good wages.

The carpentry, masonry, painting, blacksmithing and plumbing classes have done all the repair work necessary, and, in addition, have made other permanent improvements. During the year acetylene welding was started in our shop, and a large assortment of metal articles have been repaired.

During the year the Legislature made an appropriation for a new brick cottage. This is now in process of construction, and will be ready for occupancy in the early summer. There were 1,000 feet of six-inch cast-iron water pipe and 1,200 feet of six-inch Akron sewer pipe laid to connect the new cottage with the main water and sewer system.

The expenditures for repairs and renewals not recurring annually were for the re-placing of one laundry press, one feed water pump at the power plant; the re-wiring of some of the older cottages (which were wired 36 years ago) with steel conduit and B & X cable and switches placed in steel cabinets, making them fireproof. There was also one silo purchased for the farm, and fence materials for enclosing coal pocket at railroad siding.

The farm was very productive this year. An abundant supply of all vegetables was produced. Corn and potatoes were exceptionally good; and 1,459 bushels of potatoes, also 349 tons of corn for ensilage, were harvested. The apple crop in this section of the state was almost a failure, due to heavy, cold rains during the spraying season. The dairy has shown excellent results, having produced 192,235.93 quarts of milk, 4,314 pounds of butter, and 379 pounds of veal. The swine herd produced 19,475 pounds of pork, and the poultry department 2,905 dozen eggs and 1,332 pounds of meat.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1929, is respectfully submitted.

There has been but little serious acute sickness during the year. The number of cases treated, however, has been above the average. As usual, the surgical cases have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The school has been almost entirely free from contagious disease. Minor

accidents and local infections have been numerous, as is usual where so many active individuals are present.

Following is an outline of work done, and some of the special cases treated:—

Number of visits by physician, 327.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 21,390.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 371.

Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,624.

Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 375.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 8.

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 62.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 98.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 27.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 10.

Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 326.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 677.

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 103.

Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 54.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 13.

State Infirmary, 4.

Westborough State Hospital (for X-ray), 21.

Worcester City Hospital, 3.

Framingham Clinic, 1.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 48.

Special cases:

Fractures, 9.

Deep abscesses, 4.

Chronic ulcer, 1.

Hernia, 2.

Varicocele, 1.

Hydrocele, 1.

Undescended testicle, 2.

Haemorrhoids, 1.

Appendicitis, 4.

Corneal ulcer, 1.

Curvature of spine, 2.

Pneumonia, 4.

Endocarditis, 1.

Number given toxin antitoxin, 120.

Number vaccinated, 9.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 36.

Number of inmates given glasses, 23.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 128.

Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 132.

Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 85.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK PERFORMED BY

DR. HAROLD B. CUSHING

The year on the whole has been one that has seen a great deal of the usual work done which would naturally be found in the mouths of the class of boys coming to this institution, from homes where dentistry is usually one of the last things thought of by the parents. This year the dental work done has been supplemented by personal talks to the boys as to the importance of taking proper care of their mouths and the proper care of the teeth.

The following is a list of the kinds and number of operations done during 1929: Amalgam fillings, 875; copper cement fillings, 1,011; extractions, 603; prophylaxis, 1,081; and treatments, 265.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1929.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1928.....	521	
Committed during the year.....	324	
Re-committed during the year.....	2	
Returned from parole.....	359	
Returned from absence without leave.....	116	
Returned from hospitals.....	40	
Returned from leave of absence.....	19	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Returned from Westfield State Sanatorium.....	2	
		1,385*
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	459	
Paroled to others than relatives.....	73	
Boarded in foster homes.....	131	
Absent without leave.....	125	
Released to hospitals.....	39	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	16	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	4	
Granted leave of absence.....	19	
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4	
Taken to Westfield State Sanatorium.....	1	
Committed to state hospitals.....	4	
Released to court on habeas.....	4	
		879
Remaining in Lyman School for boys November 30, 1929.....		506

*This represents 824 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1929, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1929	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	2	122	124
Berkshire	9	460	469
Bristol	26	1,470	1,496
Dukes	—	25	25
Essex	43	2,152	2,195
Franklin	1	127	128
Hampden	39	1,156	1,195
Hampshire	3	215	218
Middlesex	72	3,165	3,237
Nantucket	—	29	29
Norfolk	9	784	793
Plymouth	7	408	415
Suffolk	88	3,351	3,439
Worcester	27	1,638	1,665
Totals	326	15,102	15,428

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Fathers born in United States....	17	23	16	24	19	20	27	17	19	22
Mothers born in United States....	32	26	22	15	25	18	25	25	26	24
Fathers foreign born.....	28	29	19	17	23	22	27	22	25	22
Mothers foreign born.....	17	26	17	17	19	20	26	20	18	24
Both parents born in United States	40	44	38	44	26	58	68	77	84	73
Both parents foreign born.....	190	178	171	165	173	216	213	211	206	198
Nativity of both parents unknown	51	44	18	38	30	31	12	5	10	6
Nativity of one parent unknown..	40	42	29	29	34	24	9	8	5	6
Per cent of foreign parentage....	55	52	62	56	59	61	61	62	60	60
Per cent of American parentage..	11	13	14	14	9	13	19	22	25	22
Per cent of unknown parentage..	15	13	6	13	10	1	3	1	3	1

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Born in United States.....	317	311	244	284	264	325	328	320	322	315
Foreign born.....	27	24	31	11	22	28	21	20	23	11
Unknown nativity.....	3	6	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1929	Committed from 1885 to 1928	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	1	9	25	35
Eight.....	3	57	115	175
Nine.....	10	200	231	441
Ten.....	13	455	440	908
Eleven.....	27	845	615	1,487
Twelve.....	54	1,540	748	2,342
Thirteen.....	77	2,385	897	3,359
Fourteen.....	118	3,464	778	4,360
Fifteen.....	21	326	913	1,260
Sixteen.....	2	30	523	555
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	326	9,330	5,518	15,174

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Had parents, 190.
 Had no parents, 17.
 Had father only, 41.
 Had mother only, 73.
 Had stepfather, 28.
 Had stepmother, 19.
 Had intemperate father, 76.
 Had intemperate mother, 3.
 Had both parents intemperate, 9.
 Had parents separated, 23.
 Had attended church, 321.
 Had never attended church, 5.
 Had not attended school within one year, 2.
 Had been arrested before, 274.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 29.
 Had used tobacco, 210.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 7.
 Were attending school, 198.
 Were idle, 119.
 Parents owning residence, 94.
 Members of family had been arrested, 129.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending November 30, 1929.*

Boys			Boys		
Length of Stay		Months	Length of Stay		Months
Years	Months		Years	Months	
9	—	3 (or under)	16	1	4
3	—	4	14	1	5
4	—	5	4	1	6
22	—	6	8	1	7
27	—	7	2	1	8
14	—	8	5	1	9
15	—	9	2	1	10
35	—	10	2	1	11
39	—	11	1	2	1
32	1	—	1	2	3
29	1	1	1	2	5
17	1	2	1	2	6
15	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year 318; average length of stay in the school, 12.05 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Breaking and entering, 103.
Delinquent child, 2.
Larceny, 125.
Stubbornness, 29.
Running away, 10.
Unlawful appropriation of autos, 30.
Assault and battery, 4.
Setting fires, 1.
Ringing false alarm of fire, 2.
Malicious injury to property, 4.
Malicious mischief, 3.
Violation of rules and regulations of Hampden County Training School, 1.
Trespass on railroad, 2.
Unlawfully carrying a revolver, 2.
Manslaughter, 1.
Lewdness, 4.
Indecent assault, 3.
Total, 326.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
Average for ten years.....	465.37	326.6	657.3	207.4

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1920	13.98	1925	13.78
1921	14.04	1926	14.21
1922	14.18	1927	14.21
1923	13.95	1928	14.05
1924	14.10	1929	14.18

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1920	11.74	1925	12.36
1921	11.11	1926	11.88
1922	11.53	1927	12.46
1923	11.59	1928	11.43
1924	12.18	1929	12.05

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1920	13.19	1925	13.19
1921	13.20	1926	13.32
1922	13.04	1927	13.20
1923	12.97	1928	12.69
1924	13.09	1929	13.32

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1920	333	1925	357
1921	458	1926	326
1922	443	1927	353
1923	398	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1920	\$9.85	\$9.83	1925	\$9.20	\$9.18
1921	9.56	9.55	1926	8.64	8.61
1922	9.61	9.60	1927	9.37	9.34
1923	11.26	11.21	1928	9.27	9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

In 1st grade, 2.	In 8th grade, 37.
In 2nd grade, 3.	In 9th grade, 9.
In 3rd grade, 20.	In High School, 7.
In 4th grade, 34.	Special Class, 13.
In 5th grade, 50.	Continuation, 15.
In 6th grade, 73.	Ungraded, 2.
In 7th grade, 61.	Total, 326.

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929:—

CASH ACCOUNT *Receipts*

PERSONAL SERVICES :—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$26.58	
Sales	768.86	
Miscellaneous :—		
Stock premiums	28.00	
Interest on bank balances.....	174.83	
Total Income		\$998.27
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :—		
Advance	\$15,000.00	
Current year refunds	59.41	15,059.41
Receipts on account of maintenance.....		117,178.14
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....		10.14

\$133,245.96

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH :—		
Institution income	\$998.27	
Refunds account maintenance	59.41	
		\$1,057.68
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION :—		
Return of Advance		15,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance		117,178.14
Lyman Trust Fund Income		10.14
Total Payments		\$133,245.96

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$10.00
Appropriation, current year	244,600.00
	\$244,610.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$239,270.95
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$5,339.05

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$114,878.13
FOOD	35,931.91
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE.....	7,003.78
FARM	19,478.57
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.....	20,255.30
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES.....	3,390.04
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS.....	2,084.46
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,304.52
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.....	14,628.47
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	8,284.91
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	7,499.02
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	3,531.84
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$239,270.95

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation carried forward from 1928.....	6.29
Appropriation, current year.....	75,149.04
	<u>\$75,155.33</u>

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Houses for Officers	\$5,000.00	\$5.39	\$4,999.10	\$0.90
Brick Cottage	75,000.00	21,002.92	21,002.92	53,997.08
Drainage Assessment	149.04	149.04	149.04	
	<u>\$80,149.04</u>	<u>\$21,157.35</u>	<u>\$26,151.06</u>	<u>\$53,997.98</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 522.97.

Total cost of maintenance, \$239,270.95.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.80.

Receipts from sales, \$768.86.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.03.

All other institution receipts, \$229.41.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita, \$8.76.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

November 30, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$50,303.67
Buildings	453,709.00
Miscellaneous	95,257.00
Total real estate	<u>\$599,269.67</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	<u>163,143.61</u>
Total valuation of property.....	<u>\$762,413.28</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	521	—	521
Number received during the year.....	864	—	864
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	879	—	879
Number at the end of the fiscal year	506	—	506
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	522.97	—	522.97
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	66.63	43.34	109.97

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1928.....	1,556
Released on parole during year 1929.....	663
Total	2,219
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	631
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1929.....	1,588
Net gain	32

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$114,878.13
2. Subsistence	35,931.91
3. Clothing	14,628.47
4. Ordinary repairs	7,499.02
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	66,333.42
Total for institution	<u>\$239,270.95</u>

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$37,480.00
Office and other expenses.....	20,377.32
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	18,596.16
Total	<u>\$76,453.48</u>

Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out..... 5,469.71
 1 The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The past year has been unusually satisfactory because of the high level of conduct maintained by the boys, with consequent profit to themselves, as well as the large number of tasks accomplished. The most important factor in this result has probably been the general stability and ability of the staff. The number of staff replacements has been materially lessened, tending to give us a group of people who, because they are acquainted with the boys and their problems, are more interested and more efficient than they could otherwise be. Probably all join the staff primarily because they wish employment. Most of those who remain become intensely interested in the work itself, and find a value in it for its own sake. Many begin the work with boys conceiving themselves to be first of all custodians, but eventually come to feel they are teachers. As a custodian one cannot always be with the boy in his conduct, but as a teacher one is always for him and his future. As the boy comes to realize this, his natural antagonism to authority is materially lessened and there is left time and opportunity to work for his ultimate welfare.

Primarily the school is custodial, all commitments being made by the courts. However, the statute establishing the school also provides that the boys shall be instructed in “piety and morality” and in the “arts, trades and employments” as may seem best for their “amendment and future benefit.” The teaching of piety and morality has long been taken as a matter of course. But that trades, and particularly employments, might be the subject of definite organized teaching is, generally speaking, a relatively new conception in the regime of the work of preparing our youth to take their place in the world. Fortunately the building of the institution itself, as well as its maintenance, has continually offered an ideal chance for the teaching of how to do things. The interest in this practical sort of teaching was greatly increased this year through the help of the Department of Education, which gave a course to all staff members in teaching methods as applied to trades and employments. The course was well given and well received and will be a real help in aiding to fit our lads to take their places in the world's work.

Plenty of things to be done—sufficient tasks to look forward to in work or play—tends to keep the entire group, both boys and grown-ups, on the alert. In athletics particularly, intermural as well as with other schools, has come much joy and a fair distribution of victories. The larger tasks which have occupied our attention in the past year are as follows:—

EMPLOYEES' DWELLINGS

The old Shaker buildings which were moved to new locations have been remodeled and made into dwellings for employees, giving good quarters for three additional families.

ROAD TO ATHLETIC FIELD

The building of this road required a large amount of grading around the employees' dwellings. This has made the east end of the institution take on a pleasing appearance.

STOREHOUSE AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER

The scheme of having our boys do construction work at the girls' school at Lancaster, under the same board of control, continues to work out well. The extension to the storehouse at Lancaster was completed early in the year. From December, 1928 to March, 1929, there were from three to fifteen boys, receiving trade training there all the time.

INFIRMARY ADDITION AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER

A wing, 60 feet long by 31 feet wide, one and one-half stories with exposed basement, is being added to the infirmary at the Industrial School for Girls. A force of 12 to 35 boys has been receiving trade training in doing the work since last June on this project, and it will probably take to the end of February, 1930, to complete it. The building of this structure involved the moving and re-building of nearly 2,000 feet of sewers and drains, the excavation and moving away of about 3,500 cubic yards of material, and the building of a concrete retaining wall 150 feet long. This was all done by a squad of boys from the Industrial School for Boys under the direction of masters. There were 40 doors and about 125 windows, together with all the frames, trim and finish for same, built in the woodworking shop at the Industrial School for Boys.

IN GENERAL

About 500 cords of wood were cut during the year and 1,500 cubic yards of sand and gravel prepared for construction work. The usual farm occupations were carried on also.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1929 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The spring of 1929 was trying because of an unusual number of respiratory tract infections. During this period the school infirmary was filled almost to capacity. Special nurses were used in several cases and some outside medical assistance.

It has been established as a policy that boys who are found below the average physically on admission to the institution and on examination for athletic fitness a month later, shall report regularly for periodical physical examinations until they have reached average. The most frequent cause of subnormal condition has been found to be that of diseased tonsils and adenoids, the subnormal condition disappearing after these defects have been removed.

There have been several fractures of a serious nature. An X-ray machine in the hospital would be helpful in diagnosing fractures accurately.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of arthritis. This may be accredited to the increased facility for the treatment or removal of foci of infection.

No cases of contagious diseases have been encountered during the year.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 365.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,298.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 453.

Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,949.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 453.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 444.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 36.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 21.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 355.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 492.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 105.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 10.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Special cases treated:

Hernia, 3.
 Gonorrhoea, 4.
 Syphilis, 1.
 Acute nephritis, 1.
 Tuberculosis, 1.
 Lobar pneumonia, 4.
 Empyema, 1.
 Axillary abscess, 1.
 Cervical adenitis, 1.
 Diabetes, 1.
 Pleurisy with effusion, 1.

Fractures.

Vertebra, 1.
 Femur, 1.
 Humerus, 1.
 Mandible, 1.
 Clavicle, 1.
 Wrist, 1.
 Metatarsal, 1.
 Metacarpal, 2.

Number of injections tetanus antitoxin, 7.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith

Number of amalgam fillings, 98.
 Number of cement fillings, 163.
 Number of cleanings, 677.
 Number of extractions, 636.
 Number of treatments, 897.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 250.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 47.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 20.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 12.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 16.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat, 25.
 Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 16.
 Operations for cervical cellulitis, 1.
 Operation for sinusitis, 1.

17
STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1929.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1928.....	302	
Committed during the year.....	334	
Re-committed during the year.....	5	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	16	
Returned from parole.....	105	
Returned from leave of absence.....	10	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	8	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3	
Returned from Court.....	2	787
Paroled.....	323	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	101	
Granted leave of absence.....	10	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	16	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	5	
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School.....	1	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	10	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Taken to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	3	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	4	
Taken to Court on habeas and returned later.....	1	
Deceased.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	14	492
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1929.....	295	

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Both parents born in the United States, 62.
Both parents foreign born, 182.
Father foreign born and mother native born, 22.
Father native born and mother foreign born, 22.
Mother foreign born and father unknown, 4.
Father foreign born and mother unknown, 5.
Father native born and mother unknown, 12.
Mother native born and father unknown, 8.
Nativity of parents unknown, 37.
Total, 355.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Born in the United States, 329.	
Born in foreign countries, 26.	
Canada and provinces, 12.	Albania, 1.
Italy, 6.	Trinidad, 1.
Russia, 2.	Mexico, 1.
Portugal, 1.	Turkey, 2.
	Total, 355.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Larceny, 83.
Breaking and entering, 35.
Breaking and entering and larceny, 56.
Attempt to break and enter, 4.
Attempted larceny, 4.
Unlawful appropriation of auto, 63.
Violating auto laws, 18.
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 33.
Assault and battery, 5.
Indecent assault, 4.
Failure on parole, 16.

Being a runaway, 7.
 Carrying a dangerous weapon, 1.
 Lewdness, 1.
 Drunkenness, 2.
 Unnatural act, 2.
 Robbery, 1.
 Disturbing the peace, 3.
 Violation of probation, 1.
 Vagrancy, 5.
 Assault, 4.
 Being an idle and disorderly person, 1.
 Receiving stolen goods, 2.
 Destroying property, 2.
 Willful injury to property, 2.
 Total, 355.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 265.
 Had father only, 22.
 Had mother only, 38.
 Had mother dead and father unknown, 1.
 Had foster parents, 5.
 Parents unknown, 3.
 Both parents dead, 21.
 Had step-father, 17.
 Had step-mother, 14.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 55.
 Parents separated, 22.
 Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 81.
 Had parents owning residence, 97.
 Had attended school within one year, 112.
 Had attended school within two years, 77.
 Had attended school within three years, 66.
 Had attended school within four years, 23.
 Had attended school within five years, 9.
 Were attending school, 68.
 Had been in court before, 286.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 36.
 Had used tobacco, 260.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 59.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

AGE	NUMBER	AGE	NUMBER
15-16	133	17-18	67
16-17	146	Over 18	9
Total, 355.			

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Ungraded class, 9.
 In 4th grade or below, 15.
 In 5th grade, 18.
 In 6th grade, 88.
 In 7th grade, 97.
 In 8th grade, 59.
 In High School, 69.
 Total, 355.

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1929.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	3	80	—	10
3	—	4	54	—	11
2	—	5	25	1	—
6	—	6	4	1	1
19	—	7	6	1	2
41	—	8	1	1	3
79	—	9	1	1	5
			1	1	7

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 323; average length of stay in the school, 9.7 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.

PERSONAL SERVICES :—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$44.38
Sales	674.99
Interest earned	55.46

Total income \$774.83

OTHER RECEIPTS :—

Refunds of previous years 57.55

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

APPROPRIATIONS :—

MAINTENANCE :—

Advance	8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	78,765.78
Maintenance refunds	44.64

\$86,810.42

SPECIAL :—

Payments on account of Special Appropriations.....	\$890.54
Refunds	290.74

1,181.28

\$88,824.08

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH :—

Institution income	\$774.83
Refunds, account maintenance	44.64
Refunds of previous years	57.55

\$877.02

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :—

On account of maintenance	\$78,765.78
Return of advance	8,000.00

\$86,765.78

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—

On account of special appropriations.....	\$90.54
Refunds	290.74

\$1,181.28

\$88,824.08

Total

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$195.91
Appropriation, current year.....	165,000.00

\$165,195.91

Expenses (as analyzed below)..... 161,632.90

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth..... \$3,563.01

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$74,420.05
Food	21,234.91
Medical and general care.....	7,191.18
Farm	15,377.79
Heat, light and power	13,340.17
Garage, stable and grounds	2,131.05
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,289.27
Religious instruction	1,800.00
Clothing and materials	10,455.39
Furnishings and household supplies	6,997.04
Repairs, ordinary	6,396.05

Total expenses for maintenance..... \$161,632.90

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Extension to shop building.....	\$20,000.00	
Additional houses for employees	4,000.00	
Sewage disposal system	8,000.00	
		\$32,000.00

EXPENDITURES :—

Extension to shop building.....	\$19,998.37	
Additional houses for employees.....	3,998.40	
		\$23,996.77

Balance November 30, 1929, carried to next year.....		\$8,003.23
During the year the average number of inmates has been 295.		
Total cost for maintenance, \$161,632.90.		
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.55.		
Receipts from sales, \$674.99.		
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0441.		
All other institution receipts, \$157.39.		
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0103.		
Net weekly per capita, \$10.49.		

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1929

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$33,288.00	
Buildings	519,156.00	
Total Real Estate		\$552,444.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property		\$138,814.56
Total Valuation of Property		\$691,258.56

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	302	—	302
Number received during the year.....	485	—	485
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	492	—	492
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	295	—	295
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during year	295	—	295
Number of individuals actually represented.....	758	—	758
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	58	20	78

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1928.....	927
Number of boys paroled during year 1929.....	424
	1,351
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	402
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1929.....	949
Net gain	22

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSE :—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$74,420.05
2. Subsistence	21,234.91
3. Clothing	10,455.39
4. Ordinary repairs	6,896.05
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	49,126.50

Total for institution	\$161,632.90
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Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Supt. (See page 24.)

Notes on current expenses :—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1929, there were 1,588 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 949 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, a total of 2,537. This is a net gain of 54 as contrasted with a net loss of 93 for the preceding year. From the Lyman School for Boys, 459 were paroled to their own homes, or with relatives, 73 to foster homes, at wages, and 131 to foster homes, at board. Three hundred sixty-seven were paroled from the Industrial School for Boys to their own homes, or with relatives, and 57 placed at wages in foster homes. From the Industrial School for Boys it is always possible to parole a boy to a foster home where he can at least earn his board, but the smaller and younger boys from the Lyman School, who have to attend school, must necessarily be paroled to foster homes at board, if conditions are such that they cannot be paroled to their own homes, or to relatives. Sufficient foster homes have been available to meet all needs without delay.

Industrial conditions during the year have made it extremely hard for many boys to obtain employment, and even when they did obtain work it was usually of the most menial nature. Many were unable to get steady work of any kind, and were fortunate to be employed at odd jobs.

Honorable discharges were granted by the trustees to 54 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and to 69 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This was encouraging, in view of poor industrial conditions and the inducements to juvenile law-breaking.

Eighty-six boys on parole were committed to other institutions during the year, of whom 51 were on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and 35 on parole from the Lyman School for Boys. It is a question how many of these commitments could have been avoided by this department, if there were more visitors to give closer supervision. Considering the number of boys on parole, however, and the number of visitors employed, it does not seem possible to expect better results.

During the year 19,240 separate visits were made by visitors, of which 9,217 were made to boys under eighteen years of age on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, 3,492 to boys over eighteen on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 6,531 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. One thousand five hundred sixty-eight home investigations were made, as well as 202 investigations of foster homes. Our visitors spent 775 hours looking for runaways from the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys, and 619 hours in looking for runaways from foster homes. In addition to this, they spent 1,044 hours seeking employment for boys on parole in their districts.

On November 30, 1929, this department held for its wards 600 bank books, showing deposits of \$27,565.42. Every effort is made to encourage boys earning wages to save.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1928.....	1,556
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1929.....	663
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1929.....	2,219

Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1929.....	359
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.....	164
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	16
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	35
Boys who died during the year.....	1
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	54
Boys recommitted.....	2
	<hr/> 631
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1929.....	1,588
Net gain.....	32

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	76	4.78
Out of Commonwealth.....	168	10.58
At board, attending school.....	93	5.86
Attending school, not boarded.....	245	15.43
Employed on farms.....	82	5.16
In mills (textile).....	56	3.53
In other mills and factories.....	93	5.86
Idle.....	76	4.78
Classed as laborers.....	80	5.04
In machine shops.....	11	.69
In shoe shops.....	40	2.51
Clerks and in stores.....	56	3.53
In other institutions.....	20	1.26
Ill.....	7	.44
Occupations unknown.....	27	1.70
Odd jobs.....	43	2.71
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	138	8.69
In printing plants.....	9	.57
Recently released.....	6	.38
Messengers and doing errands.....	53	3.34
In different occupations.....	156	9.82
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	53	3.34
	<hr/> 1,588	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,588 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,039, or 65.42 per cent, were doing well; 173, or 10.9 per cent, were doing fairly well; 43, or 2.71 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 168, or 10.58 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 138, or 8.69 per cent, were unknown, and occupations unknown, 27, or 1.7 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	459
Number of boys paroled to others.....	73
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	131
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation..	663
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1929.....	93

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1929.*

For violation of parole.....	332
For relocation and other purposes.....	27
Total number returned.....	359

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	20	12.19
On farms.....	3	1.83
In textile mills.....	4	2.44
In different occupations.....	16	9.76
Chauffeurs.....	8	4.88
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth.....	59	35.97
Idle.....	7	4.27
In factories.....	14	8.54
Laborers.....	10	6.09
In institutions.....	9	5.49
Odd jobs.....	7	4.27
Clerks.....	7	4.27
	<hr/> 164	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	87	53.05
Doing fairly well	11	6.71
Doing badly	12	7.32
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	54	32.92
	164	100.00

During the year 9 boys who became of age in 1929 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1929, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 35.
 In the United States Navy, 34.
 In the United States Marines, 7.
 On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,021.
 On parole to others, 82.
 On parole on own responsibility, 10.
 On parole at board, 93.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 168.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 138.
 Total outside the School, 1,588.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1928.....	927
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1929.....	424
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1929.....	1,351
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1929	105
Became of age during year	169
Committed to other institutions during year.....	51
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	69
Died during year	3
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	5
	402
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1929....	949
Net gain	22

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	72	7.59
Machinists	17	1.79
Employed on farms	56	5.90
Doing odd jobs.....	49	5.16
In textile mills	56	5.90
In shoe shops	30	3.16
Classed as laborers	72	7.59
Clerks and working in stores.....	54	5.69
Other factories	82	8.64
Recently released	38	4.00
Teamsters	30	3.16
In different occupations	112	11.80
In institutions	25	2.63
Out of Commonwealth	83	8.75
Idle	54	5.69
In School	11	1.16
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	98	10.33
Printing	5	.53
Ill	5	.53
	949	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 949 boys show that at the time of the last report 617, or 65.02 per cent, were doing well; 110, or 11.59 per cent, were doing fairly well; 41, or 4.31 per cent, were doing badly; 83, or 8.75 per cent, were out of State; 98, or 10.33 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	30	17.75
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	26	15.38
Chauffeurs	11	6.51
Employed on farms	5	2.95
In textile mills, other mills and factories	23	13.61
Classed as laborers	13	7.69
Out of Commonwealth	18	10.68
Ill	3	1.78
Odd jobs	6	3.56
In other institutions	10	5.90
Idle	3	1.78
In different occupations	11	6.51
Clerks	10	5.90
	169	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1929.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	99	58.58
Doing fairly well	13	7.69
Doing badly	14	8.29
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	43	25.44
	169	100.00

During the year 33 boys who became of age in 1929 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 98 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole during the year ending November 30, 1929, and 7 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1929.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$37,480.00
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$7,761.52	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,867.25	
Telephone and telegraph	1,450.17	
Travel of boys	2,635.81	
Carriage hire for boys	1,582.00	
Return of runaways and sundries	136.81	
		\$17,433.56
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$611.18	
Stationery and office supplies	694.06	
Telephone and Telegraph	439.56	
Rent	1,145.00	
Sundries	53.96	
		\$2,943.76
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$13,262.12	
Clothing ¹	3,997.42	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	1,336.62	
		\$18,596.16

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys..... \$76,453.48
 Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out..... \$5,469.71

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$668.93. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 307 girls. During the year 199 girls were committed, 99 girls were returned, and 312 girls were paroled during the year, leaving 293 girls in the school on November 30, 1929. The largest number in any one day was 327 girls; the smallest number in any one day was 292 girls.

From the numbers submitted, with a normal single-room capacity for 262 girls, it is evident that an additional cottage is an essential need. At present there is a total of 44 girls cared for in six of the cottages, in open dormitories on the upper floors, in addition to full occupancy of all the single rooms; and during the summer it was necessary in nine of the ten cottages to have some girls lodged in dormitories, creating very unfavorable conditions. It is the policy of the school to continue training along lines which have proved successful, to make changes where results have failed to reach expectations, and to add whatever educational research may have contributed of promise of better fulfilment of our purpose. The school, therefore, continues fundamental work, varied by new adaptations.

Academic work alone does not meet our needs. The re-education and restoration of our girls along social lines is the large problem presented. How may we best equip them that they may return to the community as a stable and valued part of the community? The answer has not been found for the entire number. The majority, it is felt, must be trained sufficiently well that with the exception of the very young girls, they may be returned to the community as self-supporting.

Character formation, being a slow process, allows no short cut, but rather evolves from and is the direct result of the training given and the ability of the child to respond. The close contact and personal attention to the individual girl by the superintendent and assistant superintendent, the care and intimate understanding of the matron and other workers in the cottage, the supervision of the physician and nurses, the invaluable spiritual help afforded by the several clergymen, and last, but by no means least, the untiring efforts of the principal and teachers in the academic departments, are the contributing factors in the unfolding of character development.

In the central school building there are rooms for the teaching of handwork as well as academic, a gymnasium, a domestic science room, and an assembly hall. A well-rounded program, adapted to the individual girl, is provided.

In planning the academic work, a course of study based on public school standards forms the foundation. Because of the limits in time of stay, those parts of the basic subjects that may be of definite practical value to the average person are stressed. To these subjects are added other cultural ones, such as picture study, music appreciation, and the study of literature, which later may have value.

Each girl is required to spend one session daily in an academic class and one in a class in sewing, with exceptions made in the case of younger girls, low-grade and high school girls, all of whom spend additional time in the academic class. A small group, also, has had handwork substituted for academic work. The handwork classes consist of sewing and various handicrafts, including chair-caning, basketry, rug-making, embroidery and crocheting.

The domestic science room trains about sixty girls. The work done in this department consists of practical cooking, waitress work, table etiquette, etc., the aim being to emphasize the place and dignity of such work, as well as the need of thoughtfulness, accuracy and neatness.

Interest has been stimulated by the study of current events. Responsibility of the individual to the life of the community has been presented through an up-to-date course in civics.

Our department of physical education combines gymnastics and recreational activities, the program consisting of definite work in the gymnasium, with folk dancing and games. Hygiene, with its mental as well as its physical aspect, has been stressed. Health charts have been kept in the lower grades.

General chorus and class instruction in music has been given and the choir has continued to do excellent work. Piano instruction has been given in some cases. The new electric radio has afforded better material for the music appreciation courses.

Holidays and special days are observed by suitable programs. The Christmas play, "There Was One Who Gave a Lamb," was charmingly presented. At Easter, "In an Easter Garden," was also well presented.

Our annual graduation exercises and exhibition were held on June 22nd and 26th. Twenty-seven girls received certificates of promotion from our upper grade class to the first year of high school. "The Gateway," a pageant of commencement, was presented in the Chapel by the graduating class, music being furnished by the choir. A demonstration of the work of the department of physical education, in which approximately 200 girls participated, was given on the lawn, at the close of the Chapel exercises.

THE FARM

The season on the farm was fairly satisfactory, with an average yield of food products. The apple crop was below the average. From the dairy 800 pounds of beef, 304,945 pounds of milk, and 5,250 pounds of butter, were produced. The swine herd furnished 14,286 pounds of pork. Four hundred tons of ice were harvested, and 70 cords of wood were cut.

IMPROVEMENTS

An enlargement of the storehouse, under construction in 1928, was completed and cold storage refrigeration facilities provided.

The farmhouse, occupied by the men employees, seriously damaged by fire on March 27, 1929, was restored and made ready for occupancy July 22, 1929.

Three silos were built,—two new ones and a third one reconstructed. The slate on the roof of the cow barn was relaid.

An extension to the school hospital is in process of construction, the work being done by the trade classes from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, six miles away. A wing, sixty by thirty-one feet, one and one-half stories in height, with basement out of ground, is being added, which will provide medical offices, treatment rooms, and additional rooms for girls and officers.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1929, is respectfully submitted:

Summary of Work Done

- Number of visits by school physician, 425.
- Number of visits by other physicians, 25.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 9,859.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 633.
- Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
- Number of commitments examined by physician, 199.
- Number of returned girls examined by physician, 74.
- Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 526.
- Number of smears taken, 530.
- Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,333.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 13.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 41.
- Number of girls pregnant when committed, 16.

Number of returned girls pregnant, 2.
 Number of X-rays taken, 3.
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 24.
 Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 7.
 Number of injections of novocaine, 3.
 Number of injections of diphtheria antitoxin, 3.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 3.
 Number of urine analysis, 216.
 Number of chest examinations, 442.

*Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in
 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.*

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, nose and throat were examined, 198.
 Number of other eye examinations, 197.
 Number of other nose examinations, 19.
 Number of other throat examinations, 32.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 60.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 135.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 160.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 13.
 Total number of girls seen, 776.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 46.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Number of visits made, 54.	Pulps removed, 4.
Amalgam fillings, 974.	Treatments, 97.
Enamel fillings, 210.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 129.
Cement fillings, 192.	Partial plates, 5.
Extractions, 435.	Gold inlays, 7.
Gas administrations, 11.	Gold crowns, 2.
Novocaine administrations, 298.	Trubyte crowns, 4.
Cleansings, 172.	Impressions, 21.
	Number of girls seen, 1,087.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS
 INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1928.....	307	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1928.....	543	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1928.....	850	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1929.....	199	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole).....	1	
	<hr/>	1,050
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1929.....	60	
Honorably discharged during year.....	62	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	20	
	<hr/>	142
Total in custody, November 30, 1929.....		908

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

In the school November 30, 1928.....	307	
Since committed	199	
	<hr/>	506

Recalled to the school:

From visit home	2	
From court	2	
From running from the school.....	6	
From hospitals	37	
For a visit	2	
	<hr/>	49
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	8	
To await commitment to institutions.....	6	
For further training	22	
For violation of parole	14	
	<hr/>	50
		99
		<hr/>
		605

Released from school:

On parole to parents or relatives.....	105
On parole to parents to attend school.....	17
On parole to other families for wages.....	108
On parole to other families to attend school.....	11
For a visit home	2
From visit to I. S.	1
To attend court	2
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	9
Transferred to hospitals	45
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	4
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	2
Committed to Monson State Hospital.....	1
Committed to Worcester State Hospital.....	5
	<hr/>
	312

Remaining in the school November 30, 1929..... 293

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1929.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3.....	—	1 ¹	9.....	1	3
3.....	—	2 ¹	7.....	1	4
1.....	—	3 ¹	9.....	1	5
1.....	—	4 ¹	7.....	1	6
1.....	—	10 ¹	6.....	1	7
1.....	—	14 ¹	19.....	1	8
1.....	—	26 ¹	10.....	1	9
2.....	—	1	11.....	1	10
3.....	—	2	9.....	1	11
2.....	—	3	5.....	2	0
4.....	—	4	12.....	2	1
3.....	—	5	5.....	2	2
2.....	—	6	3.....	2	4
4.....	—	7	2.....	2	5
2.....	—	8	4.....	2	6
8.....	—	9	2.....	2	7
10.....	—	10	1.....	2	8
11.....	—	11	1.....	2	10
4.....	1	0	1.....	2	11
7.....	1	1	1.....	3	1
13.....	1	2	2.....	3	2

Total number paroled for first time during year, 212; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 4 months, 13 days. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Breaking and entering and larceny, 1.
Delinquent, 25.
Drunkenness, 2.
False fire alarms, 1.
Fornication, 11.
Idle and disorderly, 4.
Larceny, 13.
Lewdness, 35.
Runaway, 21.
Stubborn, 78.
Transferred from the Division of Child Guardianship, 4.
(Delinquent; stubborn; runaway, 2)
Vagrancy, 3.
Violation of the True Name Law, 1.
Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Between 9 and 10 years,	1.
Between 10 and 11 years,	1.
Between 11 and 12 years,	2.
Between 12 and 13 years,	7.
Between 13 and 14 years,	19.
Between 14 and 15 years,	43.
Between 15 and 16 years,	55.
Between 16 and 17 years,	66.
Between 17 and 18 years,	5.

Total number committed, 199.

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 3 months, 27 days.

TABLE 41. *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Born in the United States, 181.

Born in foreign countries, 18.

Canada, 8.

Greece, 2.

Ireland, 2.

Italy, 1.

Poland, 2.

Portugal, 1.

Scotland, 1.

Wales, 1.

Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

Both parents born in the United States, 80.

Both parents foreign born, 72.

Father native born and mother foreign, 17.

Father foreign born and mother native, 19.

Mother native, father unknown, 2.

Mother foreign, father unknown, 4.

Father native, mother unknown, 2.

Nativity of both parents unknown, 3.

Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during the year ending November 30, 1929.*

In school, 70.

Housework, 12.

Factory, 5.

Nursemaid, 1.

Idle, 111.

Total number committed, 199.

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for girls during year ending November 30, 1929.*

In high school (first year), 14.

In high school (second year), 10.

In high school (third year), 5.

In grade IX, 13.

In grade VIII, 45.

In grade VII, 48.

In grade VI, 32.

In grade V, 8.

In grade IV, 6.

In grade III, 2.

Special classes, 16.

Total number committed, 199.

In school when committed, 70.

Out of school less than one year, 72.

Out of school between one and two years, 24.

Out of school between two and three years, 24.

Out of school between three and four years, 7.

Out of school between four and five years, 1.

Out of school between five and six years, 1.

Total number committed, 199.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income

PERSONAL SERVICES:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$12.08
Sales	700.66
MISCELLANEOUS	109.41

Total income	\$822.15
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

APPROPRIATIONS:

Advance	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	70,329.79
Special Appropriations	3,693.98
Maintenance refunds	98.13
Special appropriation refunds	57.60
	\$82,179.50

\$83,001.65

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:

Institution income	\$822.15
Refunds, account maintenance	98.13
Refunds account special appropriations.....	57.60
	\$977.88

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:

On account of maintenance.....	\$70,329.79
Return of advance.....	8,000.00
On account of special appropriations.....	3,693.98
	\$82,023.77

\$83,001.65

Maintenance

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$3,330.54
Appropriation, current year	155,100.00
	\$158,430.54
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	155,714.72
	\$2,715.82

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$69,269.88
Food	17,746.19
Medical and general care.....	3,607.03
Farm	15,489.23
Heat, light and power.....	17,484.70
Garage, stable and grounds	2,244.99
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,881.99
Religious instruction	1,676.20
Clothing and materials	8,412.12
Furnishings and household supplies.....	9,472.43
Repairs, ordinary	6,435.95
Repairs and renewals.....	1,994.01
	\$155,714.72

Total expenses for maintenance.....

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

EXTENSION TO STOREHOUSE:

Whole amount, \$15,000.00.
Expended during fiscal year, \$6,947.35.
Total expended to date, \$14,999.68.
Balance at end of year, \$32, reverting to Treasury.

EXTENSION TO SCHOOL INFIRMARY:

Whole amount, \$15,000.
Expended during fiscal year, \$10,901.25.
Total expended to date, \$10,901.25.
Balance at end of year, \$4,098.75.

DORMITORY FIRE DAMAGE:

Whole amount, \$6,000.00.
Expended during fiscal year, \$5,997.30.
Expended to date, \$5,997.30.

Balance at end of year, \$2.70, reverting to Treasury.
 PURCHASE OF FARM LAND:
 Whole amount, \$1,500.
 Expended to date, —.
 Balance at end of year, \$1,500.
 During the year the average number of inmates has been 308.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$155,714.72.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.724.
 Receipt from sales, \$822.15.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.051.
 All other institution receipts, \$121.49.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0076.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.6654.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1929.

REAL ESTATE	
Land	\$23,300.00
Buildings	391,925.00
Total Real Estate.....	\$415,225.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal Property	106,329.77
Total Valuation of Property.....	\$521,554.77

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	307	307
Number received during year (committed, 199; returned from parole, 99)	—	298	298
Number passing out of the institution during the year....	—	312	312
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	293	293
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	308	308
Average number of officers and employees during the year....	26	53	79

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	776
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody..	142
Employees of parole branch	16

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:	
Salaries and wages	\$69,269.88
Travel, transportation, etc.....	1,881.99
Food	17,746.19
Religious instruction	1,676.20
Clothing and materials.....	8,412.12
Furnishings and household supplies.....	9,472.43
Medical and general care	3,607.03
Heat, light and power.....	17,484.70
Farm and stable	15,489.23
Grounds	2,244.99
Repairs, ordinary	6,435.95
Repairs and renewals.....	1,994.01
	\$155,714.72

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.
 Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

It has been, and is, the aim of the Girls Parole Branch to give to each individual girl opportunities to develop a standard of morals, a point of view, and a goal, which will be her guide and support, when, at twenty-one, she is on her own resources.

To attain this aim means individual study of the background, the personality defects, which are varying in causes and degrees, and the needs of each girl. During 1929 there have been 776 individual girls (and 62 babies) taken care of by the Girls Parole Branch. The Visitors have visited their girls 6,978 times during the past year. They have interviewed

6,835 individuals in doing their work. The most that we have been able to do in the past year, in many instances, has been to point the way, when once we accompanied the girls on the way.

When one adds to the low grade of mentality, the bad heredity, the degenerating home environment, the lack of moral training, and the fact that over 90 per cent of these girls had sex experiences prior to commitment, and the others were possessed of much unwholesome sex knowledge, it is evident that the parole branch has been confronted from day to day with an enormous task.

Six hundred and fifteen girls were on parole at the end of the year, November 30, 1929, the average age being eighteen years and two months. Two hundred and twenty-two of these were under eighteen years of age, 165 were under seventeen years of age, and 57 were under sixteen years of age. Three hundred and six different girls have been in housework positions during the year. Two hundred and ninety-five foster homes were used 436 times. The homes of 237 applicants of girls were investigated and 129 of these new homes were used. One hundred and sixty-six homes that had been used in previous years were again used this year. Eighty-five girls were paroled to foster homes for the first time. Ninety-one girls were paroled for the first time to the homes of relatives.

There have been 1,822 relocations of girls made during the year. These changes are frequently necessary for various reasons—it may be due to the employer or to the relative in whose home the girl has been placed, or to the girl herself. Many girls are not capable of sustained effort in one environment. New interests, new responsibilities, and new faces are necessary to keep them from being disinterested or discouraged. Changes are made many times, not because of any dissatisfaction of the home in which the girl is placed, but to give her a greater opportunity. Often a change of employment is considered advisable by the department.

The employment of girls who have done other work than housework has been varied. There has been little unemployment, however, due to the visitors' persistent efforts to interest others in helping to find a new position for the girl when she loses the old one. Many of the girls have done housework by the day, during slack times in the stores and the mills. They have been employed as follows: Bakery, 5; cafeteria, 2; clerk—business college, 1; dancer on stage, 1; factory, 149; fishloft, 2; General Electric Company, 3; hairdressing, 5; hospital attendant, 3; hospital—diet kitchen, 1; housework by the day, 45; laundry, 16; library, 1; motion picture exchange, 2; needlework, 5; nurse, 4; real estate office, 2; Rustcraft, 1; sales-girl, 12; tea room, 3; telephone, 3; and waitress, 13.

The number of girls paroled to relatives has increased greatly from year to year over that of girls paroled to foster homes, as shown by the following table (married girls are not included):

<i>Girls in Foster Homes</i>		<i>Girls in Homes of Relatives</i>	
Year	Per cent	Year	Per cent
1918	56.3	1918	12.0
1919	52.0	1919	22.0
1924	40.5	1924	29.1
1929	30.0	1929	36.5

This increased percentage of girls paroled to homes of relatives is due partly to the efforts of the department in the last few years to reconstruct the family life of the girls so that more were safely paroled to their own people. During the last year, we have been forced to drop most of this important phase of our work, because of the increased number of girls to be cared for and the limited number of workers. There have been 375 investigations of girls' homes made.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS

During the past year, 72 girls in the care of the department have attended school. It is the largest number of school girls that we have ever had. This may be due to the increase of young girls below working age, but it also due to the fact that we have been able to return more girls to their own homes. Out of this group of girls, 53 have been placed with their own or adopted parents, 32 of the 53 in reconstructed homes. Of the group in foster homes, 11 have earned wages from two dollars to five dollars a week, and have been practically self-supporting. Three girls have been in free homes, receiving a small allowance. One girl has had a part free home and four girls have been boarded. The board of two of these four was paid by their parents, leaving only two girls out of 72 for which the department has paid board. One of these was a difficult behavior problem of 12 years, and the other was an eleven-year-old child, whose home was unfit for her return.

There have been 13 girls in high school, 42 girls in grammar school, one in trade school, one in a seminary, 7 in business school, and 8 in continuation school. The girls have behaved well in school, and in most cases have been trustworthy between school hours. Those girls who have been in foster homes are to be commended. It is not an easy task for a girl to work her way through school where practically all her time outside of school hours is claimed by her employer.

Recreation is more or less a question of convenience of the family. The little girls belong to the Girl Scouts or the Camp Fire Girls. They enjoy the good times and profit by the training. The older girls have little outside of their school activities, an occasional motion picture, or a shopping trip, perhaps.

The older school girl in the foster home must have pluck and determination. Every one who is graduated from high school is deserving of great praise, and it is safe to say that her future career will be a success.

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL CARE

When our girls have been placed in other institutions for discipline or medical care, such as the House of the Good Shepherd or the State Infirmary, they have been visited, in previous years, by the different visitors who had the care of them while in the community. This year the girls in these institutions have been under the direction of three visitors. The visitor who has the Boston district has had the supervision of the girls in the House of the Good Shepherd in Boston; the visitor who has the Springfield district has taken charge of the girls in the House of the Good Shepherd in Springfield; and the visitor who lives in Lowell has had the oversight of the girls in the State Infirmary at Tewksbury.

HEALTH OF THE GIRLS

The medical care of the girls is an important factor of parole work. In spite of the medical attention given to the girls while in the institution, they also need much while on parole. There has been an enormous increase in our hospital work in the past ten years.

In 1919, 116 girls were taken to the hospital 353 times. In 1929, 353 girls were taken 1,597 times to hospitals (25 different ones), private doctors and dentists. There were 137 ward patients. The number of girls has increased 204 per cent, and the number of times taken to hospitals and doctors has increased 352 per cent.

Fifty girls were under observation in the Psychopathic Hospital for periods of ten days each.

Miss Caroline Field, who has given her services for many years to the department and who has helped especially in the hospital work, assists now only when called on in the absence of the hospital visitor.

GIRLS' BANK SAVINGS

On November 30, 1929, there were 302 active bank accounts, amounting to \$14,609.62. Thirty-eight girls had between \$100 and \$200; five girls had between \$200 and \$300; three girls had \$300 or over. The largest amount that any one girl had in the bank at the end of the year was \$561.39.

Twenty-nine of the 60 girls, who reached their majority during the year, had \$796.50. in the bank. Thirty-eight of the girls, who were honorably discharged, had in the bank to their credit when they passed out of the care of the Trustees \$3,495.17. The largest amount that any of these girls had was \$475.85. Thirteen girls had over \$100.

Withdrawals from these accounts have been made for clothing, dentistry, board, vacations, reimbursement for money or articles stolen or destroyed, insurance, divorce, wedding trousseau, help at home, Christmas gifts, et cetera.

The savings referred to above, in most cases, do not include any money that may have been saved by girls who handled their own wages, or those girls living at home, as their earnings, in most cases, were needed in the family support. They are, however, a good indication of the habits of thrift which the parole department has tried to teach its wards, and which influences not only the girls themselves, but members of the girls' families.

GIRLS LEAVING THE CUSTODY OF THE TRUSTEES

There passed out of the custody of the Trustees during 1929 through three avenues 142 girls:

Commitment to other institutions, 20.

Reformatory for Women, 7.

Monson State Hospital, 1.

Worcester State Hospital, 6.

Wrentham State School, 1.

Department for Female Defective Delinquents, 5.

Reaching their majority, 60.

Being honorably discharged, 62.

Regarding the honorably discharged girls, the average age at the time of commitment to the school was 15 years and 2 months. The youngest girl was 10 years and 8 months when committed. The average time in the school in training was one year and 9 months. The shortest time was one month. (This girl was paroled because of poor health). The average time on parole was 3 years and one month. The longest time was 5 years and one month; the shortest time was one year and 9 months. Twenty girls were married and living in their own homes when honorably discharged.

The employment of the honorably discharged group was as follows: Cashier, 3; cook, 3; dental assistant, 1; dressmaker, 3; housekeeper, 12; nurse, 2; shop employee, 10; stenographer, 2; store clerk, 6. Their wages ranged from \$8 to \$35 a week.

COMMITMENTS DURING 1929

The work of the investigations and the recording of histories of the girls committed to the custody of the Trustees deserves special mention because of the importance of these records in the study of the individual girl. These investigations have been made with exceptional tact, thoroughness, and fairmindedness.

The number of commitments to the school has increased in the last five years 31.6 per cent. This is a heavy increase of work for one investigator. For a number of years one of the visitors has divided part of her time to assisting in these investigations, but with the increased number of girls on parole during 1929, the full time of all the visitors has been required in caring for the girls themselves.

One who has not had any intimate knowledge of the work with delinquents could scarcely understand the degrading environment and habits of many of these girls; much less believe that they could ever develop into a sphere of creditable living. It happens often enough, however, to make those of us who have followed them from year to year feel that any sacrifice of time, energy, personal inconvenience, or money is not too great.

IN CONCLUSION

The work of the parole department requires persistence, patience, and untiring devotion concentrated upon the welfare of each girl, that she may be given every opportunity to rebuild her life and develop every atom of good in her makeup for her own future and that of the community, thereby repaying in a measure, the tremendous effort of the Commonwealth in her behalf.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1929, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	175
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	32
On parole in families, earning wages.....	166
Attending school, earning wages.....	8
Attending school, boarding.....	7
Attending school, living at home.....	18
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives.....	4
In hospital or convalescent homes.....	24
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	74
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	27
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts.....	2
Boarding temporarily.....	9
House of Detention.....	1
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	37
b. Previously.....	28
c. From Industrial School.....	3
	<hr/>
	615
In school November 30, 1929.....	293
	<hr/>
	908

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1929.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1928.....	\$17,105.60
Cash received from savings to credit 280 girls and other ¹ sources	
from Dec. 1, 1928, to November 30, 1929.....	\$20,110.26
Interest on deposits.....	648.93
	<hr/>
By 1,418 deposits with the department.....	\$20,759.19
	<hr/>
	\$37,864.79
Cash ² withdrawn by 305 girls.....	\$19,578.43
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1929.....	\$18,286.36
¹ Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.	
² Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, etc.	

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1929.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$29,065.00
Visitors:		
Travel.....	\$4,693.58	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto.....	934.05	
	<hr/>	\$5,627.63
Office expenses:		
Advertising.....	\$79.41	
Postage.....	405.09	
Stationery and office supplies.....	471.08	
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,376.15	
Rent.....	3,210.00	
Sundries.....	7.22	
	<hr/>	\$5,548.95
Graduating expenses for honorably discharged girls.....		150.03
		<hr/>
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$40,391.61

Assistance to girls:

Board	\$680.27
Clothing	1,009.72
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	407.35
Travel	1,034.64
Miscellaneous	37.49

Total expended for girls..... \$3,169.47

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls
from the Industrial School for Girls..... \$43,561.08

TRUST FUNDS¹**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS***Lyman School, Lyman Fund.*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$7,231.99	\$35,000.00	\$42,231.99
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$2,021.10		\$2,021.10
Securities matured	1,000.00	1,000.00	
	<u>\$10,253.09</u>	<u>\$34,000.00</u>	<u>\$44,253.09</u>

Payments in 1928-29

	Cash	Securities	Total
Securities purchased	\$400.00	\$400.00	
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$9,853.09	\$34,400.00	\$44,253.09

Present Investments

Akron, Ohio, bond.....		\$400.00	
Athol bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.....		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.....		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates.....		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds.....		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.....		8,000.00	
		<u>\$34,400.00</u>	
Cash on hand.....		9,853.09	\$44,253.09

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds..	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
	<u>\$20,000.00</u>	

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$6,959.69		\$6,959.69
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$1,750.66		\$1,750.66
	<u>\$8,710.35</u>		<u>\$8,710.35</u>
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$279.88		\$279.88

Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$8,430.47		\$8,430.47
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$8,430.47

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....			
Balance November 30, 1929.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Athol bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$487.41	\$100.00	\$587.41
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	64.23		64.23
	<u>\$551.64</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$651.64</u>

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees

Payments in 1928-29

Lyman School for Boys.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$551.64	\$100.00	\$651.64
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.....		551.64	651.64

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Securities matured	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Securities purchased	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
Balance November 30, 1929.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I., bond.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
	\$244.57		\$244.57
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$44.36		\$105.76
Discount on securities purchased.....	61.40		
	\$350.33		\$350.33
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$350.33		\$350.33
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$350.33

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$46.60	\$46.60
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$41.80	\$41.80
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$88.40	\$88.40
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$88.40

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
	\$111.90		\$111.90
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investment.....	\$46.02		\$46.02
	\$157.92		\$157.92
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	\$20.45		\$20.45
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$137.47		\$137.47
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$137.47

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	Cash	Securities	Total
	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90
No transactions in 1928-29.....			
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90

Present Investments

Boston Five Cent Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		4,846.82	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
Cash	134.68		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90

Income Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$37.88		\$37.88
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$429.22		\$429.22
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$467.10		\$467.10
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$274.56		\$274.56
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$192.54		\$192.54

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$5,349.79	\$5,349.79
No transactions in 1928-29.....		
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$5,349.79	\$5,349.79
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others bank books	\$5,349.79	

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

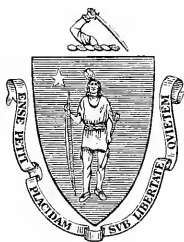
Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$159.25	\$159.25
<i>Receipts in 1928-29</i>		
Income from investments.....	\$247.12	\$247.12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$406.37	\$406.37
<i>Payments in 1928-29</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$150.00	\$150.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1929.....	\$256.37	\$256.37

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

850. 5-'31. Order 2251.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, SWAMPSCOTT.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.
 WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 262. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

William L. S. Brayton of Fall River, an able and public spirited citizen, who was appointed a Trustee in September, 1925, resigned in June, 1930, on account of the increased business demands on his time. He was succeeded by William B. Thurber of Milton, who was appointed in July, 1930. Mr. Thurber brings to the Board wide experience in private business, and in public, charitable and educational affairs.

The Trustees have abiding gratitude to all those loyal and faithful officers and employees who conscientiously assist in carrying out the purposes entrusted to the Board. Much of the success of the institutions and of the parole branches is due to them, many of whom have for long periods given intelligent and self-effacing service. Among those of longest service in the visiting department was Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who had been in the Girls Parole Branch since November 6, 1906. She passed away on February 20, 1930, and the gratitude of the wards of the Trustees whom she has helped will be an unwritten memorial to her service.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1930 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 37 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 2,032 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 106 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 55 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1930.*

	1928	1929	1930
Lyman School for Boys	345	326	306
Industrial School for Boys	350	355	436
Industrial School for Girls	212	199	177

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1930; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1930.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1930
	1928	1929	1930		
Lyman School for Boys	499	523	484	480	488
Industrial School for Boys	297	295	319	284	315
Industrial School for Girls	304	308	315	262	305

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1930.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
1925	356	364	147	867
1926	350	342	164	856
1927	340	319	189	848
1928	345	350	212	907
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
Totals	3,225	3,338	1,609	8,172

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1930, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,446, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1930.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	488	1,623	2,111
Industrial School for Boys	315	1,052	1,367
Industrial School for Girls	305	663	968
Totals	1,108	3,338	4,446

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1929 and 1930 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY.

	1929	1930
Lyman School for Boys	12.05 mos.	12.15 mos.
Industrial School for Boys	9.7 mos.	8.3 mos.
Industrial School for Girls	1 yr. 4 mos. 13 days	1 yr. 4 mos. 25 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The routine work of the Mental Hygiene Clinic has continued with little change this year. More precision is being reached in testing and in recommendations for school and work placements. As previously, only routine tests are made at the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, with psychiatric examination of special cases. At the Lyman School for Boys, the work is still an integral part of the institutional regime. To be of the greatest service, the psychiatrist must spend much time among the boys in their work, school, play and cottage life.

The clinic is in the midst of a statistical compilation of records on 1,000 cases. These 1,000 cases will be followed as closely as time permits, and their follow-up over a period of years should give valuable information as to the types of boys, subsequent careers, various relationships, etc.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were approximately 30 outstandingly psychopathic and badly feeble-minded boys in the Lyman School. Problems arising from the presence of so many of these boys have been discussed in previous reports. There is no distinct psychopathic, or even feeble-minded type, but the duller and more unstable boys are, on the whole, the more difficult they are to influence and control.

Nearly every one agrees that there should be children's psychopathic hospitals, where neurotic, unstable, psychopathic, and psychotic children may receive adequate study, care, and treatment. At present there is no such institution in Massachusetts.

Tentative plans have been considered for devoting a special cottage at the Lyman School for Boys, where the boys are younger, to the treatment of 15 to 20 psychopathic and badly defective boys. There is much to be said both for and against such a proposal. Some of the arguments for such a cottage are presented, as follows:

These boys, when placed a few in each cottage with the more normal boys, upset discipline. They have to go unpunished where other boys are punished, and the presence in a cottage of a few boys "getting away with things" makes it harder to hold others up to a good standard of conduct. These boys, who often do not realize the extent of their wrong doing, are being constantly brought up by masters for discipline. The consequence is that they often become less able to adjust because of their fear of reproof.

In a cottage for such boys, the standard of order need not be any lower, but a more varied and less exhausting program would obtain. The officers would expect many disorderly incidents, outbreaks of temper, fights, etc., and could approach them with the knowledge that these boys have poor self-control. Untoward incidents would pass unnoticed less often than in other cottages. Reasoning and talking it over would largely replace discipline, and much friction might be expected to be eliminated.

A corollary to this advantage is another—group training would still be very important, but individual training would be greatly stressed. There would be living together a group of boys who do not know how to get along with each other. By constant observation, checking up, advising, talking, listening, with a minimum of reproof, and of punishment, the boy

would be helped to assist in his own improvement scheme. More than in cottages for normal boys, each boy would be regarded as a particular individual, needing treatment all his own, as well as group treatment.

The strain of competing with brighter and more stable boys, and of striving for impossible conduct goals, is of great hindrance to these boys, only adding to their feelings of inferiority and making it easy for them to become discouraged because there seems to be no use in trying to be good.

In a psychiatric cottage, they would live in an atmosphere where the idea is to help individuals, where lesser standards would be held to, but such as would not be impossible of attainment. Praise would sound louder than blame, and there would be glory obtainable for all.

Flagging interest because of poor concentration characterizes many of these boys under consideration. They simply cannot work and study as long as normal boys—the routine is deadly to them.

In a special cottage all routine would be elastic. Work, study, and play would come in shorter periods. A great deal of constructive play, such as rug and basket making, rafia work, gardening, simple carpentry, etc., would help to keep boys busy, happy, and learning things during what seems to them play.

It is naturally expected by the superintendent and officers that the psychiatrist should be of special help in the treatment and training of this group. What they need is that during their waking hours, all the adults with whom they come in contact should be firm in the enforcing of what rules are necessary, watchful of all conduct, checking up on it, keen to point out faults which occur, but above all, tranquil, calm when untoward things happen, always master of the situation. It has been said that the one generalization that can be made about delinquents is that they have been brought up in their homes in an atmosphere of insecurity, turmoil, quarreling and bickering. Parents should control their children firmly but lovingly, with no animosity. Many of our boys appear to have been reared as though child nurture were a series of fights—now the parent winning, now the child. The plea for calm, dispassionate authority is one that cannot be stressed too much for an institution as a whole, as well as for this proposed cottage. It is necessary that officers, to be successful, should control, lead, advise, praise, and punish the boys without becoming angry. An interest in the boy, with stimulation toward his taking a real interest in his own improvement, should be the ruling emotional attitude of officers directly in charge of him.

There are, of course, arguments against the establishment of such a cottage, which will not be entered into at this time. If, however, plans for such a cottage are developed, these boys of low mentality would be happier, would lead a more varied life, would be striving after only possible goals, and would get the feeling of being understood and of consciously helping in their own reformation. It would seem that such an experiment might be worth while.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The past year has been one of encouragement in many respects. There has been no serious sickness and only a mild epidemic of scarlet fever at the beginning of the year. The daily average enrollment was 39 less than the previous year, or 484. The number of commitments dropped from 326 to 306. There were a number of the older boys returned to the school, due to the serious unemployment conditions, as, in many cases, men with families were given the work which boys of our type could do. The average length of stay of boys released during the year has increased slightly from 12.05 to 12.15 months.

The health of the boys has been exceptionally good. The boys are well

looked after by Dr. Ayer, the school physician, whose report is incorporated herewith. The boys' teeth are well cared for by Dr. Harold Cushing, who examines all boys and does the necessary dental work at the school infirmary.

ACADEMIC.

The average age of the boys committed to the Lyman School is approximately twelve years. In view of that, at least 65 per cent of all boys receive 25 hours of academic training each week. The average attendance in the academic classes for the year ending November 30, 1930 was 309. Four hundred and twelve boys began school work during the year and 414 boys were discharged.

Our general aim in the academic department is to give our boys, as nearly as possible, the equivalent of the work of outside schools; to vary the routine of our work so that they may be free from the monotony of institution life; and lastly, to try to build a new code of morals and ethics which will shape their minds for a more wholesome appreciation of life.

The system of studies is similar to that used in the public schools. It is found, however, that owing to the lower mentality of the average institution boy and the variations of the classes due to new arrivals and discharges, progress must necessarily be slower and frequent reviews must be given to bring the majority up to a standard.

It is expedient to give a boy a Binet test before placing him in school. Often a boy who has fallen into delinquency is no longer interested in his school work. A fairly accurate indication of his mental worth is given by the test. By comparison of the test with the report of the teacher, the boy is placed in the grade where he will make the most progress.

The gymnasium work consists of the standard drills and setting up exercises, together with instruction in whatever sports may be in season. The boys are at an age to receive much benefit by physical exercise. Much of the work is in the teaching of the fundamentals of the various sports, yet the spirit of play is never neglected.

Each grade is given two periods of music work and one period of choir and community song work each week.

Special instruction in drawing is given twice a week to boys who have special talent in that line of work. Each class receives two periods of drawing a week.

In conjunction with the academic department, morning sessions in sloyd and hand work are given to about 90 boys.

As in years past, our boys' band stands out as an organization of which any school may feel proud. It consists of 35 boy musicians, all of whom receive their musical training at the school. The band has not only performed for the entertainment of the school, but has taken part in functions outside of our school, and has received merited praise. Many of the boys continue their band practice after being paroled, and are playing with credit in professional bands.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC.

The psychiatric clinic has become more and more useful to the administration. School and work placements are being made with less trial and error and more certainty. A boy has to feel fairly well contented before he can be helped much. By fitting boys into their proper niches, necessary adjustment may be made, and friction reduced. The clinic also deals with many so-called "problem boys," and is of great assistance in their treatment.

PRINT SHOP.

The results from this department during the past year have been very satisfactory. There has been no change in the equipment except the in-

stallation of safety devices on all presses. Ninety per cent of the equipment is in good shape and unless there is a radical change in the work, can easily take care of all needs.

Much might be said about the nature of the work, but the technical side would take up most of the story. There has been an increase in volume of work over any former period. If there are further increases, they can be met with modern automatic feeds, which at some future time will be needed for instruction as well as a necessity, as the time of the hand-fed press is rapidly passing. Visitors have sometimes been surprised that a linotype machine is not included in our equipment. Perhaps the best answer to this is the grade of boy we now have to train. Most all boys love machinery, and it is far easier to teach them the routine mechanical phase than to develop the art of composition. It is our aim to teach the apprentice to carry the job from case to customer, regardless of the number of operations it must pass through. It is therefore imperative that care in selection of boys must be exercised to insure placement when they leave the school.

Most of the printing of the Department of Public Welfare is done here, and as it includes work for about ten different groups or branches within the department, the volume of work may readily be seen.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The physical condition of the school is good. General repairs to all buildings have been followed up consistently during the year. At the laundry a new washer and two extractors, equipped with safety devices, have been installed. A new dough mixer was placed in the central kitchen. Two silos were added to the farm buildings. A 100 Kilowatt engine and generator has been purchased and is now being installed at the power plant. The outstanding improvement of the year is the completion of a new brick cottage for boys. Another brick cottage for boys, and a new assembly building, are in process of construction and should be ready for occupancy in the early summer.

FARM.

The season of 1930, though without the usual amount of rain, was very favorable for all crops raised on the farm. An abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables and fruits was produced. The apple crop was exceptionally good; the milk production was increased over that of last year; and the hay crop was unusually large.

Two new silos were built and 344 tons of silage corn were harvested. The dairy has shown excellent results, having produced 223,725 quarts of milk, 6,193 pounds of butter, 581 pounds of veal and 4,444 pounds of beef. The swine herd produced 20,076 pounds of pork. The farm also produced 2,460 bushels of potatoes.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1930, is respectfully submitted.

The work at the hospital has been somewhat different from that of other years, in that there have been more surgical cases than usual. Cases of appendicitis, mastoid disease, and minor accidents causing fractures, have been larger in number.

During a mild epidemic of scarlet fever at the beginning of the year, all of the boys in the school were given the Dick test. Judging from the results of that test, given by the State Department of Health, only a very small per cent of our boys were found susceptible to the disease.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

- Number of visits by physician, 357.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 22,782.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, 382.
- Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,379.
- Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 397.
- Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.
- Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 63.
- Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 98.
- Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 27.
- Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 4.
- Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 3.
- Number of new inmates examined by physician, 306.
- Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 698.
- Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 114.
- Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 - Massachusetts General Hospital, 66.
 - Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 7.
 - Monson State Hospital, 3.
 - Worcester City Hospital, 8.
 - Westboro State Hospital for X-ray, 27.
 - Westfield State Sanatorium, 2.
 - Worcester Isolation Hospital, 1.
 - Worcester State Hospital, 2.
 - Worcester Belmont Hospital, 6.
 - Framingham Clinic, 9.
 - Memorial Hospital Clinic, 2.
- Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
- Number of operations performed:
 - Tonsils and adenoids, 51.
- Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation:
 - Hernia, 7.
 - Circumcision, 5.
 - Appendicitis, 8.
 - Undescended testicle, 3.
 - Acute mastoid, 3.
 - Nasal septum, 1.
 - Growth around arms, 3.
 - Rectal abscess, 1.
- Special cases:
 - Scarlet fever, 11.
 - Pneumonia, 1.
 - Serious injury to hand, 1.
 - Tubercular abdominal glands, 1.
 - Tubercular disease of the ilium, 1.
 - Rectal abscess, 1.
 - Abscess of knee, 1.
 - Suppurating glands of neck, 1.
 - Suppurating ears, 6.
 - Alopecia, 1.
- Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 48.
- Number of inmates given glasses, 29.
- Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 143.
- Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 150.
- Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 81.
- Number of inmates vaccinated, 6.
- Tetanus serum given, 4.
- Diphtheria immunization, 156.
- Dick test given to all, 496.
- Scarlet fever immunizations, 31.
- Fractures, 15.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK PERFORMED BY

HAROLD B. CUSHING, D.M.D.

The following figures are the total operations of each type of work: Amalgam fillings, 1,011; copper cement fillings, 1,127; extractions, 597; prophylaxis, 950; treatments, 335.

There were a few serious dental operations which were successfully treated. A great many of the new boys come into the clinic showing lack of cleaning and care to the teeth. They are taught while in the school to brush their teeth daily, and their teeth are in good condition when they are paroled from the school.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1930.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1929.....		506
Committed during the year.....	302	
Recommitted during the year.....	2	
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	2	
Returned from parole.....	382	
Returned from absence without leave.....	78	
Returned from hospitals.....	47	
Returned from leave of absence.....	8	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4	
	<hr/>	825
		1,331*
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	436	
Paroled to others than relatives.....	86	
Boarded in foster homes.....	138	
Absent without leave.....	88	
Released to hospitals.....	49	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	17	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	4	
Granted leave of absence.....	11	
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Taken to Westfield State Sanatorium.....	2	
Committed to State Hospitals.....	3	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	1	
Taken to Monson State Hospital.....	3	
Released to court on habeas.....	2	
Discharged.....	1	
	<hr/>	843
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1930.....		488

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1930, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1930	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	1	124	125
Berkshire.....	4	469	473
Bristol.....	30	1,496	1,526
Dukes.....	1	25	26
Essex.....	45	2,195	2,240
Franklin.....	3	128	131
Hampden.....	29	1,195	1,224
Hampshire.....	5	218	223
Middlesex.....	55	3,237	3,292
Nantucket.....	1	29	30
Norfolk.....	8	793	801
Plymouth.....	18	415	433
Suffolk.....	82	3,439	3,521
Worcester.....	24	1,665	1,689
Totals.....	<hr/> 306	<hr/> 15,428	<hr/> 15,734

* This represents 819 individuals.

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Fathers born in United States....	23	16	24	19	20	27	17	19	22	12
Mothers born in United States...	26	22	15	25	18	25	25	26	24	21
Fathers foreign born	29	19	17	23	22	27	22	25	22	22
Mothers foreign born	26	17	17	19	20	26	20	18	24	16
Both parents born in United States	44	38	44	26	58	68	77	84	73	75
Both parents foreign born	178	171	165	173	216	213	211	206	198	183
Nativity of both parents unknown..	44	18	38	30	31	12	5	10	6	10
Nativity of one parent unknown...	42	29	29	34	24	9	8	5	6	5
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	52	62	56	59	61	61	62	60	60	60
Per cent of American parentage...	13	14	14	9	13	19	22	25	22	21
Per cent of unknown parentage ..	13	6	13	10	1	3	1	3	1	3

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Born in United States...	311	244	284	264	325	328	320	322	315	288
Foreign born	24	31	11	22	28	21	20	23	11	18
Unknown nativity	6	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1930	Committed from 1885 to 1929	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	2	10	25	37
Eight	3	60	115	178
Nine	9	210	231	450
Ten	15	468	440	923
Eleven	27	872	615	1,514
Twelve	54	1,594	748	2,396
Thirteen	77	2,462	897	3,436
Fourteen	102	3,582	778	4,462
Fifteen	17	347	913	1,277
Sixteen	—	32	523	555
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	306	9,656	5,518	15,480

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Had parents, 187.
Had no parents, 17.
Had father only, 36.
Had mother only, 43.
Had stepfather, 19.
Had stepmother, 15.
Had intemperate father, 108.
Had intemperate mother, 4.
Had both parents intemperate, 19.
Had parents separated, 28.
Had attended church, 304.
Had never attended church, 2.
Had not attended school within one year, 1.
Had been arrested before, 273.
Had been inmates of other institutions, 30.
Had used tobacco, 215.
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 7.
Were attending school, 176.
Were idle, 122.
Parents owning residence, 68.
Members of family had been arrested, 139.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending November 30, 1930.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
5	—	3 (or under)	15	1	4
3	—	4	11	1	5
12	—	5	6	1	6
27	—	6	7	1	7
29	—	7	4	1	8
13	—	8	1	1	9
16	—	9	2	1	10
24	—	10	3	1	11
30	—	11	1	2	1
37	1	—	2	2	6
30	1	1			
29	1	2			
24	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year 331. Average length of stay in the school 12.15 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Breaking and entering, 111.	Ringling false alarm of fire, 3.
Delinquent child, 3.	Malicious injury to property, 1.
Larceny, 112.	Habitual school offender, 1.
Stubbornness, 33.	Trespass, 2.
Running away, 11.	Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 15.	Lewdness, 3.
Assault and battery, 5.	Indecent assault, 3.
Setting fires, 2.	Total, 306.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1920-21	467.85	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
Average for ten years	469.89	322.5	660.6	207.5

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1921	14.04	1926	14.21
1922	14.18	1927	14.21
1923	13.95	1928	14.05
1924	14.10	1929	14.18
1925	13.78	1930	14.24

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1921	11.11	1926	11.88
1922	11.53	1927	12.46
1923	11.59	1928	11.43
1924	12.18	1929	12.05
1925	12.36	1930	12.15

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1921	13.20	1926	13.32
1922	13.04	1927	13.20
1923	12.97	1928	12.69
1924	13.09	1929	13.32
1925	13.19	1930	13.23

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1921	458	1926	326
1922	443	1927	353
1923	398	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359
1925	357	1930	382

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1921	\$9.56	\$9.55	1926	\$8.64	\$8.61
1922	9.61	9.60	1927	9.37	9.34
1923	11.26	11.21	1928	9.27	9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76
1925	9.20	9.18	1930	9.51	9.45

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

In 1st grade, 2	In 8th grade, 38
In 2nd grade, 5	In 9th grade, 8
In 3rd grade, 22	In High School, 5
In 4th grade, 34	Special Class, 21
In 5th grade, 48	Continuation, 7
In 6th grade, 59	Ungraded, 3
In 7th grade, 54	Total, 306

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1930:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—

Reimbursement from the Board of Retirement	\$27.12
Sales	1,300.48

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Refunds previous years	46.71
Interest on bank balances	140.96

Total Income	\$1,515.27
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

Advance	\$15,000.00
Current year refunds	96.88
	\$15,096.88
Receipts on account of maintenance	119,505.49
Lyman Trust Fund Income	9.00
	\$134,611.37
	\$186,126.64

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution Income	1,468.56
Refunds account previous years	46.71
Refunds account maintenance	96.88
	\$1,612.15
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION:—	
Return of advance	\$15,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	119,505.49
Lyman Trust Fund Income	9.00
	\$134,514.49
	\$136,126.64

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$251,900.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	239,455.99
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$12,444.01

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$117,281.46	
FOOD	33,194.12	
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE	6,736.36	
FARM	18,256.91	
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER	18,889.18	
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS	1,846.98	
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES	3,579.98	
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,266.83	
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS	15,184.39	
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	8,443.17	
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	7,149.80	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	6,626.81	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$239,455.99

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation carried forward from 1929	\$53,997.08
Appropriations, current year	113,000.00
	<u>\$166,997.08</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Brick Cottage	\$75,000.00	\$52,074.97	\$73,077.89	\$1,922.11
Improvements in Power Plant	8,000.00	—	—	8,000.00
Construction and Equipment of a Brick Cottage, 1930	55,000.00	290.00	290.00	54,710.00
Construction and Equipment of an Assembly Building	50,000.00	12,829.64	12,829.64	37,170.36
	<u>\$188,000.00</u>	<u>\$65,194.61</u>	<u>\$86,197.53</u>	<u>\$101,802.47</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 483.99.

Total cost of maintenance, \$239,455.99.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.51.

Receipts from sales, \$1,300.48.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.05.

All other institution receipts, \$168.08.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.45.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1930.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$50,553.67
Buildings	635,319.00
Total real estate	<u>\$685,872.67</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	<u>\$166,690.10</u>
Total valuation of property	<u>\$852,562.77</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	506	—	506
Number received during the year	825	—	825
Number passing out of institution during the year	843	—	843
Number at the end of the fiscal year	488	—	488
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	483.99	—	483.99
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	67.22	42.9	110.12

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1929	1,588
Released on parole during year 1930	660
Total	<u>2,248</u>
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	625
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1930	1,623
Net gain	<u>35</u>

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$117,281.46
2. Subsistence	33,194.12
3. Clothing	15,184.39
4. Ordinary repairs	7,149.80
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	66,646.22
Total for institution	\$239,455.99

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$37,718.99
Office and other expenses	21,298.67
Boarded boys under fourteen	23,716.97
Total	\$82,734.63
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$6,327.44

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEYGEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

In submitting the annual report for the year 1930, attention is first called to the crowded condition of the school and the rapidly changing population made necessary by the pressure of the numbers being committed. It may be that the sudden increase in commitments is due to the present industrial condition, and may be expected to subside as these conditions improve. With a normal capacity of 284, the school carried an average of 319. This was maintained only by cutting the average length of stay in the school from ten months, as for some years past, to 8.3 months for 1930. In all, 876 individual boys were dealt with during the year.

These conditions have placed a tremendous pressure on the facilities of the school, both as regards physical equipment and personnel. An open institution, such as ours, must have, in order to function at all well, at least a minimum of cohesion among the boys. When the group membership changes as rapidly as it has the past year, there is little time to develop leaders, common interests, or a sense of dependence on and obligation to one another. Group activities not only of the work sort, but of the play type, have been given increased emphasis and helped make it possible for the institution to come through thus far with a reasonably happy and profitably busy group of boys.

This extreme over-crowding may be considered only temporary, but for several years past, the school has been filled to capacity. This makes impossible the segregation of boys of widely different types into such groups as will make for the best results in management and training. Obviously, young, inexperienced lads should not be placed with larger, older, sophisticated types. Yet with a crowded school, the boy is likely to find himself in a group for which he is not fitted. If the school is to work well, even under a normal rate of commitments, there should be added to the present available nine cottages, one, if not two more units for housing thirty boys each.

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

Our lads cannot be trained to become skilled workmen in the short time they are with us; yet it is possible to develop in them an interest in the accomplishment of worth-while tasks, and for many of those who, through continued academic failure, have lost confidence in themselves, there is a marked development of confidence and self respect.

The boys have been doing particularly well in their occupational training, due in part to the practice of studying the boy and his needs before assignment is made to any department—that is, the cabinet or machine shop, the garden group, the bakery, etc. There is taken into account the lad's physical and mental equipment, his temperament, and the probable chance of his using in the future the knowledge and skill acquired. Also by a personal interview, the lad's personal preference is found, and so far as possible, given first consideration.

Farm. This year the farm and garden crops were very satisfactory. In addition to an adequate supply of winter vegetables and apples, there are 22,000 quarts of canned vegetables, 10,000 quarts of canned fruit, and 11,000 quarts of apple butter available for use during the coming year.

Employees' Dwellings. A two-family house, which is to be used as an employees' dwelling, will soon be ready for occupancy. It was started last Spring and has been built by the boys under their instructors.

New Athletic Field. About five acres of the new athletic field have been loamed and seeded down. The first five acres seeded down two years ago will be opened up for use this Spring.

New Sewage Disposal Plant. A new sewage disposal plant has been constructed on the high gravel bank near the Nashua River at a point just north of the boundary line between the towns of Shirley and Lancaster. The plant consists of a large concrete collecting tank, a concrete dosing tank, and eight filter beds. To connect this plant with the existing sewerage system, it was necessary to build three thousand feet of new main sewer from a point just in front of the kitchen and laundry building. In order to secure the best location for this main sewer, a new culvert and seven hundred feet of the main road, just north of the athletic field, had to be rebuilt. This new section takes care of the warehouse, shops and new houses, which could not enter the old system. The plant was put in operation about December 1, 1930. There yet remains a considerable amount of grading to be done around the beds. This will be completed as early in the spring as possible to get at it.

Sewer at Lancaster. Several hundred feet of new sewer was laid at the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

Clearing Land. About four acres more of land were cleared and made ready to put under cultivation at the south meadow.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1930 is respectfully submitted.

There have been none of the usual contagious diseases this year. In the spring several minor cases of septic sore throat were encountered. With the assistance of the District Health Officer, the carrier of the infection was promptly located and isolated. What might have been a serious epidemic was stopped after five cases.

The physical condition of the boys admitted to the institution during the past year has been generally poor. A boy is rarely found who has not at least one physical defect. Major defects, such as cardiac, pulmonary and spinal afflictions, seem to be encountered with increasing frequency. However, after an average stay at the school of eight months, the boys'

general condition is greatly improved, and, in addition, there is an average gain in weight of about eleven pounds.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 363.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,054.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 327.

Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,886.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 327.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 325.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 32.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 16.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 436.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 508.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 112.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 31.

State Infirmity at Tewksbury, 5.

Ayer Memorial Hospital, 1.

Special cases:

Syphilis, 1.

Tuberculosis, 1.

Lobar pneumonia, 4.

Poliomyelitis, 1.

Hydrocele, 1.

Tendon suture, 1.

Septic sore throat, 5.

Abscess of head, 1.

Appendicitis, 6.

Consultations, 10.

Fractures:

Humerus, 1.

Clavicle, 3.

Thumb, 1.

Radius and ulna, 1.

Compound metatarsal, 2.

Tibia and fibula, 1.

Tibia, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 79.

Number of cement fillings, 165.

Number of cleanings, 772.

Number of extractions, 770.

Number of treatments, 1,540.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 160.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 44.

Number of inmates given glasses, 19.

Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 11.

Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 10.

Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat, 26.

Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 8.

Operation for cervical cellulitis, 1.

Operations for sinusitis, 3.

Operation for cervical adenitis, 1.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1930.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1929	295	
Committed during the year	420	
Re-committed during the year	1	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	15	
Returned from parole	146	
Returned from leave of absence	8	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	33	
Returned from Court	2	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	1	
Returned from Ayer Memorial Hospital	1	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	1	923
Paroled	396	
Returned cases re-paroled	112	
Granted leave of absence	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	12	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater	1	
Committed to Monson State Hospital	1	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	4	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	31	
Taken to Ayer Memorial Hospital	1	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	5	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	2	
Discharged as an unfit subject	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and returned later	2	
Absent without leave	30	608
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1930.....		315

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Both parents born in the United States, 82.
 Both parents foreign born, 218.
 Father foreign born and mother native born, 23.
 Father native born and mother foreign born, 23.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 4.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 10.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 20.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 18.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 28.
 Total, 436.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1930.*

Born in the United States, 401.	
Birthplace not known, 6.	
Born in foreign countries, 29.	
Canada and provinces, 14.	France, 1.
Italy, 7.	Ireland, 1.
Russia, 1.	England, 1.
Portugal, 1.	Hawaii, 1.
Austria, 1.	Total, 436.
Lithuania, 1.	

TABLE 19.—*Cause of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Larceny, 107.
 Breaking and entering, 58.
 Breaking and entering and larceny, 67.
 Attempt to break and enter, 4.

Attempted larceny, 1
 Unlawful appropriation of auto, 80.
 Violating auto laws, 19.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 32.
 Forgery, 1.
 Assault and battery, 2.
 Assault, 3.
 Indecent assault, 3.
 Failure on parole, 15.
 Being a runaway, 12.
 Carrying a dangerous weapon, 6.
 Lewdness, 3.
 Unnatural act, 2.
 Destroying property, 4.
 Receiving stolen goods, 3.
 Vagrancy, 3.
 Malicious mischief, 4.
 Robbery, 1.
 Gaming, 1.
 Setting fires, 2.
 Taking horse, 1.
 Indecent exposure, 2.
 Total, 436.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 308.
 Had father only, 40.
 Had mother only, 63.
 Had foster parents, 2.
 Parents unknown, 3.
 Both parents dead, 20.
 Had step-father, 31.
 Had step-mother, 20.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 90.
 Parents separated, 27.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 101.
 Had parents owning residence, 106.
 Had attended school within one year, 164.
 Had attended school within two years, 91.
 Had attended school within three years, 80.
 Had attended school within four years, 16.
 Had attended school within five years, 9.
 Were attending school, 76.
 Had been in court before, 348.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 47.
 Had used tobacco, 300.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 91.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1930.*

14-15	1	(Transfer from Lyman School)
15-16	164	
16-17	183	
17-18	83	
Over 18	5	
Total, 436		

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Ungraded class, 13.	In 7th grade, 116.
In 4th grade or below, 16.	In 8th grade, 116.
In 5th grade, 32.	In High School, 98.
In 6th grade, 55.	Total, 436.

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1930.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	2	62.....	—	9
3.....	—	3	60.....	—	10
5.....	—	4	26.....	—	11
11.....	—	5	17.....	1	—
45.....	—	6	8.....	1	1
77.....	—	7	1.....	1	2
80.....	—	8	1.....	1	3

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 397; average length of stay in the school, 8.3 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1930:—

CASH ACCOUNT *Receipts*

<i>Income</i>			
PERSONAL SERVICES:—			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$58.31		
Sales	599.45		
Interest earned	75.40		
Total income			\$733.16
OTHER RECEIPTS:—			
Refunds of previous years			3.03
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>			
APPROPRIATIONS:—			
MAINTENANCE:—			
Advance	\$8,000.00		
Payments on account of maintenance	79,490.54		
Maintenance refunds	41.11		
			\$87,531.65
			\$88,267.84

Payments

To TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—			
Institution income	\$733.16		
Refunds, account maintenance	41.11		
Refunds of previous years	3.03		
			\$777.30
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—			
On account of maintenance	\$79,490.54		
Return of advance	8,000.00		
			\$87,490.54
Total			\$88,267.84

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$155.73
Appropriation, current year	166,500.00
	\$166,655.73
Expenses (as analyzed below)	160,031.09
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$6,624.64

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$75,757.57
Food	18,561.03
Medical and general care	3,889.10
Farm	15,053.66
Heat, light and power	13,687.99
Garage, stable and grounds	2,430.30
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,623.63
Religious instruction	1,969.22
Clothing and materials	10,482.49
Furnishings and household supplies	6,479.24
Repairs, ordinary	7,174.71
Repairs and renewals	1,922.15
Total expenses for maintenance	\$160,031.09

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fis- cal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Extension to shop building	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	—
Additional house for employees ...	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	—
Sewage disposal system	8,000.00	6,145.70	6,145.70	\$1,854.30
	\$32,000.00	\$30,145.70	\$30,145.70	\$1,854.30

During the year the average number of inmates has been 319.

Total cost for maintenance, \$160,031.09.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.65.

Receipts from sales, \$599.45.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0361.

All other institution receipts, \$136.74.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0082.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.60.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1930.

REAL ESTATE			
Land		\$33,288.00	
Buildings		528,390.00	
Total Real Estate			\$561,678.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Personal Property			\$138,082.00
Total Valuation of Property			\$699,760.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	295	—	295
Number received during the year	628	—	628
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	608	—	608
Number at end of the fiscal year	315	—	315
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during year	319	—	319
Number of individuals actually represented	832	—	832
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	55	20	75

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1929.....	949
Number of boys paroled during year 1930.....	508
	1,457
Became of age, died, honorably discharged	405
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1930	1,052
Net gain	103

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSE:—	
1. Salaries and wages	\$75,757.57
2. Subsistence	18,561.03
3. Clothing	10,482.49
4. Ordinary repairs	7,174.71
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	48,005.29
Total for institution	\$160,031.09

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Supt. (See page 25.)

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
- Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1930, there were 2,675 boys on parole in the care of this department—1,623 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 1,052 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net gain of 103 for the year. Under ordinary conditions this increase would be a problem, but with industrial conditions so bad, the problem became acute. With a staff of only thirteen visitors supervising nearly 2,700 boys, it may readily be seen that any increase in numbers makes it even more difficult to give proper supervision.

We cannot recall when industrial conditions, so far as our boys are concerned, were so bad as during 1930. In fact, it was hard to find employment even on farms, where in previous years little trouble was experienced. Farmers were unable to obtain adequate prices for their products, and were, therefore, not in a financial position to pay much in wages, while some were forced to get inexperienced help at little or no wages.

There are probably no men in the state who have been fairer with our boys than the farmers. They have always been willing to pay boys what they were worth, and to increase their wages when they showed improvement. This fairness applies not only to boys at wages, but also to those paroled at board. Most of the foster homes for small boys are located in the country, and it is the farmer who in almost every case provides a home for such a boy. We have been particularly fortunate in having a sufficient number of good foster homes for boarded boys. The foster parents are, apparently, interested more in the welfare of the child than in the small amount of board which they receive.

From the Lyman School, there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 436; paroled to foster homes, at wages, 86; paroled to foster homes, at board, 138—a total of 660. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled 508 boys—437 to their own homes or to relatives and 71 to foster homes.

The trustees granted honorable discharge to 26 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and to 44 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. Only those whose records were exceptional were recommended for honorable discharge.

Nearly 19,000 visits were made during the year—6,500 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys and the balance to those on parole from the Lyman School for Boys. More than 1,500 home investigations were made, as well as approximately 150 investigations of foster homes.

The problem of the boy who is a misfit in a foster home is still serious. It frequently happens that a boy has to be tried in several foster homes before he does reasonably well. During the year nearly 600 relocations were made, in the hope of adjusting boys so that they would do their best.

Visitors in the city districts were called upon to aid boys in their care in procuring employment, as many seem to have only the slightest idea of how to obtain work. A total of more than 1,100 hours was devoted to seeking employment in the city for our boys.

On November 30, 1930, this department held 598 separate accounts for boys in its care, with total deposits of \$29,158.21.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1929.....	1,588
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1930.....	660
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1930.....	2,248

Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1930.	382
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.	124
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year	39
Boys committed to other institutions during year.	47
Boys who died during the year.	5
Honorably discharged from custody during year.	26
Boys recommitted	2
	<hr/> 625
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1930.	1,623
Net gain	35

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	54	3.33
Out of Commonwealth	147	9.06
At board, attending school	95	5.85
Attending school, not boarded	302	18.61
Employed on farms	78	4.81
In mills (textile)	22	1.35
In other mills and factories	66	4.07
Idle	182	11.21
Classed as laborers	54	3.33
In machine shops	7	.43
In shoe shops	32	1.97
Clerks and in stores	25	1.54
In other institutions	11	.68
Ill	13	.80
Occupations unknown	70	4.31
Odd jobs	74	4.56
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	126	7.76
In printing plants	4	.25
Recently released	28	1.73
Messengers and doing errands	13	.80
In different occupations	163	10.04
Teamsters and truck drivers	57	3.51
	<hr/> 1,623	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,623 boys show that at the time of the last report, 1,205, or 74.25 per cent, were doing well; 55, or 3.39 per cent, were doing fairly well; 20, or 1.23 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 147, or 9.06 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 126, or 7.76 per cent, were unknown, and occupations unknown, 70, or 4.31 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings for boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	436
Number of boys paroled to others	86
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	138
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	660
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1930.	95

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1930.*

For violation of parole	354
For relocation and other purposes	28
Total number returned	<hr/> 382

TABLE 28.—*Occupation of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	18	14.51
On farms	2	1.61
In textile mills	4	3.22
In different occupations	12	9.68
Chauffeurs	7	5.65
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth.	49	39.52
Idle	3	2.42
In factories	7	5.65
Laborers	15	12.10
In institutions	2	1.61
Odd jobs	4	3.22
Clerks	1	.81
	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	63	50.81
Doing fairly well	9	7.25
Doing badly	3	2.42
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	49	39.52
	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 10 boys who became of age in 1930 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1930, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 25.
 In the United States Navy, 24.
 In the United States Marines, 5.
 On parole to parents, or with other relatives, 1,095.
 On parole to others, 90.
 On parole on own responsibility, 16.
 On parole at board, 95.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 147.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 126.
 Total outside the school, 1,623.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1929	949
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1930	<hr/> 608
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1930	1,457
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1930	146
Became of age during year	158
Committed to other institutions during year	50
Honorably discharged from custody during year	44
Died during year	6
Number of boys recommitted during year	<hr/> 1
	405
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1930	1,052
Net gain	<hr/> 103

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	61	5.80
Machinists	7	.66
Employed on farms	63	5.99
Doing odd jobs	104	9.89
In textile mills	29	2.76
In shoe shops	24	2.28
Classed as laborers	86	8.18
Clerks and working in stores	41	3.90
Other factories	56	5.32
Recently released	56	5.32
Teamsters	57	5.42
In different occupations	142	13.50
In institutions	17	1.62
Out of Commonwealth	79	7.51
Idle	130	12.36
In School	21	1.99
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	69	6.56
Printing	3	.28
Ill	7	.66
	<hr/> 1,052	<hr/> 100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,052 boys show that at the time of the last report 719, or 68.34 per cent, were doing well; 124, or 11.79

per cent were doing fairly well; 61, or 5.80 per cent, were doing badly; 79, or 7.51 per cent, were out of State; 69, or 6.56 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	38	24.05
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	15	9.49
Chauffeurs	3	1.90
Employed on farms	5	3.16
In textile mills, other mills and factories	10	6.33
Classed as laborers	17	10.76
Out of Commonwealth	16	10.13
Ill	2	1.27
Odd Jobs	12	7.59
In other institutions	9	5.70
Idle	2	1.27
In different occupations	14	8.86
Clerks	15	9.49
	158	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	80	50.63
Doing fairly well	16	10.13
Doing badly	10	6.33
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	52	32.91
	158	100.00

During the year 20 boys who became of age in 1930 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 126 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole during the year ending November 30, 1930, and 20 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1930.*

Salaries:	
Superintendent, visitors and clerks	\$37,718.99
Travel of visitors and boys:	
Travel of visitors	\$7,847.57
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,866.80
Telephone and telegraph	1,517.15
Travel of boys	2,930.05
Carriage hire for boys	2,303.90
Return of runaways and sundries	82.89
	\$18,548.36
Office expenses:	
Postage	\$575.38
Stationery and office supplies	545.02
Telephone and telegraph	374.67
Rent	1,145.00
Sundries	110.24
	\$2,750.31
Boys Boarded Out:	
Board	\$16,957.81
Clothing ¹	4,650.25
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	2,108.91
	\$23,716.97
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from	
Lyman and Industrial School for Boys	\$82,734.63
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out	\$6,327.44

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$138.10. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 293 girls and closed with an enrollment of 305. During the year 177 girls were committed; 106 girls were returned and 271 girls were released from the school.

As in every school community the defective, the retarded, the normal and the supernormal child may be found, so in the institution like conditions prevail, with varying needs which must be met. The problem becomes increasingly challenging when it is realized that our contact is for a comparatively short time, with children of poor environmental background, of unhappy experiences, of a lack in emotional control, of anti-social traits and of psychopathic tendencies.

To meet the problems presented in a constructive manner, there must be a real interest on the part of those in charge. There must be understanding and ability to analyze the problems in both a human and a scientific spirit, and the application of such knowledge to the problem in hand.

In providing for the variety of needs, every educational facility within our power must be used. There must be as flexible a program as possible, hand work alternating with academic work in such proportions as may be advisable for the individual girl.

The school curriculum is based on that of the public school, but varied as individual need requires. From the very fact that the home life of the average girl committed has been so distorted, it is felt the more necessary to present work in home-making, including practical cooking, home hygiene, and industrial hand work.

Special thought has been given this past year to the group of very young girls. They have had extra time school work, some hand work, simple folk dancing and games, as well as supervised play.

The physical education department has provided classes in setting-up exercises, folk dancing and games. An exhibition of this work is given each year on February 22d.

Realizing the value in mental development in the teaching of music, much time has been spent in both chorus and class work. Pageants have been given on religious and civic holidays during the year, with music as an important feature of these presentations.

The girls have shown a good spirit during the year. They have been interested and progress has been made, both as regards to general attitude toward school work, and actual work accomplished.

As a feature of the Public Welfare exhibit of the Tercentenary celebration of the Commonwealth's activities, held at Springfield and Boston, a typical parole outfit was supplied, showing garments both for girls to be placed to go to school, and for girls to be paroled to house work positions. A number of baskets and typical pieces of needle work were also sent. In addition, the girls made the curtains and table runners used in the cottage that housed the Public Welfare exhibit, and furnished several framed pictures for the rooms. Although our exhibit was small, the public seemed much interested in the work accomplished.

The Farm. The 1930 season was favorable for production of fruit and potatoes, with a normal amount of garden vegetables and small fruits. Over 300,000 pounds of milk were produced, and 4,650 pounds of butter made for consumption at the institution. One thousand two hundred pounds of beef were dressed. The swineherd supplied 12,200 pounds of pork; and the poultry department produced 2,640 pounds of chicken and 3,180 dozen eggs.

Improvements. The extension to the school hospital which was started in 1929 was completed and fills a wide need. About twenty-five acres of land, one half suitable for tillage and the other half woodland, were purchased from the Stotler estate.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1930, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 381.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 36.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 10,151.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 409.
 Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 177.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 77.
 Number having blood taken for a Wasserman reaction, 624.
 Number of smears taken, 575.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 5,975.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 12.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 38.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 19.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 3.
 Number of X-rays taken, 1.
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 25.
 Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 3.
 Number of injections of diphtheria antitoxin, 5.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 3.
 Number of urine analysis, 195.
 Number of chest examinations, 185.
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 130.
 Number of cases of Vincent's angina, 1.

*Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear,
Nose and Throat.*

Number of visits, 25.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 177.
 Number of other eye examinations, 174.
 Number of other ear examinations, 94.
 Number of other nose examinations, 24.
 Number of other throat examinations, 27.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 51.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 170.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 75.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 121.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 7.
 Total number of girls seen, 706.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox.

Number of visits made, 52.	Treatments, 127.
Amalgam fillings, 915.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 181.
Enamel fillings, 96.	Partial plates, 10.
Cement fillings, 126.	Gold inlays, 10.
Extractions, 318.	Trubyte crowns, 2.
Gas administrations, 7.	Impressions, 17.
Novocaine administrations, 238.	Number of girls seen, 1,041.
Cleansings, 130.	Regulating appliance, 1.
Pulp removed, 2.	

28
STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1929	293	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1929	615	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1929	908	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1930	177	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole)	1	1086
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1930	70	
Honorably discharged during year	30	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
Died	4	
Expiration of sentence	1	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1930	118	968

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

In the school November 30, 1929	293	
Since committed	177	470
Recalled to the School:		
From visit home	5	
From court	3	
From running from the school	6	
From hospitals	33	
For a visit	2	
	49	
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	8	
For further training	28	
For violation of parole	21	
	57	106
		576
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives	91	
On parole to parents to attend school	22	
On parole to other families for wages	95	
On parole to other families to attend school	4	
For a visit home	5	
From visit to Industrial School	2	
To attend court	3	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls	6	
Transferred to hospitals	41	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	1	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital	1	
	271	
Remaining in the school November 30 1930		305

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1930.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3	—	1 ¹	6	1	1
2	—	2 ¹	7	1	2
1	—	4 ¹	1	1	3
2	—	5 ¹	10	1	4
1	—	8 ¹	6	1	5
1	—	11 ¹	14	1	6
1	—	12 ¹	15	1	7
1	—	13 ¹	6	1	8
1	—	19 ¹	12	1	9
1	—	26 ¹	9	1	10
1	—	1	9	1	11
6	—	3	6	2	—
2	—	4	4	2	1

¹ Days.

TABLE 38.—*Concluded*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	6	7.....	2	2
1.....	—	7	3.....	2	3
6.....	—	8	2.....	2	4
3.....	—	9	3.....	2	5
3.....	—	10	4.....	2	6
10.....	—	11	3.....	2	8
3.....	1	0	3.....	2	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 180; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 4 months, 25 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Breaking, entering and larceny, 1.
 Delinquent child, 8.
 Disturbing peace, 1.
 Fornication, 14.
 Idle and disorderly person, 1.
 Larceny, 10.
 Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 2.
 Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 22.
 Lewdness, 17.
 Neglecting minor child, 1.
 Runaway, 10.
 Stubborn child, 80.
 Stubborn and disobedient child, 1.
 Transferred from Division Child Guardianship, 5.
 Delinquent; stubborn child; runaway; larceny (2).
 Unnatural acts, 1.
 Using an auto without authority, 1.
 Vagrancy, 2.
 Total number committed, 177.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Between 9 and 10 years, 1.
 Between 10 and 11 years, 3.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 4.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 4.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 18.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 39.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 50.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 54.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 4.
 Total number committed, 177.
 Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 1 month, 23 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Born in United States, 165.
 Born in foreign countries, 12.
 Austria, 1.
 Canada, 2.
 Italy, 2.
 Nova Scotia, 4.
 Poland, 1.
 Scotland, 1.
 Sweden, 1.
 Total number committed, 177.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Both parents born in the United States, 54.
 Both parents foreign born, 85.
 Father native born and mother foreign, 14.
 Father foreign born and mother native, 19.
 Mother native, father unknown, 4.
 Mother foreign, father unknown, 1.
 Total number committed, 177.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

In school, 69.	Nurse-girl, 1.
Housework, 30.	Sales-girl, 1.
Factory, 18.	Idle, 56.
Waitress, 2.	
Total number committed, 177.	

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Graduate high school, 1.	In grade VI, 35.
In high school (first year), 15.	In grade V, 14.
In high school (second year), 5.	In grade IV, 8.
In high school (third year), 1.	In grade III, 1.
In grade IX, 13.	In grade I, 2.
In grade VIII, 21.	Ungraded and special classes, 20.
In grade VII, 41.	
Total number committed, 177.	

In school when committed, 69.
 Out of school less than one year, 51.
 Out of school between one and two years, 28.
 Out of school between two and three years, 24.
 Out of school between three and four years, 5.
 Total number committed, 177.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1930:

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income</i>		<i>Receipts</i>	
PERSONAL SERVICES:—			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$17.67		
Sales	830.57		
MISCELLANEOUS	112.72		
Total income			\$960.96
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>			
APPROPRIATIONS:—			
Advance	\$8,000.00		
Payments on account of maintenance	72,647.19		
Special appropriations	2,107.81		
Maintenance refunds	146.72		
Special appropriation refunds	108.41		
			\$83,013.73
			\$83,974.69

Payments

To TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income	\$960.96	
Refunds, account maintenance	146.72	
Refunds account special appropriations	108.41	
Refunds account Lamb Fund	3.60	
		\$1,219.69

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of maintenance	\$72,647.19	
Return of advance	8,000.00	
On account of special appropriations	2,107.81	
		\$82,755.00
		\$83,974.69

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$157,000.00	
		\$157,000.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)		150,048.79
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth		\$6,951.21

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$71,702.00	
Food	14,562.79	
Medical and general care	4,194.82	
Farm	14,794.13	
Heat, light and power	14,897.70	
Garage, stable and grounds	1,326.63	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,686.09	
Religious instruction	1,756.46	
Clothing and materials	8,471.41	
Furnishings and household supplies	8,294.56	
Repairs, ordinary	6,296.54	
Repairs and renewals	2,125.72	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$150,048.79

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during-fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Extension to school infirmary ...	\$15,000.00	\$4,089.81	\$14,991.06	\$8.94
Purchase of farm land	1,506.32	1,506.32	1,506.32	—

During the year the average number of inmates has been 315.25.

Total cost for maintenance, \$150,048.79.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.153.

Receipt from sales, \$830.57.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0506.

All other institution receipts, \$130.39.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0079.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.0945.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1930

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$24,800.00	
Buildings	406,925.00	
Total Real Estate		\$431,725.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal Property		\$106,300.00
Total Valuation of Property		\$538,025.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	293	293
Number received during year (committed, 177, returned from parole, 107)	—	284	284
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	272	272
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	305	305
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	315.25	315.25
Average number of officers and employees during the year	25	54	79

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	825
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	118
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:	
Salaries and wages	\$71,702.00
Travel, transportation, etc	1,686.09
Food	14,502.79
Religious instruction	1,756.40
Clothing and materials	8,471.41
Furnishings and household supplies	8,294.56
Medical and general care	4,184.82
Heat, light and power	14,897.70
Farm and stable	14,794.13
Grounds	1,326.63
Repairs, ordinary	6,296.54
Repairs and renewals	2,125.72
	<hr/>
	\$150,048.79
Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.	
Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.	

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH*ALMEDA F. CREE, Superintendent*

The fundamental object of all parole work is the development of character. This object should always be borne in mind when determining any policy or further outlay in a girl's behalf.

The obstacles confronting our parole officers are many. Some of the most difficult ones, which are encountered from year to year, are the girls' abnormal mentality, unstable emotions, physical disabilities and bad sex habits. Their ignorant, antagonistic or uncoöperative relatives, and the unsympathetic and non-understanding members of the communities are also serious handicaps in our work.

Eight hundred and twenty-five individual girls (and seventy-two babies) were supervised by the Girls Parole Branch during 1930. There has been a marked increase in the number of girls on parole in the past ten years. In 1920 the parole department cared for 506 individual girls, as compared with 825 in 1930.

NEW COMMITMENTS.

These Industrial School girls are not essentially different from other girls, but conditions which have surrounded them are vastly different, as the following facts will show.

Of the 177 girls committed to the school in 1930, only 25 of them had fairly good homes, 17 girls had no homes, 42 girls had lost either father or mother, five girls had lost both parents, the parents of 36 girls were separated, 19 girls had either stepfather or stepmother in the home, six girls were adopted, the mothers of 47 girls worked outside of the home, 123 girls had immoral or alcoholic relatives living with their families, and 53 girls had some member of their immediate family in penal institutions.

Seventy-five girls had been in other institutions prior to commitment, 71 girls had had previous court record, and 100 of the 177 girls had been under the care of private organizations and other state departments.

Only 74 girls had mental examinations prior to commitment. Their mental diagnoses were:—Feeble-minded, 10; mentally deficient, 28; moron, 12; average adult, 14; psychopathic personality, 5; super-normal, 5. The lowest intelligence quotient was 47 and the highest was 116.

THE WORK OF PLACING AND VISITING GIRLS.

When ready for parole, the girl leaves the institution where she has been very closely supervised and comes again into a world of temptations.

She meets many discouragements and some failures, but with the kindly interest of a new friend, the visitor, there is usually built up in

the girl sufficient character to change her from being a menace in the community, as she was thought before commitment, to becoming a happy, useful woman. To illustrate:—Mary, born of a father who was alcoholic, insane, epileptic and syphilitic, and a mother who was a simple peasant woman—a domestic without education—was committed to the Industrial School at the age of thirteen years for larceny and immorality. She was paroled from the Industrial School at the age of fifteen and entered public school. She worked her way through high school by doing housework. She is now 24 years old and is enrolled as a senior in one of our best colleges, having received a scholarship each year and meeting the balance of her expenses by her own effort. She is honest and upright and a credit to the Commonwealth.

There are a few girls, however, who apparently have not profited by the training at the Industrial School, or on parole. They slip back into their old ways of living and continue to be dregs of the community.

Finding suitable foster homes for the continued care and training of delinquent juveniles is a difficult task all over the country. It grows more and more so from year to year. This year has been the most difficult because of business depression. To economize, many employers have decided to give up our girls and do their own work. Other employers have hired older girls and women who are out of their regular employment, as they have been willing, in the meantime, to work as cheaply as our girls, and there is much less responsibility for the employer.

It is most difficult to find women who are willing to take a problem girl into their homes. A woman must not only be willing, but she must have force of character and personality sufficient to control the girl, and wisdom and ingenuity to guide and fill her young life with wholesome and absorbing interests. We have some wonderful employers, however, with whom girls have lived for a long time. We marvel at the employers' patience and kindness.

Three hundred and forty-six girls were in housework positions, during the year 1930; 360 foster homes were used 499 times; 210 homes of applicants for mother's helpers were investigated this year; 128 new foster homes were used; 208 homes that had been used in previous years were used again this year. Seventy-eight girls were paroled to foster homes for the first time, and 83 girls were paroled for the first time to homes of relatives.

Some girls require many relocations before they adjust themselves to normal living. To illustrate:—Jennie was committed at the age of ten years to the Industrial School. She was much handicapped by an uncontrolled temper. She was paroled to twenty-seven foster homes in nine years and she was visited more than 200 times. She married a good man and has become an unusually fine wife and mother. She is now 30 years old, an excellent housekeeper, and the financial manager of her family, living within her husband's income.

There were 2,175 relocations of girls made last year.

There were 663 girls on parole at the end of the fiscal year. The average age of the girls on parole Nov. 30, 1930 was 18 years; 418 girls were 18 years and over; 202 were between 16 and 18 years of age; 43 girls were under 16 years of age.

The unemployment of girls this year paroled to their own homes has been disheartening and upsetting, both to the girls themselves and to their relatives. So much unhappiness has reigned in their homes as the result of idleness that girls have run away, who in normal times would not have done so. Many girls have accepted housework by the day or week to fill in the gap of unemployment, but there have not been enough homes to supply all of them. The girls' wages at housework have ranged from \$4.50 to \$15.00 per week, depending on the capabilities and trustworthiness of the girl.

It depends wholly upon the need of the girl as to the frequency of the

visiting. It may vary from once or twice a week, at a crisis, to once in two or three months. Visiting a girl may be seeing her where she is living, or accompanying her to the Art Museum or theatre, to her own home, hunting work with her, or escorting her to the hospital to see a sick relative or to see her baby in its boarding home. During the year that has just passed, our nine visitors made 7,285 visits to their girls.

If a girl is difficult in disposition and personal habits, inefficient in work, irresponsible except under closest supervision, or, if she is thinking of little else than boys, or if she has all of these faults, as some have, the visitor should give more attention to this kind of a girl, not only for her improvement, but to hold the interest of the employer. This requires much more time than our visitors can possibly give with the great number of girls that they are carrying at the present time.

Parole work is successful only through adequate visiting. No one can befriend or secure the confidence of these girls without seeing them frequently. With a large group of girls, the visitor's work is, in most cases, that of surveillance alone, which is resented by many girls, as they consider it a superficial interest in them.

Three hundred and twenty-five homes of girls' relatives were investigated and 8,125 persons were interviewed by the whole department during the year.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

To the school girl group of this year is certainly due much credit for excellent spirit and determination.

Eighty-three girls in the care of the parole department attended school during the year—45 of those girls were enrolled in grammar school, 27 in high school, 4 in trade school, 6 in business college, and one in a seminary. Eight girls attended continuation schools. These eight girls are not included in the school group. The State paid board for only five of these 83 school girls.

HEALTH.

The health of the girls is very important and is carefully looked out for by the visitors and the hospital worker. In 1930, 355 girls were taken to the hospital (30 different ones), private doctors and dentists for treatment and diagnosis. There were 165 ward patients. This is an enormous increase over the hospital work of previous years.

THE GIRLS BANK SAVINGS.

Paroled girls are taught from the beginning of their parole to aspire to become self-supporting and to save something regularly for a "rainy day." This year many girls contributed generously and regularly to their families. On Nov. 30, 1930, there were 488 active bank accounts, amounting to \$22,412.48. Forty-seven girls had between \$100 and \$200, 17 girls had between \$200 and \$300, 3 girls had \$300 or over. The two largest amounts at the end of the year were \$531.77 and \$699.20.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

Thirty girls during the year were honorably discharged by the Trustees. Fewer girls were recommended for honorable discharges this year, because those doing exceptionally well were a much younger group than in previous years, and many had not been on parole long enough to be classed as "permanently reformed."

It would be an exceptional girl who would be recommended for an honorable discharge under nineteen years of age, and she should have been on parole long enough for her visitor to be intimately acquainted with her.

The average time in the custody of the Trustees of these 30 honorably

discharged girls was five years. The average time in the school was one year and nine months. The average time on parole was three years and three months. The youngest girl was eighteen years and six months, the oldest girl was twenty years and nine months. Eleven girls were married and living in their own homes. The employment of the girls not married was waitress work, 2; counter girl in bakery, 1; store clerk, 1; factory, 3; and housework, 12. The wages of the girls doing housework ranged from \$6 to \$12 per week. Those doing work other than housework received from \$8 to 14 a week.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who had been a valuable visitor since Nov. 6, 1906, passed away February 20, 1930. Miss Thelma Wheeler was selected to fill this vacancy, beginning her duties on Aug. 11th. Miss Katherine T. Krake resigned her position as visitor on June 6th, to be married. Miss Susan F. Chamberlin was appointed to fill this vacancy and began her duties on July 28th.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1930, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	182
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	41
On parole in families earning wages	172
Attending school, earning wages	9
Attending school, boarding	5
Attending school, living at home	26
In hospitals or convalescent homes	32
Married (subject to recall for cause)	103
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	33
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts	1
Boarding temporarily	7
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	27
b. Previously	22
c. From Industrial School	3
	<hr/>
	663
In school November 30, 1930.....	305
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	968

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1930.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1929	\$18,286.36
Cash received from savings to credit of 281 girls and other ¹ sources	
from December 1, 1929, to November 30, 1930	\$22,537.88
Interest on deposits	702.72
By 1,470 deposits with the department	23,240.60
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	\$41,526.96
Cash ² withdrawn by 291 girls	19,103.03
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Balance on deposit November 30, 1930	\$22,423.93

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1930.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$29,321.19
Visitors:		
Travel	\$5,132.18	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	949.43	
	<hr/>	\$6,081.61

¹ Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.

² Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, etc.

Office expenses:

Advertising	\$114.95	
Postage	389.83	
Stationery and office supplies	534.49	
Telephone and telegrams	1,184.01	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	28.39	
		<hr/>
		\$5,461.67
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$40,864.47
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$1,117.08	
Clothing	1,040.46	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	599.89	
Travel	972.97	
Miscellaneous	52.36	
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Total expended for girls		\$3,782.76
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$44,647.23

TRUST FUNDS¹
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$9,853.09	\$34,400.00	\$44,253.09
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,921.19		\$1,921.19
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	\$11,774.28	\$34,400.00	\$46,174.28
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Securities purchased	\$9,600.00		
Premium on securities purchased	203.81		
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	\$9,803.81	\$9,600.00	\$203.81
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Balance November 30, 1930	\$1,970.47	\$44,000.00	\$45,970.47
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400.00	
Athol bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$44,000.00	
Cash on hand	\$1,970.47		
			<hr/>
			\$45,970.47

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1929-1930		
Balance November 30, 1930	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
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		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$8,430.47		\$8,430.47
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,690.16		\$1,690.16
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$10,120.63		\$10,120.63
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	\$6,370.51		\$6,370.51
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Balance November 30, 1930	\$3,750.12		\$3,750.12
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$3,750.12

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees.

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30		
Balance November 30, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$551.64	\$100.00	\$651.64
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$64.73		\$64.73
	\$616.37	\$100.00	\$716.37
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	none		none
Balance November 30, 1930	\$616.37	\$100.00	\$716.37
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		616.37	\$716.37

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929			\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30			
Balance November 30, 1930		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I., bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$350.33		\$350.33
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$47.90		\$47.90
	\$398.23		\$398.23
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	\$195.79		\$195.79
Balance November 30, 1930	\$202.44		\$202.44
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$202.44

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30		
Balance November 30, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$88.40	\$88.40
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>		
Income from investment	\$42.80	\$42.80
Balance November 30, 1930	\$131.20	\$131.20
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$131.20

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30		
Balance November 30, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$137.47		\$137.47
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investment	\$46.72		\$46.72
Balance November 30, 1930	\$184.19		\$184.19
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$184.19

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Securities deposited		523.40	523.40
Balance November 30, 1930	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		5,370.22	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
		\$9,555.62	
Cash		134.68	\$9,690.30

Income, Massachusetts Training School, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$192.54		\$192.54
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$436.01		\$436.01
	\$628.55		\$628.55
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$75.00		\$75.00
Balance November 30, 1930	\$553.55		\$553.55

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929		\$5,349.79	\$5,349.79
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Cash withdrawn from savings banks	\$38.82	\$38.82	
	\$38.82	\$5,310.97	\$5,349.79
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Mass. Training School	\$38.82		\$38.82
Balance November 30, 1930		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others bank books			\$5,310.97

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$256.37		\$256.37
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$248.15		\$248.15
	\$504.52		\$504.52
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$165.24		\$165.24
Balance November 30, 1930	\$339.28		\$339.28

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